GST & MSME

- New Scheme: Digital MSME
- Achievements: Ministry of MSME
Prakashak Ki Aor Se

Sangyuktanuk Ki Nahi Kadi

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Preparedness for GST (Goods and Services Tax) in the Ministry of MSME

The introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) would be a very significant step in the field of indirect tax reforms in India. By amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax, it would mitigate cascading or double taxation in a major way and pave the way for a common national market.

The GST Act came into effect on 8th September, 2016 vide 101st Amendment to the Constitution of India. Hence, all existing Central Excise and Service Tax assesses will be migrated to GST starting 7th January, 2017. The GST will officially come into force on 1st July, 2017.

The introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) would be a very significant step in the field of indirect tax reforms in India. By amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax, it would mitigate cascading or double taxation in a major way and pave the way for a common national market.

A Goods and Services Tax Council (GSTC) has been constituted comprising the Union Finance Minister, the Minister of State (Revenue) and the State Finance Ministers to recommend on the GST rate, exemption and thresholds, taxes to be subsumed and other features. This mechanism would ensure some degree of harmonization on different aspects of GST between the Centre and the States as well as across States.

Benefits of GST

(A) Make in India

(i) Will help to create a unified common national market for India, giving a boost to Foreign investment and “Make in India” campaign;

(ii) Will prevent cascading of taxes as Input Tax Credit will be available across goods and services at every stage of supply;

(iii) Harmonization of laws, procedures and rates of tax;

(iv) It will boost export and manufacturing activity, generate more employment and thus increase GDP with gainful employment leading to substantive economic growth;

(v) Ultimately it will help in poverty eradication by generating more employment and more financial resources;

(vi) More efficient neutralization of taxes especially for exports thereby making our products more competitive in the international market and give boost to Indian Exports;

(vii) Improve the overall investment climate in the country which will naturally benefit the development in the states;

(viii) Uniform SGST and IGST rates will reduce the incentive for evasion by eliminating rate arbitrage between neighboring States and that between intra and inter-state sales;

(ix) Average tax burden on companies is likely to come down which is expected to reduce prices and lower prices mean more

April-May, 2017
consumption, which in turn means more production thereby helping in the growth of the industries. This will create India as a "Manufacturing hub".

(B) Ease of Doing Business

(i) Simpler tax regime with fewer exemptions;
(ii) Reductions in the multiplicity of taxes that are at present governing our indirect tax system leading to simplification and uniformity;
(iii) Reduction in compliance costs - No multiple record keeping for a variety of taxes - so lesser investment of resources and manpower in maintaining records;
(iv) Simplified and automated procedures for various processes such as registration, returns, refunds, tax payments, etc;
(v) All interaction to be through the common GSTN portal- so less public interface between the taxpayer and the tax administration;
(vi) Will improve environment of compliance as all returns to be filed online, input credits to be verified online, encouraging more paper trail of transactions;
(vii) Common procedures for registration of taxpayers, refund of taxes, uniform formats of tax return, common tax base, common system of classification of goods and services will lend greater certainty to taxation system;
(viii) Timelines to be provided for important activities like obtaining registration, refunds, etc;
(ix) Electronic matching of input tax credits all-across India thus making the process more transparent and accountable.

Opportunities for MSMEs

MSMEs have a major presence in the Indian economy contributing to 37.54 percent of India’s GDP. The share of MSME manufacturing output in the total manufacturing output of the country is to the tune of 37.33 % as per the latest available information. Hence, GST will have a major impact on the working of the MSME units. It will pose significant opportunities to these units, which form a major backbone of the country’s economy.

Challenges for MSMEs

A sizeable portion of MSMEs are of the opinion that GST is not all good for the sector and their fears may not be totally vacuous. The tax neutrality that the MSMEs enjoy may be one of the prominent benefits. However, reduction in duty threshold is one of the key concerns that have led them to be wary of the GST bill. Under the existing excise tax, no duty is paid by a manufacturer having a turnover of less than rupees 1.50 crore. But, post GST implementation; the exemption limit will get significantly lowered. During a speech at a news conference, Finance Minister opined that the limit can be as low as Rs. 25 lakh. As a result, a large number of MSMEs and startups will be mandated to come under the tax net and will have to pay a large chunk of their earnings towards tax. Furthermore, there are other flipsides to the proposed tax neutrality. GST regime won’t differentiate between luxury goods and normal goods; this will hit hard the SMEs in between the manufacturer, retailer and service supplier;

(ii) It is expected that a relatively large segment of small retailers will be either exempted from tax or will suffer very low tax rates under a compounding scheme- purchases from such entities will cost less for the consumers;
(iii) Average tax burden on companies is likely to come down which is expected to reduce prices and lower prices mean more consumption.
competing against large enterprises. GST that is ultimately levied on supply will not be available for input credit. This will lead to an increase in the cost of the products for businesses that supply directly to end users.

Efforts undertaken by Ministry of MSME to ensure faster GST compliance.

1) A GST Cell has been carved out at NIMSME, Hyderabad to exclusively train officials and entrepreneurs on the various nuances of GST. So far they have conducted 10 workshops and have trained over 600 officials/entrepreneurs.

Further more, an exclusive meeting was held at NIMSME, wherein one officer of each MSME-DI was provided expertise to deal with various issues related to GST. Each MSME-DI, tool room and TC was issued a circular to send their officials in batches to NIMSME for hands on training on GST. So far no workshops have been held towards this purpose because of delay in sanction of the requisite funds to NIMSME for this purpose. Nevertheless all these field organisations of

the O/o DC (MSME) have been directed to open an exclusive GST cell in their institutions which will subsequently be manned by the trained officials. The Tool Rooms on their own have conducted 5 workshops and have trained 242 participants.

2) A Meeting was convened under the chairmanship of Hon’ble Minister (MSME) on 14.10.2016 with various stakeholders to assess their preparedness for GST. Since then many MSME Associations have forwarded their concerns which have been taken up with the Deptt of Revenue.

3) An exclusive link i.e GST-MSME has been provided in the website of the O/o DC(MSME), wherein various relevant information regarding GST and its implementation have been placed for the benefit of MSME units.

4) MSME-DIs also keep on holding Vendor Development Programmes, workshops on lean manufacturing and IPR etc. They have been instructed to take up GST related issues in such programmes and workshops even if they are not primarily intended for that purpose.

5) A Digital MSME Scheme has been approved, which among other things will support the MSME-DIs to provide cloud based solution for the MSME units to become GST relevant.
**GST & MSMEs**

Kalraj Mishra inaugurates the Workshop


The Programme was inaugurated by Shri Kalraj Mishra, Hon’ble Union Minister for MSME. Shri Surendra Nath Tripathi, IAS, AS & DC (MSME) and Shri B. Pavan Kumar Reddy, Superintendent of Central Excise & Service explained about the various chapters of GST bill. Shri Praveen Pithani, Relationship Manager (SME), SBI, Balanagar explained the audience on how to do cashless transactions using various digital modes like NEFT/RTGS/IMPS, Net Banking, Unified Payment Interface, e-wallets, e-pos, Aadhaar Enabled Payment System, and *99# (USSD-based mobile banking services), and addressed their queries.

**Awareness Programme On GST**

PHD Chamber of Commerce, Bhopal in association with MSME-DI, Indore organised an Awareness programme on GST at Hotel SAYAJI, Bhopal on 20\textsuperscript{th} April, 2017. Shri Hemant A. Bhat, Chief Commissioner, Shri Anurag Jain, Asstt. Commissioner, Commercial Tax, Mrs. Preeti Johari, Asstt. Commissioner, Commercial Tax, Shri R. S. Goel, Director, M/s R. S. Goel Associates & Tax Consultant, Indore and Shri V. P. Sharma, Director, MSME-DI, Indore were speakers in the programme. Shri Subhash Vittalda Co Chairman, MP Committee, PHDCCI welcomed the guests & participants. About 100 participants attended the programme.
Decks Cleared for GST imposition; Roll out in July; GST reflects the spirit of “One nation, one aspiration, one determination”

– Neeraj Bajpai

The CGST Bill makes provisions for levy and collection of tax on intra-state supply of goods or services for both by the Central Government. On the other hand, IGST Bill makes provisions for levy and collection of tax on inter-state supply of goods or services or both by the Central Government. The UTGST Bill makes provisions for levy on collection of tax on intra-UT supply of goods and services in the Union Territories without legislature. Union Territory GST is akin to States Goods and Services Tax (SGST) which shall be levied and collected by the States/Union Territories on intra-state supply of goods or services or both.

If the Demonetisation of Big currency Bills of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 and follow up crackdowns on the Black money hoarders is the center piece of the Narendra Modi Government ever since it catapulted to power at the center three years ago, Imposition of the much awaited The Goods and Service Tax from July 1, this year will herald a new era of Indirect Taxes regime.

It was for last two decades, the unified indirect tax regime was on the tables of law makers and stake holders, but now the roll out of the GST is on cards. Many await it with bated breath. The government is confident that it would spur growth.

GST is levied on supply of goods and services and it combines other taxes such as state/local tax, entertainment tax, excise duty, surcharges, octroi, etc. It will be applicable on transaction value which includes packaging, commission and other expenses incurred during sales. It will scrap multiple central and state level taxes and levies to pave way for easy doing business across the country.

Experts say it will bring uniform taxation across country and will allow full tax credit from inputs and capital goods on procurement which can later be set off against GST output liability. The reform gives equal footing to the big enterprises and SME alike and removes the tax differentiation on stock transfer.

Under the current system, VAT is levied partially at state and central level and at multiple points which creates a ripple effect due to which the manufacturer has to shell out towards huge tax aggregates that is not sustainable in the long run. GST is aimed to simplify such tax hurdles and will be ultimately borne by the customer.

After riding roller coaster ride during its long arduous journey, the GST bill was in the center of political and economic debates, but during last few months, things turned fast. The GST council, in its repeated meetings in span of last six months thrashed out solutions for contentious contours, but now decks are cleared for its imposition. Hectic preparations are underway to ensure that no legislative and administrative stumbling blocks come in the way in smooth working.

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on March 20, 2017
has approved the four GST related bills: The Central Goods and Services Tax Bill 2017 (The CGST Bill); The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill 2017 (The IGST Bill); The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill 2017 (The UTGST Bill); The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to the States) Bill 2017 (The Compensation Bill). These four Bills have been earlier approved by the GST Council after thorough, clause by clause, discussion over 12 meetings of the Council held in the last six months.

The CGST Bill makes provisions for levy and collection of tax on intra-state supply of goods or services for both by the Central Government. On the other hand, IGST Bill makes provisions for levy and collection of tax on inter-state supply of goods or services or both by the Central Government. The UTGST Bill makes provisions for levy on collection of tax on intra-UT supply of goods and services in the Union Territories without legislature. Union Territory GST is akin to States Goods and Services Tax (SGST) which shall be levied and collected by the States/Union Territories on intra-state supply of goods or services or both.

The Compensation Bill provides for compensation to the states for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the goods and services tax for a period of five years as per section 18 of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016.

According to official sources, The Government is committed to early introduction of GST, one of the biggest reforms, in the country as early as possible. GST Council has decided 1st July as the date of commencement of GST. The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has mentioned that countrywide outreach efforts will be made to explain the provisions of GST to Trade and Industry.

The MSME sector is also gearing up for the new regime and many players in the sector say the GST will be a bouquet of mixed fortunes and real assessment will be made only after its implementation.
Kotak Mahindra Bank’s last year report on Impact of GST and MSMEs bottom line had said, "the MSME sector which contributes to 40% of Indian exports is about to go bigger with the recent spate of reforms. Today, through various government and RBI led initiatives the financing for SMEs have progressed."

It said a recent Credit report states that the SME Loan Market is estimated to grow $3,020 billion over the next decade. This brings good tidings to the existing and seedling SMEs in India. RBI reforms like guidelines on purchase and sale of priority sector lending certificates (PSLC) helps promote efficient lending practices for SME sector.

Government plan of rating MSMEs on 50 parameters will enable the sector to improve quality of manufacturing and gain a foothold in the international market. Other government led initiatives such as setting up of Bankruptcy Bill will enhance the ease of doing business for SMEs.

The Bank’s researchers said currently, the Sales Tax department has various turnover slabs which require VAT registration. A business with multi-state operation in this case has to follow varied tax rules applicable to different states. This not only creates excess complication but also adds to procedural fees, due to which the price sensitive SMEs will be burdened. Uniform GST will standardize the process, lower logistical overheads. As GST is tax neutral it will eliminate time consuming border tax procedures and toll check posts and encourage supply of goods across borders.

According to a CRISIL Analysis, the logistical cost for companies manufacturing bulk good will be reduced by around 20%. Such costs can be crucial for the survival of SMEs. Aids SMEs dealing in sales and services: GST will not distinguish between sales and services. This is good news for the SMEs that deal with sales and services model of business, for them the taxation is simplified. It will be calculated on total.

Bank’s experts say The GST will bring good to the sector in more ways than one. Like Starting business becomes easier: Currently, the Sales Tax department has various turnover slabs which require VAT registration. A business with multi-state operation in this case has to follow varied tax rules applicable to different states. This not only creates excess complication but also adds to procedural fees, due to which the price sensitive SMEs will be burdened. Uniform GST will standardize the process.

Improved SME market expansion: In the current system, big corporations procured goods based on SME locality in order to reduce overheads. Thus SMEs limit their customers within state as they will bear the ultimate burden of tax on interstate sales, reducing their customer base. With implementation of GST, this will be nullified as tax credit will transfer irrespective of location of buyer and seller. This allows SME segment to expand their reach across borders.
Lower logistical overheads: As GST is tax neutral it will eliminate time consuming border tax procedures and toll check posts and encourage supply of goods across borders. Unified market: GST will allow flexibility in transfer of goods across states and reduce the cost of doing business, as the reform will cut down multiple taxes imposed by state and central government.

While the SMEs will enjoy the tax neutrality, reduction in duty threshold is one of their main concerns in warming up to the GST. Experts say every major reform is faced with certain hurdles, and arguments from various stakeholders. However, from an SME perspective, GST will bring in many positives compared to the current systems such as easy process of availing input credit, single point tax, elimination of cascading tax system, and simpler taxation.

While hopes rests with GST to boost the GDP growth and reduce the fiscal deficit. The extent of such impact will depend on a favorable consensus on GST rates for all business segments and integrated implementation of the same.

Unfazed by the intransigent adopted by the states and center on various issues, consensus was accomplished, and Parliament put its stamp of approval on the legislation, which is being billed as one of the most noteworthy economic reforms since Independence. States also followed the course.

The Prime Minister has said that the Goods and Services Tax shows the strength and resolve of the federal structure. He gave credit to all Chief Ministers for coming on one platform for this cause, keeping aside ideological and political differences. Thanking the Chief Ministers, he said consensus on GST will go down in history as a great illustration of cooperative federalism. He said GST reflects the spirit of “One nation, one aspiration, one determination.”

Finance Minister observes that the global economy is expected to grow by 3.5% in 2017 and slightly better at 3.6% in 2018. Recent estimates confirm that, at least in the short term, the global growth is likely to be better than these estimates. The South Asia region, especially the countries in our Constituency, continues to deliver on its promise.

India’s growth is expected to be 7.1% in 2017 and 7.5% in 2018. Bangladesh is expected to grow at 6.8% and 6.5% respectively. Sri Lanka is expected to climb to an average of 5.1% growth in 2017-19 period. Bhutan is expected to grow at an average of 11% over the same period. India, he says India, continue to undertake significant reforms and stay focused to promote investment to ensure that the region continues to grow at these rates in the near future.

According to him, India’s optimistic growth rates can be attributed to the committed political will, efficient governance and successful implementation of economic reforms. India has successfully implemented one of the largest currency reform initiatives ever implemented, which will move the Indian economy to a less cash trajectory, increase tax compliance and reduce the threats from counterfeit currency which acts as a source of terror funding, Finance Minister says.

As the demonetization has laid the foundation of a vibrant digital economy and a financial system based on universal unique identity and mobile platform, the government has taken all steps to ensure an integrated Goods and Services Tax (GST) to make India a single common market and free the tax system from multiplicity of levies and controls. Shri Jaitely points out this is in continuation with the country’s reform agenda that allows private capital and entrepreneurial spirit to flourish. Successful design, building a national consensus, and a strong technical platform make GST in India a historic tax reform of global significance.

Country’s Business sector has now to come with terms with GST and ensure its implementation in letter and spirit.
Digital MSME Scheme for Promotion of Information and Communication Technology in MSME Sector

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The MSME sector is the backbone of the Indian Economy and one of the prime drivers of employment. Despite its apparent success in the last couple of years, Indian MSME sector is facing many challenges. Apart from the traditional problems, they are also increasingly exposed to international competition. Therefore, MSMEs in India – as everywhere else - need to improve their competitiveness by taking a variety of measures. The use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) is one of the important measures, which can greatly help MSMEs in almost every facet of their business.

1.2 Over the last few decades, ICT has facilitated business activities in many ways. It has become a key enabler for competitiveness, improved product and service delivery, lowered process costs and has supported Management Information systems (MIS). In some cases, ICT has been at the heart of the business model, offering new ways of doing business. In general, ICT applications have become essential for any enterprise that has to sustain or grow in a global environment.

1.3 The Scheme for “Promotion of Information and Communication Technology in MSME Sector” [ICT Scheme for short] is an ongoing scheme from 11th five year plan, but it has been modified in view of emergence of the Cloud Computing Concept and named as “Digital MSME” Scheme.

2.0 Scheme Concepts, Objectives and Outcome:

2.01 Concept:

The scheme is revolving around Cloud Computing which is emerging as a cost effective and viable alternative in comparison to in-house IT infrastructure installed by MSMEs. In cloud computing, MSMEs use the internet to access common as well as tailor-made IT infrastructure including software for managing their business processes. The common benefits of Cloud Computing approach are:

i. Cloud computing is free from the burden of investment on hardware/software and infrastructural facilities. Therefore CAPEX converts into OPEX.

ii. It follows “pay as you use” model and the user does not have to invest upfront.

iii. The initial cost to use specific services gets reduced substantially.

iv. The Cloud Computing operations are readily scalable. The user can access various services depending upon the requirements.

v. The use of Cloud Computing facilitates device and location independent access.

vi. Maintenance / updation of Software is not the responsibility of the users.

2.02 Objectives and Outcome:

The main objectives of scheme are:

i. To sensitise and encourage MSMEs towards new approach i.e Cloud Computing for ICT adoption in their production & business processes with a view to improve their competitiveness in national and international market.

ii. Adoption of best practices to improve quality of products and services.

iii. To benefit large number of MSMEs in terms of standardizing their business...
processes, improvement in delivery time, reduction in inventory cost, improvement in productivity and quality of production through cloud computing by reducing the burden of investment on Hardware/Software and Infrastructural activities using Cloud Platform.

The likely outcomes of the scheme will be:

i. To promote an echo system of cost effective and all inclusive ICT applications for MSMEs through Cloud Computing
ii. To establish Inter and Intra Networks amongst Technology Centers and Institutions of Office of DC, MSME
iii. To enable MSMEs to search for value chain (raw material, experts) online
iv. Adoption of best practices to improve quality of products and services
v. Reducing delivery cycle time
vi. IT as a medium of communication to revamp access to the markets, enhanced access empowers the market to undertake direct, faster and better transactions.

vii. Evolving internal efficiencies by way of intense ICT intake and automating procedure for cost reduction and capacity enhancement for information access, processing, collaboration and dissemination.

2.03 For CLOUD based ICT applications through utility usage model, only the subscription and usage fee would be applicable. In other words, the rental charges (monthly, quarterly, yearly) may include all cost components viz. hardware, connectivity, software, maintenance, etc.

The modified scheme will sensitize and encourage MSMEs towards this new approach i.e. CLOUD COMPUTING for ICT adoption. The modified scheme has been evolved as an alternative and more effective arrangement for ICT adoption among MSMEs. For sensitizing MSMEs and to motivate them to go for Cloud based ICT implementation, awareness programmes and wide publicity through Print, Electronic and Radio have been incorporated in the scheme.

2.04 In the present-day world, relevance of “ICT for Smart” for all industry is a key means to enhanced productivity. Seamless flows of data and information could generate more economic value than the global goods trade, bridging technology gaps by prioritizing and incentivising adoption of Internet of Things (Industry 4.0) and need a mission to enable industry to adopt the Industry 4.0 technology for improving productivity may be considered. With this background, NPC has proposed to establish Centre of Excellence on IT for Industry 4.0 and Lean Manufacturing (COE-IT for I4.0 & LM). The Digital MSME initiative shall develop suitable linkages with COE-IT.

2.05 Under this scheme, large number of MSMEs would be benefited in terms of standardization of their business processes, improvement in delivery time, reduction in inventory carrying cost, improvement in productivity and quality of production, controlling of cost & time, improved customer satisfaction etc. through cloud computing.

3.0 The Components of Scheme:

The following activities are proposed to be undertaken under the scheme:

3.1 Awareness Programme and Workshop:

(A) Awareness Programme: The objective of these programmes is to create awareness amongst MSMEs about the benefits of implementing ICT in their enterprises, details of the scheme, explain them about how to avail the benefits of scheme, procedural methodology for participating in the scheme. The ICT needs of MSME will also be assessed during the programme and accordingly they will be advised in selecting Cloud Computing services suitable to them. The deliverable, funding and implementation details are given as under:
1. About 90 one day state level programmes will be organised by field institutes of O/o DC-MSME mainly MSME-DIs organised in association with a National/State level or prominent Industry association.

2. In the awareness Programme Implementing Agency (IA) as a Key Technical Experts along with Cloud computing service providers should be essentially involved.

3. Apart from technical deliberations, there should be live demonstration of ICT through Cloud Computing services.

4. Funds will be provided @Rs.0.70 lakhs per programme. In addition, max. Rs. 0.55 lakh kept for TA/DA/Lodging expenses for official of IA/TCIL subject to actuals for one day as per entitlement to be re-imbursed by respective DI. Participation of minimum 75 MSEs should be ensured per programme.

(B) Work Shop : The objective of the Work Shop is to have interaction amongst various stakeholders i.e IA, CCSPs, Industry Associations and other relevant participants under the overall directions of O/o DC(MSME). The Work Shop will be organised by IA with the involvement of MSME-DI, industry chambers/associations etc., if required. Funds will be provided to IA @ Rs.5.00 lakh per Work Shop per day. Participation of Minimum 50 MSMEs should be ensured per Work Shop.

3.2 Cloud Computing:

1. To encourage MSMEs to use Cloud Computing for ICT applications, it is proposed to provide subsidy for user charges for a period of 2 years. The benefits accrued through implementing ICT for subsidy period in their enterprises will motivate MSMEs to continue to use the ICT application with their own expenses after this period.

   Cloud Computing services will be provided in three categories:

   i. With Subsidy – Max. subsidy of Rs. 1 lakh per unit will be disbursed over a period of 2 years to Micro and Small Enterprises.

   ii. Without Subsidy - Services through Cloud at ultra low cost will be offered to the desirous Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

   iii. Market Cost – Services through cloud at Market Cost will be offered to the desirous Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

2. Subsidy will be on cost of usage services which will be shared by the GoI and MSE. The infrastructure (Hardware, Internet etc.) for accessing the cloud computing will be the responsibility of concerned MSME unit.

3. The rate of subsidy will be as follow:

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<tr>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>1st year</th>
<th>2nd year</th>
<th>Amount of subsidy per MSE (Rs. in Lakhs)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 All Micro &amp; Small Enterprises in the category of OTNER</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 All MSEs in the category of NER,SC/ST, Women, Divyang</td>
<td>60% + additional 10 % of rate of OTNER category</td>
<td>60% + additional 10 % of rate of OTNER category</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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   Subsidy for 3rd year may be considered at later stage

4. The MSMEs will apply to the Service Provider/ IA and lodge their request on official website/ National Portal for availing the benefit of subsidy.

5. Subsidy disbursed will be through DBT route. MSMEs initially will make full payment to service provider. O/o DC (MSME) will disburse funds to TCIL who in turn will transfer it in the account of MSMEs.

6. Though the First Come First Serve will be important criteria for selection of MSMEs under the scheme but factors like financial
soundness, product range, export, scope for expansion, Turn over etc. will also be considered by IA for selecting an MSME, if required. IA will keep informed PMAC in this regard.

7. IA will provide the details of user charges/subsidy to be released on monthly basis to O/o DC-MSME, for timely release of subsidy and to ensure subsidy payments are within the available budget allocations.

8. Initially, following four applications will be made available to MSMEs through various service providers:
   (i) ERP
   (ii) Accounting
   (iii) Manufacturing/ Design
   (iv) Regulatory Compliances including GST

   More applications may be added need based in due course of time.

3.3 Publicity, Branding and Mobilization:

   It has been observed that MSMEs are generally not availing the benefits of ICT application and Cloud Computing for promotion of their business to the optimum extent. Therefore, it is proposed that MSMEs be sensitized regarding the benefits of ICT including Cloud Computing application for business promotion.

   The following activities/tasks will be under taken:

   a) Hoarding/permanent display about the schemes at MSME-DIs premises etc.
   b) Regular media campaign through electronic, print media and radio
   c) Documentary/short films on benefits of adopting ICT technology for MSME sector etc.
   d) Preparation and printing of book of knowledge on ICT/Cloud computing having relevance to MSME sector, study material on cloud computing and success stories of MSME sector implemented ICT etc. would be covered.
   e) Any other activity with the approval of PMAC.

   Activity a) will be done by MSME-DIs. Activity b) to d) will be done by IA through DAVP, Doordarshan and FM radio channels etc. as per GoI procedure with the involvement of expert agencies, if needed.

3.4 Miscellaneous Expenses

   Expenses towards Project related travel etc. Admin expenses, printing of guidelines, purchase of office automation equipment, hiring of manpower/experts/consultants etc., contingencies, assistance to field offices of O/o DC-MSME for their role in implementing the scheme etc.

4.0 Implementation Arrangements:

   The scheme will be implemented for MSMEs spread all over the country. The core component of the Scheme i.e. Cloud Computing will be implemented by Implementing Agency (IA), under the overall directions of DC (MSME). It is expected that once MSMEs are introduced to the benefits and savings that accrue from ICT, they would themselves continue to use cloud services at their own expense.

   IA will be responsible for facilitating, implementation and monitoring of Cloud Computing the main component of the scheme. At the highest level, PMAC will provide overall direction to the Scheme and will be headed by the Development Commissioner (MSME).

4.1 Project Monitoring and Advisory Committee (PMAC):

   At the highest level, PMAC will guide, review, monitor and provide overall direction
for implementation of the scheme and will be headed by the Development Commissioner (MSME). PMAC will have overall responsibility for policy formulation, Scheme implementation and monitoring. It will be empowered to take all key decisions related to the Scheme and to approve minor modifications/procedural changes in the guidelines for operational expediency. PMAC would deliberate on the issues put up by Implementing Agency. It would lay down the detailed implementation strategy for the Implementing Agency. It would also consider the recommendations of Implementing Agency on each application. The constitution of the PMAC will be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Ministry/Department</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. AS&amp;DC (MSME)</td>
<td>Ministry of MSME</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. JS or his representative</td>
<td>MEITY</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. JS or his representative</td>
<td>Ministry of Science &amp; Technology</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. EA / Director</td>
<td>IF wing of Ministry</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. DG or representative not below the level of Director</td>
<td>NIC</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Industry representatives / any other expert</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Rep. of IA</td>
<td>TCIL or other IA</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ADC/ IDC/Director</td>
<td>O/o DC (MSME)</td>
<td>Member Secry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chairman, PMAC may invite State Government Representative/experts and industry representatives etc. as required for attending the PMAC meetings.

4.2 Implementing Agency for Cloud Computing:

The Cloud Computing component of the Scheme will be implemented by selected IA [like TCIL, ECIL (Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. Deptt. of Atomic Energy, Govt. of India), STPI (Software Technology Parks of India, Ministry of C&IT), etc]. Initially Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. (TCIL) will work as IA. Additional IAs may be incorporated need based.

Selection Methodology: These IA will be selected on nomination basis. The selection will be done on recommendation of the Consultancy Evaluation Committee(CEC). The CEC will be constituted by DC-MSME. The CEC will be headed by ADC/Divisional Head, one JDC, two Directors of O/o DC-MSME and one representative from IFW will be members. The CEC would analyse the proposals received from various Govt. institutions (in which stake of Govt. of India/ State Govt. is more than 51%).

However if need arises for selecting IAs other than from government sector, the criteria would be open tender.

Service, Monitoring Mechanism and charges thereof:

1. A Portal will be developed by TCIL, which shall be used by the MSMEs for registration to avail the benefits under the scheme. The portal shall display the list of Cloud Computing Service Providers (CCSP) along with their list of the cloud services, charges, comparative cost of similar applications, features/ specifications of the services, service levels, workflow to avail the services, etc. Portal will be suitably hyperlinked with the portals of CCSPs. The Portal will also display details of services of each vendor. Portal shall be linked to payment gateways and dashboard with number of enterprises in each service vertical availing the service and notification for version improvement.

2. Services being offered by CCSPs will be evaluated by a Technical Committee (TC) as under:
   i. ADC,O/o DC(MSME) – Chairman
   ii. Rep. from NIC
   iii. Rep. from IF Wing
   iv. Rep. from TCIL/IA
   v. Domain expert/Industry rep. as deemed fit by TC
vi. Director (NMCP) – Member Secretary

PMAC may consider only those services which are recommended by Technical Committee and are beneficial for MSMEs. Technical Committee will also recommend for inclusion of the services under the category of subsidy/without subsidy. Service provider can offer single service or bundle of services along with other specifications and rates etc.

3. Service and Monitoring Charges upto @7% of the Project Cost (eligible subscription amount) handled by respective IA will be paid to them from subsidy head. O/o DC (MSME) will bear costs incurred by TCIL towards one-time capital expenditure for development of Portal, hardware, software, operation, bandwidth, maintenance and related components out of funds provision under OAE head. Afterwards costs towards operating expenditure including maintenance and operation of system will be borne by TCIL and covered in 7% service and monitoring charges payable to TCIL. The IA will send periodic reports to the Office of DC, MSME.

Role & Responsibilities:

1. IA will collate the requirements of MSMEs by interacting with them and also through official website/National Portal.

2. The IA will empanel various Cloud Providers, by executing SLA with them who will provide cloud services to the MSMEs.

3. The IA will also finalize Service Level Agreement (SLA), roles and responsibilities with Cloud Providers and obtain approval of office of DC (MSME). SLA will incorporate issues like security and privacy of data of MSMEs, location of data storage, location of mirror of data, availability hours of Cloud services in a year, maximum permissible down time of cloud services, vendor locking terms and conditions etc.

4. TCIL will register the vendors Cloud Computing Service Provider (CCSP) and will charge Rs.1 lakh for registration of each vendor for two years which will be non-refundable. The amount so collected shall be utilized by TCIL towards operation and maintenance of National Portal with the approval of PMAC.

5. The Office of DC-MSME will release funds for the requirement for specific time period to the IA. The IA will release the subsidy amount to the MSME on periodic basis after the beneficiaries have paid their contribution to the Service provider. A separate and dedicated account for this purpose will be maintained by the IA.

6. The IA will actively associate with MSME-DIs in organizing Awareness Programme as the Key technical expert and also associate Cloud Providers in these programmes.

7. The IA will prepare book of knowledge/study material on Cloud computing for distribution in Awareness Programme/Workshop. The expenditure on designing and printing of such items will be met out of allocations under Publicity and Mobilisation expenses/Office Expenses.

8. The SI will submit fortnightly progress reports to the nodal officer in the Office of DC, MSME as per agreed formats. Raise exception reports, if any, as regards to any non-responsive behaviour or non-satisfactory performance of any of the Cloud service Providers an MSME availing the benefits of scheme.

4.3 Cloud Computing Service Providers (CCSPs):

Cloud Computing Service providers would be Govt./Private organizations capable of providing services as per the SLA approved by PMAC to MSE
sector. CCSPs would be empanelled by IA with the approval of PMAC.

5.0 Implementation:

Implementation Period: Initially the scheme will be implemented for a period of 3 years which may be extended, if required, with the approval of Competent Authority (PMAC).

6.0 Coverage and Eligibility:

The Scheme is open to only Micro and Small Enterprises for subsidy category and for all Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for non-subsidy category throughout the country. The units should have valid UAM.

7.0 Modalities of Fund Transfer:

Fund Transfer to IA: For facilitating the smooth and faster roll out of the Scheme at a National Level, the total amount of subsidy envisaged under the Scheme would be periodically transferred to IA who will keep it in a separate account to be opened by IA. IA would periodically report on the fund status to PMAC.

FUND FLOW CHART
### 8. Budget and Activity details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
<th>Total (GoI)</th>
<th>Total (Pvt./Beneficiary)</th>
<th>Total (GoI &amp; Pvt.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Financial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GoI contribution</td>
<td>Beneficiary contribution</td>
<td>Total GoI contribution</td>
<td>GoI contribution</td>
<td>Beneficiary contribution</td>
<td>Total GoI contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Awareness &amp; Training</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Awareness Programme : (@ Rs. 0.70 lakhs per programme)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.375</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.375</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Work Shop : (@ Rs. 5 lakhs per day, per programme).</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) International Benchmarking and Learning Best Practices and Foreign Travels/delegations, International Trainings.</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Online systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Initial Development of e-Platform.</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Promotion &amp; Branding</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Print of News letter, Review Report, Advertisement, Brand Promotion, publicity etc.</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Misc Expenses</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Misc. Expenses and contingencies. Any other expenses not covered elsewhere.</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>0.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Part-B</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. TCIL/IA Charges, Implementation &amp; Monitoring Cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) TCIL Monitoring Cost @ 7 % of Project Cost</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Subsidy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Subsidy : Subsidy to MSMEs for Cloud Computing (@ Rs. 50,000 per unit per year) (Total 8280 units in 3 years)</td>
<td>2000 units</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>6.66</td>
<td>16.66</td>
<td>3000 units</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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</table>
## Budget and Activity Details :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Physical</th>
<th>Financial (Rs. In crs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GoI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part –A</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Awareness &amp; Training</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) <strong>Awareness Programme</strong> : Industry Awareness Programmes by IA/TCIL/MSME-DIs/MSME-Technology Centers/ Industry Associations (@ Rs. 0.70 lakh per programme), one day duration. In addition, Rs. 0.55 lakh for TA/DA/lodging of IA official sub. to actuals</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) <strong>Work Shop</strong> : Conduct of Regional/ State/ National Workshop by IA/TCIL/Chambers/Industry Associations (@ Rs. 5 lakhs per day, per programme).</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) International Benchmarking and Learning Best Practices and Foreign Travels/delegations, International Trainings.</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Online systems</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Initial Development of e-Platform (Portal including hardware/software) for on line application having interface with MSMEs, CCSPs, IA, O/o DC (MSME) etc. including operation/maint.</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Promotion &amp; Branding</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print of News letter, Review Report, Advertisement, Brand Promotion, publicity etc.</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Misc. Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Expenses and contingencies including Mobilization, Project related travel etc. Admin expenses, printing of guidelines, purchase of office automation equipment, hiring of man power/experts/consultants, Assistance to field formation of O/o DC-MSME for their role in implementing the scheme etc. Any other expenses not covered elsewhere.</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Part-B

5. **TCIL/IA Charges & Monitoring Cost**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>LS</th>
<th>4.83</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>4.83</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) TCIL Monitoring Cost @ 7% of Project Cost - Survey/Supervision of Accreditation being granted by Rating Agencies on sample basis and Administration Cost, Project Management, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **Subsidy**

(a) Subsidy to MSEs for Cloud Computing @ Rs. 50,000/- per unit per year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>8280</th>
<th>41.40</th>
<th>27.60</th>
<th>69.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Total 8280 units in 3 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total** 58.105 27.60 85.705

1. Inaugural Session

The programme was inaugurated by the Chief Guest Shri Piyush Srivastava, Additional Development Commissioner, O/o Development Commissioner (MSME), New Delhi. The programme commenced with National Anthem and lighting of lamp ceremony.

Welcoming the dignitaries, Shri V.P. Sharma, Director, MSME-DI, Indore explained the objective of the workshop and briefed about the progress of ongoing lean clusters in Madhya Pradesh. He also explained the importance of Lean and how best the participants can utilize the knowledge to improve the working of their enterprises. Shri Kumar Purushottam, MD, AKVN, Shri Shirish Paliwal, Director, NPC, Ahmedabad and Shri Anurag Rastogi, Deputy Director, QCI, New Delhi were also present in the inaugural function.

Shri Kumar Purushottam, Managing Director, AKVN, Indore, Guest of Honour of the programme motivated representatives of local industries to take benefits of this workshop. Shri Shirish Paliwal, Director, NPC, Ahmedabad and Shri Anurag Rastogi, Deputy Director, QCI, New Delhi the representatives of two national monitoring and implementing units shared their working and experience in implementation of lean among the various manufacturing industries of various states. They presented national status of lean manufacturing competitiveness scheme of DC MSME.

Shri Piyush Srivastava, Additional Development Commissioner, O/o Development Commissioner (MSME), New Delhi, Chief Guest of the programme explained the importance of O/o DC, MSME scheme in lean manufacturing. He informed the gathering about the initiative taken by the O/o DC, MSME for effective implementation of various components of NMCP including lean manufacturing scheme which are aimed at strengthening MSME sector as it contributes in our economy considerably.

Shri Piyush Srivastava exhorted the entrepreneurs present in the workshop to take advantage of Lean Manufacturing scheme of DC (MSME) in implementing lean manufacturing in their organizations, so as to move up the value chain by improving the organizational performance through higher Product quality, reduced cost and achieving reduced Delivery time which results in better profit margin.

He emphasised that application of Lean manufacturing and its techniques will help the MSMEs to be primed to attain the goal of Zero Effect and Zero Defect concept i.e. through ZED.
report. He called upon all the MSMEs unit Heads whose units are under the Lean Manufacturing scheme of DC (MSME), to go for ZED certification and also explained the financial support that is being extended to MSMEs under the ZED certification scheme of DC (MSME) for acquiring ZED certification. He also explained the importance of leveraging the ZED certification in respect of marketing and supply of their products to OEMs and MNCs established in India or willing to produce their goods under the Make in India Campaign of Government of India. MSMEs who acquire ZED mark will be able to distinguish themselves in the market from the masses as a “company with a difference” and hence would be able to join the supply chain for the highest product quality at competitive cost. Thus ZED certification would definitely help the manufacturing sector to achieve the dream of “Make in India” Campaign. He informed that ZED certification for service industry is also a possibility and it will be unveiled soon as soon as the policy framework is completed.

Shri Srivastava explained how the MSMEs of India are facing challenges to compete globally in the post liberalization era. He focused on the fourth industrial revolution and how the digital and technological revolution transforming the manufacturing workplaces all over the world.

Shri Anurag Rastogi, Deputy Director, QCI, New Delhi proposed vote of thanks to conclude inaugural session.

2. Technical Session

For the technical session of national workshop on Lean manufacturing, MSME-DI, Indore had invited an expert panel on the subject matter covering all relevant topics. The details of technical sessions are as follows:

In the pre-lunch technical session Shri Shirish Paliwal, Director, NPC, Ahmedabad gave a power point presentation on Lean manufacturing and its concept. He took the example of common household kitchen and explained the participants how lean manufacturing concept is being practised by housewives beautifully in our homes. He also explained the 5’S’concept, its application and usefulness in our daily lives and in industries. In his presentation, he focused on the lean manufacturing tools and techniques being used in the industries.

The status and scenario of Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme being implemented by NPC throughout the country as well as in Madhya Pradesh were presented. He pointed out that, this scheme has now gained popularity and momentum and 15 completed Lean clusters have been formed by NPC national wide and currently three in Madhya Pradesh are in progress. Lean manufacturing awareness programmes have motivated many more units coming forward to adopt the scheme and informing Lean clusters under the scheme throughout the country.

Shri Anurag Rastogi, Deputy Director and Shri Nikhil Relia, Assistant Director from QCI, New Delhi in their presentation explained how global manufacturing sector is undergoing massive structural transformation. They mentioned the nature of problems being faced by MSMEs like Sub-optimal scale of operation, technological obsolescence, supply chain inefficiencies and limited capital and knowledge.

Shri Rastogi illustrated the implementation arrangement (three tier arrangement) of the Lean manufacturing competitiveness scheme of the Office of DC (MSME). He informed that a total of 202
lean clusters have been formed by QCI throughout the country in which 05 Lean clusters are in the state of Madhya Pradesh. So far 30 numbers of awareness programmes has been conducted by the QCI in different districts of M.P. He concluded his presentation by giving an introduction to the Quality Council of India’s structure and functions of different bodies in the QCI.

The representatives from NPC and QCI also discussed the role of NPC and QCI in implementation of “Lean Manufacturing Concept” under upscaled (2013) Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme.

Shri Mukesh Choudhary, Purchase Head, Case New Holland (CNH), Pithampur started his deliberation with the profile of the Case New Holland Construction equipment company. He mentioned that the company has different plant locations pan India. He focused on the supply chain challenges and expectations from the supply chain by the OEMs. He apprised the participants about the scenario of automotive industries and informed that automotive industry is one of the fastest growing industries in the world, its CAGR has been around 14% in the last decade, hence it presents the MSME suppliers with a big opportunity to make their company grow parallelly with the growth of these OEMs. He impressed upon the fact that MSMEs in India are still working in unsafe environment, lack of quality focus and are facing problems of shortage of talented technical and managerial staff. He said CNH is facing challenges in getting the required supply from MSMEs, because of inability of the MSMEs in supplying products at competitive cost, lack of risk management, visibility and transparency in their manufacturing processes. He stressed upon increasing the flexibility of MSMEs in their production processes and global outlook and export competencies in the field of logistics and packaging. He advised that LMC scheme could be effectively utilise to develop vendors which will ensure sustainable development of MSMEs. Lean manufacturing is the right solution for MSMEs towards capacity building.

Ms. Pooja Makhija, Fashion Futures, Pune started her presentation with a video showing the car racing in present time where SMED is applied and time is reduced to incredible 2-3 seconds. The SMED concept of Lean manufacturing changed the world with quick change over time. She demonstrated how the simple concepts of lean manufacturing brings about a dramatic change in terms of radical reduction in the rejection rates of the apparels manufactured.

She explained that with the concept of single flow line, productivity has improved, rejection is reduced to a minimum and the company managed to deliver the products on time. She also focused on the concept of visual controls, value stream mapping, application of 5 ‘S’ and other tools and techniques of lean manufacturing that can be applied easily in the MSMEs to improve their focus on quality, cost and delivery. Inventory control has changed the way of handling raw material drastically in apparel industry. She informed of her witnessing the astonishing fact that apparel industries were keeping stock of balance raw materials even up to 5 years which were later found to be only waste thereby incurring appreciable loss. This unaccounted loss was mitigated through lean manufacturing.

Shri M.L. Suriya, Director, Here Quality Consulting presented the very basic concept of lean explaining what is Lean, why lean and how implementation of lean manufacturing concepts
can do wonders to MSMEs. He explained the significance of lean manufacturing in bringing the “positive work culture shift in MSMEs” and presented the approach of inventory management in MSMEs.

He made a specific point that instead of blaming people, it will be better if we address the process to find a probable solution to the problems being encountered. He gave examples of change in work culture which is the need of time. Change in work culture has created a sense of responsibility and belongingness amongst workers & staff.

In the post lunch session of the workshop there were various success stories from M.P. Lean clusters and one from National lean Cluster. The success stories included one successful enterprise which implemented the lean manufacturing scheme and is still continuing with it as this has proved to be essential for sustaining the growth of the unit.

Shri Anil Joshi, Director – Operations, Vishalfab India Pvt. Ltd., Indore from the first lean cluster formed in the year 2011, Shri Neeraj Joshi, Atharva Packaging Pvt. Ltd. Indore as a Nodal officer of Printing Lean Excellence Scheme DPG, Shri Tanmay Mukherjee, COO, Techforce Composites Pvt. Ltd. Indore as a Nodal officer of Light Engineering Lean Manufacturing Cluster Society, Indore Shri Ruchir Gupta, Mech Cutters India, Nodal Officer of Indore engineering cluster Indore and Shri Amit Jain, MD, Girnar Corrugators Pvt. Ltd., Indore and Packaging Lean Excellence, Indore shared their experience encountered during the lean implementation at their workplace through power point presentation. All the Nodal Officers were of the opinion that they all reaped the benefits through implementation of lean. Some of the benefits discussed by the Nodal Officers are:

1. It improved quality of their product.
2. It increased efficiency, productivity and helped in waste reduction.
3. The various techniques of lean provided safe working environment and improved employee morale.
4. It instils the sense of belongingness and pride to be part of lean manufacturing.

Representative from National Cluster, Shri Ravi Joshi, GIDC, Ahmedabad also shared his experience with participants. All the success stories were supported by data which revealed the quantum of benefits the enterprises reaped through LMC scheme and confirmed their belief that lean manufacturing is in the interest of MSMEs and help in capacity building.

3. VALEDICTORY SESSION

The last session was open house discussion/question & answer, feedback and suggestion session. During this session, participants discussed
various issues related to the Lean Manufacturing Scheme with the experts and gave their suggestions on the scheme for incorporation and improvement. Some of the suggestions are as follows:

Shri Ashok Chandra Gupta, Proprietor of Mechcutters India, Sanwer Road, Indore has given following suggestions for incorporation in the DC MSME Scheme, he said that:

1) It should be made compulsory for the consultant to have local office.
2) It should be made compulsory for the consultant to provide soft skill development training to the employees of the units on monthly basis, so as to develop the sense of belongingness amongst them.
3) Monthly and continuous feedback may be given to the authorities for more effectiveness of implementation ensuring seriousness of consultant.

Shri Tanmay Mukherji, COO of Tech force composites Pvt. Ltd. Suggested that on-line registry for logging all lean indicators may be done, so as to have country wide competition amongst the lean implemented units.

Shri Subhash Khanwalkar, Proprietor of Khanwalkar Industries, Sanwer Road, Indore suggested that the period of implementation may be reduced to 12 months and an additional one month may be kept for pre-introductory course/ Tutorial before entering into Lean cluster formation.

Shri Kailash Agarwal, Vice-President, MPSSIO suggested that composite scheme for Lean Manufacturing and ZED may be framed for MSMEs to improve its effectiveness.

Shri Subhash Tamhane, Chief Executive of Kach Motors Pvt. Ltd, Pithampur, District Dhar suggested publication of booklet containing best practices of all cluster members will help in knowledge sharing and implementation of Lean clusters scheme.

Shri Swadesh Sharma, Director, Atharva Packaging Pvt. Ltd, Nodal officer of printing lean excellence scheme DGP suggested increasing the current 18 months time by 06 months i.e. total 24 months for lean implementation as mostly people are in favour of increasing the lean implementation time period instead of reducing it.

Shri Piyush Srivastava, ADC, O/o DC (MSME) invited suggestions regarding awareness to be created amongst the units for implementing lean or forming lean clusters through two modes namely

1) Organizing awareness programmes country wide.
2) Developing certain lean clusters in each State/Region into model clusters through implementing all the schemes of DC (MSME) and project these model clusters for creating awareness.

The session was summarized by Shri Piyush Srivastava, ADC in his concluding remarks. He said that the workshop has been quite interactive and delegates took keen interest throughout the workshop and the turn out was excellent. He also complimented MSME-DI, Indore for organising successfully the National workshop which is 8th in series and the final Workshop in the XII Plan. He also appreciated the booklet on lean manufacturing prepared and circulated by DI, Indore to the delegates. He noted that it is a good compilation and throws light on lean concept and its benefits.

He also thanked the industry association office bearers for participating in the workshop and exhorted them to motivate more and more enterprises to form clusters and adopt LM tools.

Representatives from associations, clusters and industry houses were among about 125 participants who attended the interactive workshop. Shri B.K. Swarnkar, Assistant Director proposed vote of thanks. Shri R K Bhargava, Assistant Director conducted the programme.
Make in India Programme: A Step Forward in Making India A Manufacturing Hub

Gaurav Arya

The campaign has been concentrated to fulfill the purpose of job creation, enforcement to secondary and tertiary sector, boosting the national economy, converting the India to a self-reliant country and to give the Indian economy global recognition.

Introduction

The “Make in India” Strategy was launched on 25th September, 2014 with aim to promote India as an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry is the coordinating agency for implementing the Make in India Campaign. The real objective of this strategy is to ease the investment caps & controls and to open up India’s industrial sectors to global participation. The ‘Make in India’ initiative does not target manufacturing sector alone, but also aims at promoting entrepreneurship in the country.

The Make in India initiative aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. The initiative is aimed at creating a conducive environment for investment, development of modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investments and forging a partnership between government and industry through a positive mindset. Make in India initiative focuses on four key areas to promote manufacturing and entrepreneurship viz. Policy Initiatives & New Processes; Robust Infrastructure; Focus Sectors; New Mind-set/Approach.

Need for Make in India

Availability of modern and facilitating infrastructure is a very important requirement for the growth of industry. Government intends to develop industrial corridors and smart cities to provide infrastructure based on state-of-the-art technology with modern high-speed communication and integrated logistic arrangements. Existing infrastructure to be strengthened through upgradation of infrastructure in industrial clusters. Since years policy-makers have been debating to give an impetus to manufacturing in India and make India a Global Manufacturing Hub. Make in India is a step forward in making this plan successful.

As part of the Make in India initiative several steps have been taken collectively by all the government departments and states to promote investments from Indian and Foreign investors in the focus sectors. The key is to create an enabling environment for investments in the selected focus sectors. It aims at promoting the ‘ease of doing business’ measures taken up by States and Central Government Ministries. There are 25 sectors identified under the Make in India initiative.

25 Focus sectors have been identified for growth under this initiative viz. Automobiles; Auto components; Aviation; Biotechnology; Chemicals; Construction; Defence manufacturing; Electrical Machinery; Electronic system design and manufacturing; Food processing; IT and BPM; Leather; Media and entertainment; Mining; Oil and Gas; Pharmaceuticals; Ports; Railways; Renewable energy; Roads and highways; Space;
Textiles; Thermal power; Tourism & Hospitality and Wellness.

A number of measures have been taken by the Government to improve ease of doing business in India, and to make India an attractive destination for investment. Besides Make in India, these, inter-alia, include ‘Startup India’ initiative and ‘Ease of Doing Business’. Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalisation of existing rules and introduction of information technology, setting up of an Investor Facilitation Cell, launch of e-biz Portal and liberalising policy for industrial licensing.

For bringing investments to the country the Government is taking various measures like opening up Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in many sectors; carrying out FDI related reforms and liberalization and improving ease of doing business in the country. The Make in India initiative is a national initiative targeting development of all states at large. Each state has its own special features which make it an ideal investment destination in particular sectors. This initiative with the support of State Governments and Union Ministries aims at development of manufacturing sector of the country as a whole.

Make in India and MSME Sector

MSME Sector is an important link in the supply chain & this strategy not only boosts the marketing of the products of MSME but also makes a quantum jump in Quality & Technology for MSMEs. A number of initiatives have been undertaken by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to encourage and promote existing MSMEs including SC/ST and women entrepreneurs. A large number of schemes/programmes are being implemented to address various issues affecting the sector including credit flow, technology up gradation, skill development, marketing assistance and infrastructure development. The major schemes implemented include Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Marketing Development Assistance Scheme, Cluster Development, ZED Scheme, Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through incubators, etc.

The effect of Make in India on MSME may be observed by the reservation of ‘Make’ projects upto Rs. 10 crore in Defence procurements for MSMEs. The ‘Make’ projects are those, as mentioned in the recently announced Defence Procurement Procedure 2016, where Ministry of Defence will support Indian Industry in developing items not so far made in India”.

Challenges Ahead and steps taken

Make in India Campaign is still facing challenges like tax, lack of Research and Development (R&D), Innovation, competition from countries like China etc.

Government has taken a number of steps to overcome these challenges and to Make in India successful. The challenging part is within Micro and Small Enterprises, as they are the main victims of stiff competition and non-availability of funds for innovation as well R&D. To overcome these hurdles and make the Make in India a reality the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has taken a number of initiatives. Ministry of MSME has taken steps like Udyog Aadhar Memorandum, MSME Data Bank, Finance Facility Centres, National Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Hub to provide professional support to SC & ST entrepreneurs and many more other initiatives for Ease of Doing Business which are the steps forward to support the ‘Make in India’.

Recently, in the Union Budget 2017-18 several other measures have been announced by Government of India to provide impetus to commerce and industry. The key initiatives include

1. A Special Scheme for creating employment in leather and footwear industries is proposed, on the same lines in textile and
apparel sector.

2. The long standing demand of startups has been accepted and the profit (linked deduction) exemption available to them for 3 years out of 5 years is changed to 3 years out of 7 years. For the purpose of carry forward of losses in respect of start-ups, the condition of continuous holding of 51% of voting rights has been relaxed subject to the condition that the holding of the original promoter/promoters continues.

3. Further liberalisation of FDI policy is under consideration and the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) to be abolished in 2017-18.

4. In order to make MSME companies more viable, income tax for companies with annual turnover upto Rs. 50 crore is reduced to 25%. About 96% of companies will get this benefit of lower taxation. This will make MSME sector more competitive as compared to large companies.

5. MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward up to a period of 15 years instead of 10 years at present.

6. For creating an eco-system to make India a global hub for electronics manufacturing a provision of Rs. 745 crores in 2017-18 in incentive schemes like M-SIPS and EDF.

7. Inverted duty has been rectified in several products in the chemicals & petrochemicals, textiles, metals, renewable energy sectors.

8. Infrastructure which is a key pillar under the Make in India programme has been strengthened with a large budgetary allocation. The total allocation for infrastructure development in 2017-18 stands at Rs. 3,96,135 crores.

9. Tourism is a big employment generator and has a multiplier impact on the economy. Incredible India 2.0 is proposed to be launched to promote tourism and employment. Five Special Tourism Zone, anchored on SPVs in partnership with the States would be set up.

10. Modernisation and upgradation of identified corridor, railway lines of 3,500 kms will be commissioned, 25 stations are expected to be awarded for station redevelopment and 500 stations will be made differently abled friendly by providing lifts and escalators during 2017-18. These provide large opportunities under the Make in India initiative.

11. A new and restructured Central scheme with a focus on export infrastructure, namely, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) will be launched in 2017-18.

12. The Government e-market place which is now functional for procurement of goods and services, has been selected as one of the winners of the South Asia Procurement Innovation Awards of the World Bank.

**Conclusion**

Make in India initiative is a collaborative effort of State Governments and Union ministries which aims at development of manufacturing sector of the country as a whole. The Make in India Initiative will be successful when the participation will start from not only at Central Government but also at the state level like Maharashtra. ‘Make in Maharashtra’ which is an initiative started by the Government of Maharashtra on the sidelines of the Make in India initiative.
A meeting of Ministers and Principal Secretaries (MSME/Khadi/Coir) of all States/UTs under the Chairmanship of Shri Kalraj Mishra, Union Minister for MSME, Government of India was held in New Delhi on 28th April, 2017.

Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary, Minister of State for MSME, Government of India, and senior officers of the Ministry were also present on this august occasion. From the States/UTs, Prof. Jagdish Mukhi, Lt. Governor, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Shri Rohit Bhai Patel, Minister from Gujarat, Shri Vipul Goyal, Minister from Haryana, Shri TH. Biswajit Singh, Minister from Manipur, Shri H. Rohluna, Minister from Mizoram, Shri Jogendra Behera, Minister from Odisha, Shri Satyadev Pachauri, Minister from Uttar Pradesh and Shri Madan Kaushik, Minister from Uttarakhand, participated and presented views of their respective UT/States. Shri C. P. Radhakrishnan, Chairman, Coir Board, and Shri Vinai Kumar Saxena, Chairman, KVIC, were also present.

It is a unique effort of the Government in line with its emphasis on the spirit of the cooperative federalism and discussions with the States/UTs. Shri Kalraj Mishra, speaking on the occasion, said that, for overall development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Sector, the coordination between Centre and State is an essential ingredient. This meeting is one such effort in this regard. There are numerous areas in which the effort of Centre can be, and need to be, complemented by the State and vice-versa.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary, Union Minister of State for MSME stated that India could become the manufacturing hub of the world if both Centre and States work in tandem. It may also benefit all the stakeholders. He also stressed on the huge potential of the MSME Sector in the matter of providing employment. He also pointed out that the present Government wants more people to be self-employed so that the number of job-seekers comes down.

Lt. Governor and Ministers from States spoke about the problems faced by their respective UT/States and gave valuable suggestions.

The issues discussed in the meeting are listed below:

1. Development and Growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), issues of separate MSME Department and MSME policies in the State and regulatory issues hampering the growth of MSMEs:

   (i) Government of India has given special attention to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The Budget of the Ministry has increased, at one go, by 87% during the Financial year 2017-18 as compared to that in 2016-17. Hon’ble Prime Minister has also mentioned about the facilities to the MSMEs in his address to the nation on 31.12.2016. MSMEs find a special mention in the Union Budget for the year 2017-18. It is well recognised that the employment is mainly provided by the MSMEs.
(ii) It is, therefore, felt that various States must also focus on the development and growth of MSMEs. A few States have already created separate Department of MSMEs. All the States have been requested again in today’s meeting to create a separate Department or at least a separate Directorate for the development and growth of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

(iii) Some of the States such as West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have come up with MSME Policies in their respective States. Every State has also been requested again in today’s meeting to come up with MSME Policy in their States so that the MSMEs are encouraged.

(iv) It has also been noticed that the major problem areas for the MSMEs are lack of availability of credit facilities, technology advancements, availability of skilled man-power, availability of infrastructure and also a prevalence of higher cost on regulatory compliances. All the State Governments have again been requested to work in all these areas, especially after the ease-of-doing business campaign. It is heartening to note that various States have simplified their processes and it would be appropriate that these processes are further rationalised, especially for MSMEs.

2. Review of implementation of Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

3. NIMSME, training of DIC staff and introduction of Udyog Bandhu: In the changed policy scenario, the District Industries Centres should be redeveloped as Udyam/Udyog Bandhus with the necessary infrastructure for providing counselling, mentoring and handholding services. A specialized cadre of trained officials employed by the Udyam/Udyog Bandhus need to work with local partners to counsel, mentor and to train small entrepreneurs. These Udyam/Udyog Bandhus can comprise of "Facilitator Business Development Cell as one stop services" to give counselling, mentoring and handholding towards complying rules required for setting up services or manufacturing enterprises.

4. Promotion of Khadi and the various schemes of KVIC

5. Implementation of Technology Centres System Programme and Review of Working of Existing Technology Centres

6. Review of various schemes of the Ministry namely, SFURTI, ASPIRE, MATU, MAS, IC and PCRS

7. Discussion regarding One-Man Committee’s recommendations on MSME.

8. Implementation of National SC/ST Hub (NSSH)

9. Progress on Micro & Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)

10. Best Practices of various States for growth of SMEs:

   a. Automaticity of Statutory Clearances for starting a business in Telangana

   b. The ‘Clearing House Model’ for Statutory Clearances in Gujarat

   c. Capital Investment Subsidy, Interest Subsidy and Benefits under the Purchase Policy by Govt. of Gujarat.

   d. Consolidation of unused Government plots by Madhya Pradesh

   e. Efforts taken by Maharashtra for quick disposal of Delayed Payments cases

   f. Trade Facilitation Centre at DICs in West Bengal

The concerned States were commended for adopting such practices and today’s deliberations documented the outlines of these practices so that other States, too, could adopt such best practices.
Venkaiah Naidu launches Micro and Small Enterprise Facilitation Council (MSEFC) Portal and My MSME Mobile App

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hri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Union Minister for Urban Development, Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Union Minister for Information & Broadcasting launched two important initiatives of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Ministry of MSME), viz. Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Council (MSEFC) portal and MyMSME Mobile App on the occasion of the 15th Meeting of the National Board for MSME in New Delhi on 27th April, 2017. Union Minister for MSME Shri Kalraj Mishra and Minister of State for MSME Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary were present on this august occasion.

Shri Kalraj Mishra, speaking on the occasion, said that Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Council (MSEFC) portal on http://msefc.msme.gov.in, would facilitate implementation of the delayed payment provisions of the MSMED Act 2006 and also assist in monitoring of delayed payment cases. This online platform is expected to be a significant step in the direction of Digital India from the perspective of the MSME Sector in the country. With the access to this platform, micro and small enterprises would be able to file their delayed payment related grievances online. The grievance filed would be communicated through email and SMS to the parties involved. It would also help officers of the Ministry of MSME as well as the State Government concerned in monitoring the progress of cases both at the State and National levels. He also informed that most of the States have already uploaded the information regarding delayed payment cases on MSEFC portal. As on 31.03.2017, 3690 cases involving an amount of Rs.1660 crore are being considered by various MSEFCs. In fact, the online portal would be of great help to start-ups since delayed payment is probably the single biggest problem for start-ups.

In addition, the MyMSME mobile app on http://my.msme.gov.in, also launched by Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, provides information on all schemes implemented by the Ministry of MSME at
one place. The MSME units have always been complaining that information on all schemes were not available at a single place. Such a compilation is certainly the need of the hour so as to ensure that entrepreneurs need not be searching multiple windows for help or information. With the help of MyMSME mobile app Ministry of MSME would be providing one single window to MSMEs to access information on all schemes implemented by the Ministry and as well as apply for any of them. And MSMEs can also lodge grievances pertaining to Ministry of MSME through this app.

Prime Minister has recently spoken about the need for moving forward to M-Governance (Mobile Governance) from e-Governance, on the occasion of the Civil Services Day celebrations. This mobile app has enabled the MSME Sector to usher in the era of M-Governance.

Union Minister of State for MSME Shri Haribhai Choudhary stated that the Ministry has embarked on the journey to make every scheme online. He stated that MSME Internet grievance monitoring system has already resolved the grievances of more than 3000 persons.

Shri Venkaiah Naidu, Hon’ble Union Minister for Urban Development, Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation and Information & Broadcasting appreciated the efforts of the Minister in taking various initiatives towards ease of doing business in the MSME Sector in the country. He also congratulated Shri Kalraj Mishraji for taking steps in line with Prime Minister’s Digital India mission.

Committee recommendations to review Khadi Industries

The Central Government had constituted the following Committees to review the existing structure, functioning and performance of Khadi Village and Industries Commission (KVIC) to study the regulatory framework and to recommend any other measures considered necessary to revamp the KVIC.

1. High Power Committee headed by late Prime Minister Shri PV Narasimha Rao
2. Arthur Andersen Study
3. Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri. D.M. Sukthankar, former Chief Secretary Govt. of Maharashtra

High Power Committee (HPC) was constituted under the Chairmanship of late Prime Minister Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao to review the performance, examine the issues and identify the problems faced by the KVI sector.

The Committee in its report submitted in 1994 made various recommendations. The key recommendations of the Committee were:

- All apex financing Institutions and commercial banks to be advised to increase the flow of institutional credit to the KVI sector.
- Rebate for Khadi may be replaced by ‘Market Development Assistance’ (MDA), calculated at 20% of production
- Necessary legislative measures to protect “Khadi” and its use by KVIC certified Institutions;
- Separate wing in KVIC to supervise the working of Shiver Plants; smaller economical sliver plants to be set up at the Institutional level
- Village industries under the purview of KVIC to be considered on par with Government level village and small industries category for planning and development purposes.
- Government to constitute a separate fund

Laghu Udyog Samachar
(Rs. 2000 crore) for rural industries to be administered by NABARD or a separate financial institution.

- Focus on select industries for development where KVIC has expertise and experience
- Development of the export capability of KVI Institutions; strengthening quality control, augmenting training (participatory funding scheme for KVIB and NGO run new training centres) and research facilities
- Creation of a special cell at the KVIC headquarters to oversee and monitor the KVI programmes
- Transition to Project Approach for financing (from Pattern Approach)
- Commission to delegate day to day functions to the CEO and Financial Advisor and focus on developmental rather than regulatory activity
- Measures for strengthening of KVIBs

**Based on the recommendations of the High Power Committee the following changes were brought in the KVI Sector:**

The REGP scheme was commissioned in 1995-96 with the objective of providing a formal channel for flow of funds from banking institutions to the KVI sector.

The Government of India framed a new scheme for KVIC to take online credit facility (Consortium of Bank Credit or “CBC”) of Rs. 1000 crore.

Arthur Andersen study was commissioned in the year 2000 with the objective of reorganizing the KVIC organization structure with respect to the changing business needs and overall objectives of the KVIC.

**The Committee in its report made various recommendations. The key recommendations of the Committee were:**

- Redefinition of “Commission” under the KVIC act, 1956 in line with change from an operational body to policy formulation body.
- At the Commission level, the KVIC to not only comprise representatives of the KVI sector but the officers of the KVIC to also participate in its policy making and, therefore, the CEO, FA and the heads of Khadi and VI departments to be appointed as voting members of the Commission.
- At the operational level, KVIC to structure itself into separate business units to meet the distinct requirements of Khadi and Village Industries.
- The roles and responsibilities of internal functions, such as Capacity Building, Marketing & Sales, Research & Development, Human Resources, Finance, etc, which are integral to the organization’s performance, to be defined and communicated clearly.
- KVIC should set up industrial clusters catering to a groups of skilled artisans at the district/block level

Based on the recommendations of the Arthur Andersen study the CEO and FA were made ex-officio members of the Commission and voting rights were also conferred.

Ministry constituted Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. D.M. Sukthankar, former Chief Secretary Govt. of Maharashtra, in 2005 to review the existing structure, functioning and performance of KVIC to study the regulatory framework and to recommend any other measures considered necessary to revamp the KVIC.

**The Committee in its report submitted in March, 2005 made various recommendations. The key recommendations of the Committee were:**

- Need for identification of select traditional and sunrise industries as focus areas; a cluster-based approach to revival of traditional industries;
Recognize technological up-gradation and modernization as a priority area for transforming the sector; suggested mobilization of existing technical and scientific Institutions, such as, ITIs, Engineering Colleges, IITs, CSIR as resource/contact Institutions for rural industrialization and creation of venture capital fund within KVI;

Recommended brand building, standardization and quality control for products of KVI Sector;

Address the organizational and training issues preventing the growth of the KVI sector and suggested setting up of Zonal Committees and Zonal offices under a Deputy CEO, and restructuring of training programme aimed towards entrepreneurial development;

Commented on issues related to Khadi Institutions, namely, dues on account of Rebate, stock pile-up and state of implements; Suggested alternatives to Rebate
- direct subsidization of spinners
- encouraging entrepreneurship among spinners/weavers through formation of Self Help Groups

Governance related recommendations

Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee the following changes were brought in the KVI Sector:

Introduced Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) to organize the traditional industries and artisans into clusters to make them competitive and provide support for their long term sustainability and economy of scale.

KVIC took up several projects under an interface with reputed Technological institutions viz. IITs and NITs for developing new technologies and their subsequent dissemination among institutions and entrepreneurs of KVI Sector.

KVIC have introduced ‘Khadi Mark’ to ensure genuineness of Khadi to the customers.

Zonal Committees have been constituted for each of six geographical zones to monitor timely implementation of KVI programmes/schemes for the development of Khadi and Village Industries in the zone.

The Ministry of MSME has revised the negative list and brought in a large number of new industries/projects like spinning and weaving, solar charkhas hand loom/power looms under the ambit of Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

Government of India introduced the scheme of Market Development Assistance (MDA) on Production in place of rebate after experimenting with several pilot schemes. The scheme has been given effect from 1st April 2010, to help Khadi institutions to reorient their activities extending adequate emphasis towards increasing artisans’ earnings as well as ensuring quality of Khadi to customers. Under MDA scheme 25% of assistance is earmarked for payment among spinners and weavers as additional incentive through their bank/post office account.

An online application system has been made operational for disbursement of Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Interest Subsidy under ISEC scheme to KIs and artisans as applicable.

Under PMEGP, online disbursement of MM subsidy through single National level nodal bank has been developed.

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 Lok Sabha on 10.04.2017.
The Government in last three years has undertaken a number of reforms in different areas of economy. In this regard FDI policy reforms carried out by Government are nothing less than historic. The scale of reforms can be gauged from the fact that during this period, 21 sectors covering 87 areas of FDI policy have undergone reforms. This has resulted in increased FDI inflows which year after year is setting up new records. If the FDI inflows of US Dollar 55.6 billion for the year ending March, 2016 were an all-time high, the record was not meant to last long. The country registered FDI inflow of US Dollar 60.08 billion in the next financial year (2016-17), thereby scaling an even higher peak.

Increased FDI inflows in the country are largely attributed to intense and bold policy reforms the Government undertook to bring pragmatism in the FDI regime. The country has now become the topmost attractive destination for foreign investment. A new direction was given to FDI policy reforms in 2014 itself when conservative sectors like Rail Infrastructure and Defence were liberalized. This was accompanied by reforms in other sectors such as Medical Devices and Construction Development. The momentum of positive business climate was further ignited with launch of Make in India initiative in September 2014. The country in the year ending March 2015 received FDI of US Dollar 45.15 billion as against US Dollar 36.05 billion in the preceding fiscal.

Reform measures gained further momentum the following year. FDI policy on a number of sectors was liberalized. With a view to provide ease of doing business, licensed and non-sensitive activities were placed under automatic route and investment caps were raised. FDI policy provisions were radically overhauled across sectors such as Construction Development, Broadcasting, Retail Trading, Air Transport, Insurance and Pension among others. In addition, initiatives such as introduction of composite caps in the FDI policy and raising the FIPB approval limit were also undertaken to promote ease of doing business in the country. These initiatives resulted in the country receiving the then highest ever FDI inflow of US Dollar 55.6 billion.

The measures towards FDI policy liberalization and reforms continued in the last year financial year. A paradigm shift was made in the FDI policy on retail and other financial services sector. For retail trading of food products, the Government permitted 100% FDI with unqualified condition that such food products have to be manufactured and/or produced in India. The measure promotes domestic industry, restricts imports, creates local jobs and results in conserving valuable foreign exchange. In the Financial services sector, Government promulgated that any financial sector activity which is regulated by any financial sector regulator will be eligible for 100% FDI under automatic route, and approval would be needed only for unregulated financial sector activities. During the last financial year, FDI policy reforms were also undertaken in other sectors such as Defence, Airport Infrastructure, Broadcasting, Animal Husbandry and Retail Trading. The path breaking reform measures undertaken during the last financial year have resulted in India surpassing the FDI received in 2015-16 and registering an inflow of US Dollar 60.08 billion during 2016-17, a new all time high.

It has been the endeavor of the Government to put in place an enabling and investor friendly FDI policy. The intent all this while has been to make the FDI policy more investor friendly and remove the policy bottlenecks that have been hindering the investment inflows into the country. The steps taken in this direction during the last three years have borne fruit as is evident from the ever increasing volumes of FDI inflows being received into the country.
FDI trends during the last three years, and after the launch of Make in India initiative are presented below:

A. Trends for the period of last 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17)

- The FDI equity inflow received during the last three financial years is US$ 114.41 billion. It shows an increase of 40% compared to previous period of three financial years (2011-12 to 2013-14) (US $ 81.84 billion).

- The FDI equity inflow received through approval route amounts to US$ 11.69 billion, which is 64% higher than the previous three years (US $ 7.15 billion).

- The overall manufacturing sectors have witnessed a growth of 4% in comparison to previous three financial years (i.e. from US$ 48.03 billion to US$ 50.09 billion).

- The total FDI inflow during last three years grew by 38%.

B. Trends after Make in India initiative (October, 2014 to March, 2017)

- The FDI equity inflow received after the launch of Make in India initiative i.e. October, 2014 to March, 2017 of 30 months is US$ 99.72 billion. It shows an increase of 62% compared to previous 30 months before the launch of MII initiative i.e. April 2012 to Sept. 2014 (US $ 61.41 billion).

- The overall manufacturing sectors have witnessed a growth of 14% in comparison to previous 30 months before launch of Make in India initiative (i.e. from US$ 35.52 billion to US$ 40.47 billion).

- The total FDI inflow grew by 8%, i.e. US $ 60.08 billion in 2016-17 in comparison to US $ 55.56 billion of the previous year. It is the highest ever for a particular financial year. Prior to this, the highest FDI inflow was reported in the F.Y. (2015-16).

C. Trends in the Financial Year 2016-17

- The FDI equity inflow received during the F.Y. 2016-17 is US$ 43.48 billion. It shows an increase of 9% compared to previous F.Y. 2015-16 (US $ 40.00 billion). It is the highest ever for a particular financial year.

- The FDI equity inflow received through approval route during F.Y. 2016-17 amounts to US$ 5.90 billion, which is 65% higher than the previous year (US $ 3.57 billion).

- The overall manufacturing sectors have witnessed a tremendous growth of 52% in comparison to previous F.Y. 2015-16 (i.e. from US$ 13.35 billion to US$ 20.26 billion).

- The total FDI inflow grew by 8%, i.e. US $ 137.44 billion in comparison to US $ 90.98 billion of the previous 30 months before the launch of Make in India initiative i.e. April 2012 to September 2014.
Grant of License for Manufacture of Defence Items

Vide Notification S.O. 1636 (E) dated 19.05.2017 of Ministry of Home Affairs, powers and functions under sub-section (1) of Section (5), clauses (b) and (c) of Section 7 and Chapter III of Arms Act, 1959 have been delegated to Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion in respect of defence items included in the Schedule. Consequently, power to grant manufacturing license in respect of the category of arms and ammunition and defence items as per columns (2) and (3) of Schedule to the said Notification has been delegated to Secretary, DIPP.

Accordingly, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion will now process the applications for grant of license for manufacture of defence items included in the said Notification.

All the interested Entrepreneurs/ Industries/ Companies are requested to apply in Form A-6 of Arms Rules 2016 in 15 copies along with details and enclosures as mentioned in the Arms Rules 2016 to the Senior Development Officer (Industrial License), Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Industrial Licensing Section, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi. A copy of the Arms Rules 2016 is available on the websites of Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (www.dipp.gov.in) and Ministry of Home Affairs(www.mha.nic.in).

Start Up -Definition changes

Startup India was launched by the Government of India on 16th January, 2016 to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Startups in the country to drive economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

In order to promote entrepreneurship in the country, the Government of India has amended the definition of a Startup. The following significant changes have been made to the definition of Startups –

a) **Age of Startup increased**: Taking into account the long gestation period by Startups to establish, an entity shall be considered as a Startup up to seven years from the date of its incorporation/ registration (from earlier 5 years). However, in the case of Startups in the Biotechnology sector, the period shall be up to ten years from the date of incorporation/ registration.

b) **No Letter of Recommendation required**: No letter of recommendation from an incubator/ industry association shall be required for either recognition or tax benefits.

c) **Potential of Job and Wealth Creation**: The scope of definition has been broadened to include scalability of business model with potential of employment generation or wealth creation.

As a constant endeavour to facilitate the Startup ecosystem, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has been holding extensive consultations with stakeholders. The above changes are an effort to ensure ease of starting up new businesses to promote the Startup ecosystem and build a nation of job creators instead of job seekers.
The existing Pragati Maidan Complex that so far used to organise National and International Exhibitions and facilitate holding of various other events, is set to get all new face with its upcoming redevelopment into a World class state-of-the-art Integrated Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre (IECC). At a joint Press Conference by Shri L. C. Goyal, CMD, India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) and Dr. Anoop Kumar Mittal, CMD, NBCC (India) Limited, held in New Delhi on 16.05.2017, announced the launch of this sophisticated Project to be implemented by the latter at a cost of approx. Rs 2,500 Crore. Shri Goyal and Dr. Mittal on the occasion, released the layout and the design of IECC and an outline of comprehensive solutions to decongest traffic in and around Pragati Maidan. Once redeveloped, IECC will be a landmark spot in Delhi and a symbol of Hon’ble Prime Minister’s vision of ‘New India’, they informed.

Conceived by NBCC in association with M/s ARCOP Associates Pvt. Ltd. and Aedas Pte. Ltd. of Singapore, the IECC shall be developed with latest architectural design alongwith basement parking facility of 4800 vehicles and comprehensive traffic decongestion interventions. The Convention Centre will be 32.4 mtr. tall landmark building on par with the best in the world. This structure will be on an elevated podium with unique slopping facade incorporating rich architectural heritage of Delhi. The Centre will have a capacity of 7000 pax in single format (Plenary Hall with fixed sitting of 3000 pax and Multi-Function Hall of 4000 pax) and amphitheater with 3000 pax. There will be altogether 30 Meeting Rooms of different sizes and capacity and the complete structure of the Centre will be built with a mix of red stone and Dholpur white stone and GFRC. The implementation of the whole project shall also have the provision for monetisation of land for a 500-Key Hotel.

Exhibition segment of the Integrated Centre shall comprise 7 new modern Exhibition Halls along with pre-function area with exhibition space of one lakh sq. mtr. Each Exhibition Hall will have integrated F&B facility. There will also be exhibition open area (15 acres) with 4 open amphitheaters, (two of 900 pax each and two of 600 pax each) with two colourful fountain areas. The complex will also have covered walkways/canopies & skywalk connectivity with Pragati Maidan Metro Station.

The basement parking for 4800 vehicles will have Entry and Exit points for smooth traffic flow. The provision of Traffic Interventions will take care of traffic decongestion interventions which shall be vital for better access to IECC and the benefit of general public. The facility will also connect Mathura Road/Purana Quila Road to Ring Road through a 6 lane divided tunnel cutting across Pragati Maidan and shall make Mathura Road signal free.

Shri Goyal and Dr. Mittal also informed that the CCEA approved the IECC on 24 January, 2017 with the estimated cost of Rs. 2254 crore (excluding the cost on account of traffic interventions). Stating that all statutory approvals like layout plan and concept design by Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), National Monuments Authority (NMA), South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC); layout plan and building plans by Fire Services Department of Govt. of Delhi; traffic Interventions by Unified Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure (Planning & Engineering) Centre (UTTIPEC) in DDA have been obtained, they informed that environmental clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF) is in process and expected soon.

During the proceedings, both the Stakeholders revealed the detailed timeline of the prestigious project saying that the vendors for both IECC
A bilateral meeting was held on 03-03-2017 in New Delhi between visiting Canadian Minister of International Trade, Mr. François-Philippe Champagne and Commerce and Industry Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman.

The two Ministers carried forward the discussion from the bilateral meeting held on the side lines of World Economic Forum at Davos in January, 2017. The discussion focused on expanding bilateral trade and investment between the Countries. Both the Ministers agreed to expedite the conclusion of Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA) and Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). The Canadian Trade Minister pointed out regarding the interest shown by Canadian Pension Funds in the Indian market and emphasised on the need for FIPA which will provide the required predictability and protection to investments. Addressing the issues of MFN, ratchet, ISDS etc. raised by the Canadian side, the Commerce Minister, Smt. Sitharaman clarified that the negotiation should not get lost in peripheral issues and should focus on bringing in promotion and protection elements, which provide stability and predictability to investments in each other’s country. She said that India has approved the model text as a template and the negotiation under FIPA should go forward in accordance with the model text. However, both sides should remain flexible to incorporate the essential elements of investment protection while negotiating the Agreement.

The Commerce and Industry Minister, Smt. Sitharaman also raised the issue of reforms in the Temporary Foreign Workers Programme (TWFP) which has been made more stringent by Canada and which adversely impacts the services trade from India. She discussed the importance of the ease of movement for intra-company transferees on short term visa for filling in certain crucial and specialized activities. She gave example of a few Indian companies who have made investments in Canada but are finding it difficult to source key employees from India as intra-company transferees. The Canadian Trade Minister assured that a number of steps have been taken to facilitate the ease of movement for professionals into Canada. He described the recent initiative under the Global Skill Strategy Programme wherein the visa application for high skilled technicians, Professors, Researchers etc. will be disposed of within two weeks’ time. Similarly, for professionals visiting for less than a year, a fast track process is being set up which will be similar to a concierge service. This will be extended to companies invested in Canada on a priority basis.

Both the Ministers agreed that the present trade which is in the range of $ 8 billion is much below its potential and there is a need to conclude CEPA in a time bound manner for ensuring higher levels of trade in goods and services. They directed the respective Chief Negotiators on both sides to

India–Canada Trade and Investment Relations

India–Canada Trade and Investment Relations

April-May, 2017
agree on a time line and conclude it as per the agreed time line.

The Canadian Trade Minister raised the issue of the fumigation requirement for the pulses being imported into India and the need for a resolution to the issue. The Commerce and Industry Minister assured to look into the issue in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture. Smt. Sitharaman also raised the issue of organic equivalence to India’s National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. The Trade Minister from Canada agreed to take up this issue with the Canadian Agriculture Ministry.

Both the Ministers also discussed the potential benefit of business to business interface and, therefore, the importance of CEO Forum to provide the required perspective for improvement in bilateral trade and investment. While the Indian side of the CEO Forum has been reconstituted, the Canadian side will have to reconstitute the Forum. It was agreed by the Trade Minister of Canada to reconstitute the CEO Forum by the end of March. Both the Ministers agreed on ensuring that the business leaders from both sides should meet at the earliest and provide key inputs for furthering our bilateral relationship. Both sides also agreed for better mutual cooperation on issues of common interest at the International Fora. Both the Ministers resolved to take forward the momentum for enhanced bilateral trade.

Launch of Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)

Commerce and Industry Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman launched the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) 15th March 2017. Speaking at the event she said the Scheme is focussed on addressing the needs of the exporters. Smt. Sitharaman said the focus is not just to create infrastructure but to make sure it is professionally run and sustained. The Minister added that there will be an Empowered Committee to periodically review the progress of the approved projects in the Scheme and will take necessary steps to ensure achievement of the objectives of the Scheme. She said the proposals of the implementing agencies for funding will be considered by an inter ministerial Empowered Committee specially constituted for this Scheme to be chaired by the Commerce Secretary. While appraising the project the justification, including the intended benefit in terms of addressing the specific export bottlenecks, would be evaluated.

Commerce Secretary Smt. Rita Teaotia said the scheme would provide assistance for setting up and up-gradation of infrastructure projects with overwhelming export linkages like the Border Haats, Land customs stations, quality testing and certification labs, cold chains, trade promotion centres, dry ports, export warehousing and packaging, SEZs and ports/airports cargo terminuses. She said last and first mile connectivity projects related to export logistics will also be considered.

About TIES- After delinking of the ASIDE Scheme in 2015, the State Governments have been consistently requesting the support of the Centre in creation of export infrastructure. This support is imperative to act as an inducement to the States to channelize funds from their increased devolution towards creation of export infrastructure. The objective of the proposed scheme is to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export-oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures.

The Central and State Agencies, including Export Promotion Councils, Commodities Boards, SEZ Authorities and Apex Trade Bodies recognised under the EXIM policy of Government of India; are eligible for financial support under this scheme.

Laghu Udyog Samachar
The Central Government funding will be in the form of grant-in-aid, normally not more than the equity being put in by the implementing agency or 50% of the total equity in the project. (In case of projects located in North Eastern States and Himalayan States including J&K, this grant can be upto 80% of the total equity). The grant in aid shall, normally, be subject to a ceiling of Rs 20 cr for each infrastructure project. The implementing agencies shall provide details of the financing tie-ups for the projects which will be considered before approval of the project. Disbursement of funds shall be done after financial closure is achieved.

(Source: PIB)

Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) Bill, 2017

Commerce & Industry Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman introduced the Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) Bill, 2017 in the Lok Sabha on 14th March, 2017 to declare the FDDI as an Institution of National Importance (INI).

The objective of the proposed legislation is to facilitate and promote teaching, training and research in all disciplines relating to design and development of Footwear and leather products and to enable FDDI to emerge as Centre of Excellence meeting international standards.

The Footwear Design & Development Institute was established in 1986 with the objective of providing trained human resource and assistance to the sector. FDDI has pan-India presence with campuses at Noida, Kolkata, Chennai, Fursatganj (UP), Rohtak (Haryana), Chhindwara (M.P) and Jodhpur (Rajasthan) equipped with state of art academic facilities and infrastructure. New campuses at Hyderabad, Patna, Ankleshwar (Gujarat), Banur (Punjab) and Guna (M.P) would also start functioning shortly.

Launch of IPR Awareness Campaign for Schools

The Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM)in collaboration with the International Trademark Association (INTA) kicked off the IPR Awareness campaign for schools across the country in New Delhi at Kendriya Vidyalaya, RK Puram Sector 2.

The National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy, which was approved by the Union Cabinet on 12th May 2016, is a significant move forward to encourage creativity and stimulate innovation in the country. Joint Secretary Rajiv Aggarwal from DIPP said IPR Awareness: Outreach and Promotion is the first and foremost objective of the National IPR Policy and is critical to shaping an IP environment that is conducive to fostering creativity & innovation in the country. He said that one of the key focus areas is children in schools, as it is essential to nurture creativity and the ability to innovate from a young age. Mr Aggarwal said a streamlined system is being worked out to conduct over 3500 awareness programmes in schools, universities and the industry across the country including Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3 cities as well as rural areas along with translating the content to various regional languages for a wider reach.

The programme was an hour long interactive session with a presentation delivered by the INTA Working Group which included various games and activities to keep the kids engaged. Along with the presentation, colorful and vibrant posters on different IPs were put up and mementos including a brochure on IP designed for kids was given to all students in attendance of the session.
The 2nd meeting of the Joint Working Group (JWG) on Trade, Commerce and Investment between India and Afghanistan, at the level of Commerce Secretary, which was instituted under the Strategic Partnership Agreement between the two countries, was held in a cordial atmosphere on 29-30 March, 2017 in New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Ms. Rita Teaotia, Commerce Secretary and the Afghan delegation was headed by Mr Mohammad Qurban Haqjo, Deputy Minister for Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industries, Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

The two sides had extensive discussions on a variety of issues concerning bilateral trade and economic relations, including transit of goods, business visas, trade in pharmaceutical products and rough gemstones, air freight corridor, customs cooperation etc. Both sides also agreed for further cooperation in different sectors such as renewable energy, power, standards, agriculture, transportation and public health, and discussed opportunities for investments.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the JWG will be held in Kabul at a mutually convenient date.

National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme

The main objective of the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) is to enhance the global competitiveness of manufacturing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by intervening through following components:

- Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme,
- Design Clinic Scheme,
- Technology & Quality Up-gradation support for MSMEs (TEQUP),
- Promotion of ICT in manufacturing Sector,
- Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR),
- Entrepreneurial & Management Development of SMEs through incubators,
- Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be Competitive through Quality Management Standards (QMS) and Quality Technology Tools QTT (This component has been subsumed under ZED certification scheme).

The achievements under the programme are visible from the improvement in the demand offtake from the MSMEs which is showing an increasing trend. This is reflective of the realization of the benefits by MSMEs under the scheme after implementation of various NMCP components. The figures during the last three years are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual Utilization (Rs. in crore)</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31.90</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.37</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.13 (upto Dec, 2016)</td>
<td>2016-17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various schemes and programmes for promotion of MSME in all the States of India, viz., Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Cluster Development Programme,
A recent accident during display of fireworks at Paravoor, Kerala has brought out several discrepancies such as lack of effective enforcement of the Explosive Rules 2008 on the part of the district administration, use of unauthorized fireworks, viz. Amittus, Kuzhiminnal, Palm leaf crackers, multishots, gundus etc., use of unauthorized chemicals i.e. potassium chlorate in fireworks, unauthorized storage of fireworks at public display site and non-adherence of prescribed safety distances between display site and spectators, etc.

To prevent such incidents in future, there is an urgent need of tightening of enforcement of the Explosives Rules 2008 by District Authorities. For the same, following directives are issued under Rule 126 of the Explosives Rules 2008 to be implemented by District Authorities for safe public display of fireworks:-

(i) District Magistrate’s office will be the single window for granting licenses in Form LE-6 of the Explosives Rules, 2008 for public display of fireworks. Application for license for public display of fireworks shall be submitted to the District Magistrate’s office two months

The Government has organised 78 nos. of Awareness campaign on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) during the year 2016-17 under IPR scheme.

The Ministry of MSME has implemented “Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be Competitive through Quality Management Standards (QMS) and Quality Technology Tools (QTT)” to improve the Quality of the products in the MSME sector and inculcate the quality consciousness in enterprises in this sector. The QMS/QTT scheme has since been subsumed / merged with Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED) Certification Scheme w.e.f. 18th October, 2016. Under the scheme 27,755 MSEs were assisted with an expenditure of Rs. 10.35 crore till date.

This Press Release is based on information given by the Minister of State for MSME Shri Haribhai Parathibhai Chaudhary in a written reply to a question in Lok Sabha on 10.04.2017.

### Directives under Rule 126 of Explosives Rules 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Utilization (upto Dec, 2016)</th>
<th>Allocation (BE)</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2389.90</td>
<td>3327.00</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2440.56</td>
<td>2612.51</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015.33</td>
<td>3000.00</td>
<td>2016-17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Utilization and Allocation

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<thead>
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<th>Utilization</th>
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<th>Years</th>
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</table>

As per the data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from the Scheduled Commercial Banks, the position regarding number of sick Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country at the end of March, 2013, March, 2014, March, 2015 and March, 2016 is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of sick MSMEs</th>
<th>At the end of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,22,204</td>
<td>March, 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
prior to the scheduled date of display and if approved, permission will be granted at least one month prior to the display date;

(ii) District Magistrate may take appropriate decision on relaxation of timing for display of fireworks in the light of Hon’ble Supreme Court’s order dated 26.03.2007 in the case of Prevention of Environmental and Sound Pollution Forum Vs Union of India and others [Writ Petition (Civil) No. 72 of 1998];

(iii) Only authorized fireworks approved by Chief Controller of Explosives shall be used for public display of fireworks (Rule 6 and condition 4 of licence in Form LE-6 of the Explosives Rules 2008);

(iv) For authorization of traditional fireworks viz. Amittus, Kuzhiminnal, Palm leaf crackers, multishots, gundus, etc. manufacturers shall apply to Chief Controller of Explosives, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO), Nagpur as per Rule 6 of the Explosives Rules 2008, accompanied by particulars namely nature, composition, percentage of ingredients, dimensions, process of manufacture and performance characteristics of the fireworks. PESO will approve the fireworks within 10 days and after submission of fireworks samples, authorization will be accorded within 30 days;

(v) Storage licenses to store fireworks, if required, near the display site shall be taken from the Office of Deputy Chief Controller of Explosives, PESO at Ernakulam. The store house (magazine) should be shown in the drawing along with display site (Rule 71 and Schedule IV of the Explosives Rules 2008);

(vi) The District Magistrate shall ascertain that 100 meters safety distance between the fireworks display site and spectators and 250 meters from hospitals, schools and nursing home shall be strictly complied. Barricading shall be provided at 100 meters around the display site to prevent entry of general public in the display area (conditions 3 and 11 of licence in Form LE-6 of the Explosives Rules 2008);

(vii) Wherever these safety distances are not available, the display site should be shifted to a suitable area. Even if safety distances are available but the display site is congested, that may make evacuation of people in case of an accident difficult/problematic, it should be shifted to an open area;

(viii) District Authority shall ensure presence of experienced manpower for conducting fireworks display (condition 24 of licence in Form LE-6 of the Explosives Rules 2008);

(ix) District Magistrate shall instruct festival organizers to conduct risk assessment by reputed organizations to identify potential hazards arising on account of fireworks display prior to applying for display licence and ensure that relevant provisions of the Explosives Rules, 2008 are complied with. Based on the risk assessment study, disaster management plan shall be prepared by the District Administration before the fireworks display;

(x) Strict action should be taken against unauthorized manufacturers and display of fireworks (Rules 6 and 7 of the Explosives Rules 2008);

(xi) District/Police Authorities shall collect samples of fireworks from the premises of manufacturers and submit the same to Regional Chemical Examiner’s Laboratory at Ernakulam well in advance to be tested for potassium chlorate or any other chlorate. Fireworks containing chlorate or prohibited chemicals shall not be used for public display (Rule 128 (c) and condition 6 of licence in Form LE-6 of the Explosives Rules 2008);
(xii) District Magistrate will have to send a report every 15 days to the State Government regarding display of fireworks, starting one month prior to the start of festival season till the end. The report shall include particulars like no. of applications received, no. of licenses granted, suitability of display site, compliance of the Explosives Rules 2008, etc.

**OECD-DIPP Joint Workshop on Investment Policy & Investment Climate**

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) through Invest India, and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) organized a joint workshop in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 5th of April, 2017, on the subject ‘Investment Policy and Investment Climate’ of India. This workshop was attended by participants from various Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Mining, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Labor & Employment, Department of Economic Affairs and Department of Commerce. Regulatory bodies such as RBI, SEBI, Competition Commission of India and IRDAI were also represented in the workshop. Other participants in the workshop included industry bodies such as CII, FICCI, NASSCOM and Law/Consultancy firms.

In the last three years, the Government of India has undertaken a number of FDI Policy reforms with the result that India has been recording highest ever foreign direct investment in recent years. Ms. Irene Hors, Head of OECD Strategic Partnerships and New Initiatives introduced that the workshop was aimed at shedding light on how the FDI policy reforms can be evaluated as per the benchmarking of the OECD and discussing related areas which impact investment such as trade policy; competition policy; tax policy; public governance; corporate governance; policies for enabling responsible business conduct; human resources development etc. and to demonstrate as to how they relate to one another.

Shri Ramesh Abhishek, Secretary DIPP, in his keynote address highlighted the importance of liberalized FDI policy regime and ease of doing business in the country. It was pointed out by the Secretary that enabling regulatory framework, whether on the front of FDI policy or on sectoral regulations are two main pillars to make a country attractive destination for investment. However, investment decisions are also to be seen in the larger context of performance of the host economy, availability of skilled manpower, attractive consumer market, and most importantly, stable and decisive political establishment. Secretary, DIPP mentioned that India is favorably placed on all these parameters and provides great place for foreign investment. Workshop began with the presentation by Shri Atul Chaturvedi, Additional Secretary, DIPP, on FDI Policy and Investment climate to set the context for day long discussions.

Ms. Isabelle Joumard, Senior Economist and Head of the India desk, OECD Economics Department presented key takeaways of the OECD Economic Survey of India during the session on ‘Developing the right ecosystem for investment’. Mr. Stephen Thomsen, Head, Investment Policy Reviews, OECD made presentations on the subjects of ‘OECD policy framework for investment and its applications’ which focused on the different policy areas which help to shape the investment climate, and ‘OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index and its application to India.’ OECD presented the methodology developed to allow countries to measure the degree of openness to foreign direct investors and its evolution over time with the OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index. Presentation on ‘Making the most of FDI - Policies
supporting linkages and spillovers and to foster integration in global value chains’ was made by Ms. Hildegunn Nordas, Senior Policy Analyst, Trade and Agriculture Directorate. The session looked at how to encourage linkages between multinational enterprises and local firms within global value chains. It also discussed the policies to maximise spill overs, including human capital and physical infrastructure development, drawing on the experiences of other countries. Presentation on ‘Responsible Business Conduct’ was made by Ms. Jennifer Schappert, Policy Analyst, Responsible Business Conduct, Investment Division, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs. The session discussed international standards, regulatory developments and industry efforts being taken globally on these subjects; and also showcased country experiences on inclusion of RBC standards in national legislation on FDI. Experts from OECD welcomed efforts to liberalize the foreign investment regime and recognized India as a top reformer. OECD supported the ambitious and continuing reforms by the Government of India to improve the FDI policy regime and the business climate of India. DIPP extended its gratitude on participation of OECD in this very high level workshop.

PM inaugurates Multi-Speciality Hospital, Diamond Manufacturing Unit in Surat

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, on 17th April, 2017 inaugurated the Kiran Multi-Speciality Hospital, and the Diamond Manufacturing Unit of M/s Hare Krishna Exports Pvt. Ltd. in Surat.

The Prime Minister described the effort devoted towards making the hospital as “commendable”, and added that the state-of-the-art hospital would benefit citizens. He emphasized that the poor must have access to quality and affordable healthcare. In this context he talked about the Union Government’s initiatives to bring down the prices of medicines, stents etc. He said he is committed to providing affordable healthcare for the poor and the middle class. Calling for focus on preventive healthcare, the Prime Minister said that the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is linked to efforts towards a healthier India.

The Prime Minister said Surat has made a mark in the diamond industry but there is now need to look at the entire gems and jewellery sector. He said that as far as the gems and jewellery sector is concerned, our aim should not only be ‘Make in India’ but also ‘Design in India’.

DIPP & WIPO to set up Technology and Innovation Support Centers

The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) have signed an agreement to establish Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC)

WIPO’s Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC) program provides innovators in developing countries with access to locally based, high quality technology information and related services, helping them to exploit their innovative potential and to create, protect, and manage their intellectual property (IP) rights.
Services offered by TISCs may include:

- Access to online patent and non-patent (scientific and technical) resources and IP-related publications;
- Assistance in searching and retrieving technology information;
- Training in database search;
- On-demand searches (novelty, state-of-the-art and infringement);
- Monitoring technology and competitors;
- Basic information on industrial property laws, management and strategy, and technology commercialization and marketing.

The Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM) is designated as the National Focal point for the TISC national network. As the national focal point, CIPAM shall identify potential host institutions, assess their capacities and support them in joining the TISC project. CIPAM will also act as the main intermediary between WIPO and TISC host institutions and coordinate all the activities of the national TISC network.

Over 500 TISCs operate worldwide and establishing TISC in India will give the host institutions access to the Global network. In upcoming years CIPAM is planning to establish TISC’s in Universities, State Science Councils, R&D institutions etc. TISC will give an impetus to Knowledge sharing, sharing of best practices among the TISC’s, capacity building, generation and commercialization of IPs.

Features of SCs/STs Hub Scheme

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing a scheme of National Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes (SC/ST) Hub. The National SC-ST Hub was formally launched by the Prime Minister on 18.10.2016 at Ludhiana, Punjab. The Hub is set up to provide professional support to SC/ST entrepreneurs to fulfill the obligations under the Central Government Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order 2012, adopt applicable business practices and leverage the Stand Up India initiatives. The functions of Hub include collection, collation and dissemination of information regarding SC/ST enterprises and entrepreneurs, capacity building among existing and prospective SC/ST entrepreneurs through skill training and EDPs, vendor development involving CPSEs, NSIC, MSME-DIs and industry associations including Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (DICCI), promoting participation of SC/ST entrepreneurs in exhibitions and organizing special exhibitions for this purpose, facilitating SC/ST entrepreneurs participating in public procurement and monitoring the progress, etc. Four special subsidy schemes/programmes have been approved under National SC/ST Hub namely (i) Single Point Registration Scheme (ii) Special Marketing Assistance Scheme (SMAS) (iii) Performance & Credit Rating Scheme and (iv) Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme.

The Hub has conducted 37 Special Vendor Development Programmes (VDPs) in which 1447 SC/ST MSMEs participated. Under Special Marketing Scheme, Hub has facilitated the participation of 416 SC/ST MSMEs in 42 domestic exhibitions, 32 MSMEs in 8 international exhibitions and arranged the visit of 40 MSMEs in 4 International Exhibitions. Training programme for capacity building of SC/ST entrepreneurs are also being conducted through select premium academic institutions.

The total estimated budget for the SC/ST Hub Scheme is Rs.490.00 crore for the period 2016-17 to 2019-20. Rs.4.532 crore was the expenditure in 2016-17 under SC/ST Hub Scheme.

This Ministry is implementing a number of schemes for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) across India including Chhattisgarh like National Manufacturing...
Mid-term review of Foreign Trade Policy would be completed early to synchronise its roll out with GST

Commerce and Industry Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman has said that the revised Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) would be released early to synchronise the same with roll out of GST. The core focus of the revised FTP would be promoting exports from the SMEs and high employment potential sectors. Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman was chairing a meeting on the Mid-Term review of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 organised jointly by Department of Commerce and Research and Information System for the Developing Countries (RIS).

Commerce Secretary Ms Rita Teaotia, Chairman RIS Shri Hardeep Singh Puri and DGFT Shri Ajay Bhalla also participated in discussions. The event was attended by the trade policy experts from the industry, academia, Research and Government. Major suggestions discussed during the deliberations related to promoting Rupee Trade, facilitating not only exports but also imports and reducing cost of credit. Participant recommened harnessing the high foreign exchange earnings and large employment generation potential of services related to the Tourism, Education and Health sector. Such services fall under the WTO category of the Mode 2 Services, also called the ‘Consumption Abroad’ category. It was emphasised that promotion of mode 2 in services sector shall contribute in domestic economic development and job creation.

Concerns were also raised on issues relating to GST and its impact on export. Minister said that Department of Commerce has already taken up these issues with Department of Revenue, and assured that it will again take up these issues with DoR for placing it before GST council to find a solution. Critical role of Logistics sector for export competitiveness was also discussed; reducing the cost of credit in promoting exports, export basket diversification, strategy for promoting value added exports, agriculture exports and services exports were also deliberated.

It may be noted that while announcing the five year FTP, 2015-2020 on 01.04.2015, Hon’ble Commerce & Industry Minister had announced that the policy would be reviewed on mid-term basis. The exercise has been initiated by Department of commerce in January 2017. DGFT has held Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme(PMEGP), schemes for Khadi & Village Industries and Coir, International Cooperation Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme (PCRS), Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation(MATU) schemes, Scheme for Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises etc. Benefits under these schemes are available to all eligible MSMEs including those belonging to SC and ST entrepreneurs of Chhattisgarh.

In addition to the schemes implemented by this Ministry, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also implementing schemes for SC entrepreneurs including the Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes(CEGSSC) and Venture Capital Fund scheme for micro, small and medium entrepreneurs. Under Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes, one SC beneficiary viz. Steeledge Pipes and Scaffold Pvt. Ltd. in Chhattisgarh has been sanctioned Rs.383.00 lakh for manufacturing of steel pipes. Ministry of Tribal Affairs is also implementing schemes for self-employment of Scheduled Tribes including term loan scheme and micro credit scheme for self-help groups. This Press Release is based on information given by the Minister of State for MSME Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary in a written reply to a question in Rajya Sabha on 05.04.2017.

Laghu Udyog Samachar

## India should take lead in making quality products available to world at an affordable price

Commerce and Industry Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman has said that India should take lead in making quality products available to world at an affordable price. Inaugurating the 4th National Standards Conclave organized by the Department of Commerce in association with CII, BIS, EIC, FSSAI, APEDA and NABCB she emphasized while standards as signifying quality are important but they also need to be affordable for manufacturers to comply and consumers to buy. She said Prime Minister’s ‘Zero Effect Zero Defect’ idea aims at exactly this. She cited The Mangalyan launch costing and world class quality is a prime example of quality with affordability.

Commerce and Industry Minister appreciated that a ‘standards strategy document’ is going to be the possible outcome of this conclave however, she emphasised that long term strategy should not lose sight of immediate challenges. Smt. Sitharaman stated that any national strategy for standards should be able to factor in technology to disseminate any change in import requirements in foreign countries so that our exporters are well prepared to overcome those barriers. This dissemination has to be in regional languages. She said this has become critical as number of notifications in WTO have increased and many deal with standards.

The Minister highlighted the issues confronting agriculture sector, where the nature of standards set in international bodies often militate against the Indian varieties. She stressed that International standards especially in food produce must value variety over homogeneity and India must participate actively in such Standards setting. When Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) controls are put on agro products, like mango or grapes unilaterally, they hurt our farmers. Similarly, the Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) of certain pesticides or biocides are altered too quickly in the foreign markets and farmers are taken by surprise. So, efforts must be put to create quick information system for such farmers and exporters. She hoped that the proposed strategy would provide a guide or a kind of framework so that we avoid such crises at negotiation stage it self.

The Minister also launched the India Standards Portal – a one stop portal for all information on Standards, Technical Regulations, conformity assessment & accreditation practices, and the related bodies in India and advised that portal should also help exporters to identify regulations in various countries abroad.

In his address, Mr. R V Deshpande, Minister for Large and Medium Industries and Infrastructure Development, Government of Karnataka, highlighted the strategy adopted by his state to put in place a robust standards eco system. These include besides providing incentives to the industrial units adopting standards, insistence on procurement of products and services which conform to the standards, ensuring infrastructure is available in the state and focus on Research and Development.

Ms. Rita Teaotia, Secretary, Department of Commerce highlighted the legislative reforms that have been happening as a result of series of national and regional Conclaves. She stated that since the last edition of the Conclave, the new BIS Act had been passed and the Consumer Protection Act is also proposed to include a new chapter on Product Liability.
जीएसटी-एक राष्ट्र एक संकल्प का खुबसूरत उदाहरण

- सीमा कुमारी

यह कहा गया है कि जीएसटी के लागू होने से भारत को कर प्रणाली की संभालताओं से मुक्ति मिलेगी और पूरा देश एकीकृत बनाकर में बदल जाएगा। अप्रत्यक्ष कर जैसे केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, सेवा कर, वैट, मनोरंजन, विलासिता, लंटरी टेंड आदि जीएसटी में समाहित हो जाएंगे। इससे पूरे भारत में एक ही प्रकार का अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगेगा। यह सफ किया गया है कि जीएसटी केन्द्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष करों को एकीकृत करेगा, प्रत्यक्ष कर जैसे आय-कर आदि में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा और ये वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अनुसार ही लगेगा। पूरे देश में जीएसटी लागू किए जाने को लेकर संवर्धन में चार बिल पास किए गए थे। जिन पर राष्ट्रवादी की महत्वपूर्ण लागू चुकी है। जो चार बिल पास किए गए वे हैं, केन्द्रीय माल एवं सेवा कर विधेयक 2017 (सी जीएसटी विधेयक), एकीकृत माल एवं सेवा कर विधेयक 2017 (आई जीएसटी विधेयक), संघ राष्ट्र क्षेत्र माल एवं सेवाकर विधेयक 2017 (पूर्वी जीएसटी विधेयक) और माल एवं सेवाकर (राज्यों को प्रतिकृत) विधेयक 2017। संघीय ढाँचे को बनाए रखने के लिए जीएसटी दो स्तर पर लगेगा - सीजीएसटी (केन्द्रीय वसूल एवं सेवा कर) और एसजीएसटी (राज्य वसूल एवं सेवा कर)। सीजीएसटी का हिस्सा केन्द्र को और एसजीएसटी का हिस्सा राज्य सरकार को मिलेगा। एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में वसूलों और सेवाओं की विक्री की स्थिति में आईजीएसटी (एकीकृत वसूल एवं सेवाकर) लगेगा। आईजीएसटी का एक हिस्सा केन्द्र सरकार और दूसरा हिस्सा वसूल या सेवा का उपयोग करने वाले राज्य को प्राप्त होगा।

जीएसटी के बारे में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने हाल ही में यह कहा था कि जीएसटी पर बनी आम सहायता देश के ईंधन में संचालन का एक महान उदाहरण है। यह एक राष्ट्र एक आकाश एवं एक संकल्प का खुबसूरत उदाहरण है। यह सच है कि जीएसटी के मुद्दे पर देश के लोग राजनीतिक दलों, राज्यों की कमांड बनाने वालों के बीच जिस प्रकार की एकजुटता का रंग दिखाई देगा, वह अद्भुत और अनुकूलणी है। सारे मतभेद भूलकर हर तरफ़े ने इस आभास को अपना पूरा समझना दिया और इसके लिए अपने स्तर के सभी उपाय किए और अंतिम रूप से है। यही कारण है कि वह एक भ्रष्टाचारी पत्र में और भारत का पुराना सपना पूरा होने की कारगर पहुंच गया। जीएसटी विधेयक कानून बन गया और आज की तारीख में हजीकरण बन हमारे पास एक ताकत के रूप में पल-बढ़ रहा है और हम इसके बल पर विकास के अंदर मंजबूल पाल रहे हैं, सपने संसार रहे हैं। इसे नए संवर्धन भारत की शुरुआत भी कहा जा रहा है।

जीएसटी (गृहसंरक्षण सेवा टैक्स) यानी वसूल एवं सेवा कर है जिसे देश के कर ढाँचे में सुधार का क्रायकरी कदम भी कहा जा रहा है। वसूल एवं सेवा कर का अप्रत्यक्ष कर कानून है जिसे पहली जुलाई से लागू किया जाना की व्यवस्था को जा रही है। वर्तमान समय में यह कर कानून संसद से पास हो चुका है और इस पर राष्ट्रमण की महत्वपूर्ण भी लगा हुआ है। देश में इसे लागू करने के फायदे के तौर पर देखा जा रहा है। कुछ क्यूपलेप पूरी तरह से तैयार हो चुके हैं और कुछ पर तमाम पक्षों के बीच सहमत बनाने की प्रक्रिया जारी है।

यह कहा गया है कि जीएसटी के लागू होने से भारत लचीला समाचार
वित मंत्री ने कहा कि जीविका परिषद ने विचार विवरण के बाद जीविका व्यवस्था में 0, 5, 12, 18 और 28 प्रतिवर्त दौरा कर की है। लक्जरी कारों, बोतल वंद बातित पेय, तंबाकू उपयोग जैसे अहिंसक वस्तुओं एवं कोयला जैसी पर्यावरण से जुड़ी सामग्री पर इसके उपर अतिरिक्त उपकरण भी लगाने की बात कही है।

जीविका के फाइस्ट रानों को होने वाले नुकसान की भी चिंता की गई है। वित मंत्री ने बताया कि 28 प्रतिवर्त से अधिक लगाने वाला उपकर (सेना) मुआवजा कोष में जाएगा और जिन रानों को नुकसान हो रहा है, उन्हें इसमें से राशि दी जाएगी। ऐसा मुआवजा आया था कि इस कर के मूल में लगाया जाए। लेकिन कर के मूल में लगाने से उपभोक्ताओं पर प्रभाव पड़ता। उपभोक्ताओं पर अतिरिक्त कर नहीं लगाया जाएगा। जेंटली ने कहा कि मुआवजा उन रानों को दिया जायेगा जिन्हें जीविका प्रणाली लागू होने से नुकसान हो रहा हो। यह आर्मी के पाँच वर्षों के लिए होगा।

जीविका में रैल्य इंस्टेंट क्षेत्र का शामिल नहीं किए जाने पर कई योग्यता की आपत्ति पर स्पष्टीकरण देते हुए वित मंत्री ने बताया कि ऐसी रानों को राज के कारण नहीं किया गया है। यह एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जिसमें रानों को काफी राजस्व मिलता है। इसमें रविष्ट तथा अन्य शुल्क से रानों की आय होती है। उन्होंने यह भी स्पष्ट किया कि जीविका परिषद में कोई भी फैसला लेने में केंद्र का बोल केवल एक तिहाई है जबकि दो तिहाई बोल रानों के पास है।

वित मंत्री ने कहा कि पहले एक व्यक्ति को व्यवसाय के लिए कई मूल्यक्रम एजेंसियों के पास जाना पडता था। आधिकारिक गतिविधियों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपयोग शुल्क, सेवा कर, राज्य बैंक, मनोरंजन कर, विशेष शुल्क, लक्जरी टैंक एवं कई अन्य कर से गुजरना पड़ता था। जेंटली ने कहा कि वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का देश में सुमारे प्रवाह नहीं था, ऐसे में जीविका प्रणाली को आगे बढ़ावा गया। एक ऐसा कर जहां एक मूल्यक्रम अधिकारी हो। आधिकारिक रूप से मूल्यक्रम हो और ऑटिड मामलों को छोड़कर केवल सीमित मूल्यक्रम हो। जेंटली ने कहा कि कर के उपर कर लगाना है जिससे मुद्रास्पदता की प्रभुत्व बढ़ती है, इसलिए यारे देश को एक बाजार बनाने का विचार आया। यह वात
आई कि सरल व्यवस्था देश के अंदर लाई जाए। विश भंती ने कृषि को जीएसटी के दायरे में लाने को निर्देश दिया है, जहां, कृषि एवं कृषि को पंजीकरण की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। भारत 23 के तहत कृषि एवं कृषि को छूट मिली है, इसलिए इस छूट के व्ययान के लिए परिभाषा में इसे रखा गया है। इस बारे में कोई भ्रम नहीं होना चाहिए।

यह तब किया गया है कि जीएसटी के कार्यान्वयन के बाद भी शिक्षा, हेल्थकेयर और इंजीनियरिंग पर सेवा कर नहीं लोगा क्योंकि केंद्र सरकार इस नयी कर प्रणाली के पहले साल ही किसी तरह का झटका नहीं देना चाहती। केंद्र सरकार जीएसटी के कार्यान्वयन के पहले साल नयी सेवाओं को जीएसटी के दायरे में लाने खिलाफ है। केंद्र ने जीएसटी परिषद की बैठक में उन सेवाओं को नहीं छूट को जोड़ना डरा से रखा है जो फिलहाल कर दे सकते हैं। सरकार चाहती है कि जीएसटी के कार्यान्वयन के बाद किसी सेवा को शामिल करने या दर में बदलाव के बारे में फैला है, तो तस्री साल ही किया जाए और यह निर्णय राजस्व संग्रहण के आधार पर है। फिलहाल सेवाओं की नकारात्मक सुधी में 17 मई पर कोई सेवा कर नहीं लगता है। वित मंत्री अर्णदेवी की अध्यक्षता वाली जीएसटी परिषद में जिसमें सभी नयी सेवाओं के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं, की अगली महान्ूर्ण बैठक 18-19 मई को श्रीनगर में होने वाली है जिसमें विभिन्न वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लिए दरों पर फैला होगा। साथ ही कुछ नयाओं को पर भी स्वीकृति दी जाएगी। जीएसटी परिषद की फिलहाल मास मास में हुई बैठक में जीएसटी के चार नियमावलियों को परिषद ने मंजूरी दी थी। इसके पहले परिषद जीएसटी की पांच नियमावलियों को मंजूर कर चुकी हैं। इन नयाओं नियमावलियों के लिए अभी जानता की राह मानी जा चुकी है। अब भी स्वीकृत्त चार नियमावलियों के लिए जानता की राह मानी जा रही है। परिषद की मई में होने वाली बैठक में इन नयाओं के संशोधित प्रारूप को अतिम रूप से मंजूरी मिला जाएगी।

जीएसटी लांघ होने पर कुछ दंड की व्यवस्था भी की जा रही है। ऐसा कहा गया है कि पांच कोई खुदें से अधिक की टेक्स्ट चोरी से निपटने के लिए मंजूरी को ब्रांड को गिरफ्तार कर सकेगी।

केंद्रीय जीएसटी कानून के मुताबिक, यदि टेक्स्ट योग्य वस्तु या टेक्स्ट योग्य सेवाएं, जिनमें टेक्स्ट चोरी की रकम 5 करोड़ रुपये की पार कर जाती है, तो यह सत्यन और गैर-जमानती अपराध होगा।

जीएसटी पर अक्सर पूछे जाने वाले सवाल के जवाब में केंद्रीय उपयोग एवं सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड ने कहा कि इस कानून के पहले अवधार गैर-जमानती और सत्यन है। सत्यन अपराध गैर-श्रेणी का अनुसार आयुक्त ने पुलिस अधिकारी को आरोपी को बड़े बारत के गिरफ्तार कराना की शक्तियों है। ऐसे मामलों में पुलिस किसी विधि की अनुमति के साथ या अनुमति के बगैर जांच शुरू कर सकती है।

आजादी के बाद का सबसे बड़ा टेक्स्ट सूचार है वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (जीएसटी)। यह सरल टेक्स्ट प्रक्रिया को लागू करने पर जोर देता है और इस टेक्स्ट के उपर कोई टेक्स्ट नहीं लगाया। दाबासल जीएसटी उपयोग की वजह उपयोग के टेक्स्ट के बीच वस्तुओं को आवाजाही में मदद करता है और राजस्व में बदलाव के साथ साथ टेक्स्ट चोरी पर लागू होगा है। जनकारों के राह में जीएसटी लांघ होने के बाद व्यवसाय में आसानी होगी और लालचक्करशाही में कमी आएगी।

ऐसा अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है कि जीएसटी लांघ होने के बाद कुछ चीजों सस्ती हो सकती है और कुछ महंगी।

सस्ती होनेवाली कुछ चीजों हैं—
- छोटी कारें, एस्पूली, बाइक
- पेंट और सीमेंट
- मूली टिकट
- विज्ञापन (पेंखे, बल्ब, वाटर होटर, एरर कूलर)
- रोजमर्रा की जूहर के सामान
- रेडीमेंड कपड़े
जीएसटी के प्राधिकों को राज्य सरकारों को भी अनुमोदित करना है। राजस्व सचिव हंसमुख अधिवार ने हाल ही में इस मुद्दे पर जानकारी दी और कहा कि मई तक चौथ राज्य अपने-अपने राज्यों का स्टेट जीएसटी नामांक नामांक पास कर देंगे। बिहार और तेलंगाना जैसे कुछ राज्यों ने पहले ही अपना बिल पास कर लिया है। अधिवार ने जीएसटी लागू होने के बाद लोगों पर कर बोझ बढ़ने की आशंकाओं को खत्म करते हुए कहा कि ऐसा इस्लाम नहीं होगा क्योंकि खाने-पीने की चीजें और लोगों के लिए अन्य जरूरी चीजें को जीएसटी से बाहर कर दिया गया है, इसलिए कर बोझ बढ़ने या मुद्दामूल्य बढ़ने का सवाल ही नहीं है। इसके साथ उन्होंने कहा कि जीएसटी के बाद बढ़े हुए टैक्स के कारण लोगों की बस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लिए ज्यादा पैसा नहीं चुकाना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि संभावना तो इस बात की है कि अनेक बस्तुओं कीमतें घट जाएं और सेवाओं की दरों में कोई बदलाव न आए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि दरों पर अभी जीएसटी परिस्थिति को अंतिम निर्णय करना है।

महाग इन्हेंली चीजें-
- सिगरेट
- ट्रक जैसे व्यवसायिक नाहण
- मोबाइल फोन कॉल
- कपड़े
- ब्रांडेड जैलरी
- रेल, बस, हवाई टिकट

जीएसटी के प्राधिकों को राज्य सरकारों को भी अनुमोदित करना है। राजस्व सचिव हंसमुख अधिवार ने हाल ही में इस मुद्दे पर जानकारी दी और कहा कि मई तक चौथ राज्य अपने-अपने राज्यों का स्टेट जीएसटी नामांक नामांक पास कर देंगे। बिहार और तेलंगाना जैसे कुछ राज्यों ने पहले ही अपना बिल पास कर लिया है। अधिवार ने जीएसटी लागू होने के बाद लोगों पर कर बोझ बढ़ने की आशंकाओं को खत्म करते हुए कहा कि ऐसा इस्लाम नहीं होगा क्योंकि खाने-पीने की चीजें और लोगों के लिए अन्य जरूरी चीजें को जीएसटी से बाहर कर दिया गया है, इसलिए कर बोझ बढ़ने या मुद्दामूल्य बढ़ने का सवाल ही नहीं है। इसके साथ उन्होंने कहा कि जीएसटी के बाद बढ़े हुए टैक्स के कारण लोगों की बस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लिए ज्यादा पैसा नहीं चुकाना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि संभावना तो इस बात की है कि अनेक बस्तुओं कीमतें घट जाएं और सेवाओं की दरों में कोई बदलाव न आए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि दरों पर अभी जीएसटी परिस्थिति को अंतिम निर्णय करना है।
एमएसएमई की उपलब्धियों के तीन साल

- गायत्री

70 के दशक में श्रेष्ठ कृति की शुरुआत करते हुए डा. वर्गीय कुरीण ने कहा था हमें "अधिक उत्पादन" के बजाए "अधिक लोगों द्वारा उत्पादन" पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना होगा। इसी रणनीति का परिणाम है कि कुरीण का आयुक्त मोदल करोड़ों द्वारा उत्पादकों के लिए न केवल निपटान आदेशों का जरिया बना बिन्क गांवों के सशस्त्रीकरण की दिशा में मील का पथ साबित हुआ। प्राधिकरण ने बनने के बाद नए निदेशकों के नाम "सबका साथ तो सबका विकास" का जो नाम दिया था वह वर्गीय कुरीण के नारे से भी व्यापक महत्व का है। देखा जाए तो सबका साथ सबका विकास जैसा महत्त्वाकांक लक्ष्य तब तक पूरा नहीं होगा जब तक सुरंग, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) का विकास नहीं किया जाएगा। उल्लेखनीय है कि देश में 5.77 करोड़ छोटे-छोटे औद्योगिक इकाइयाँ हैं जिनमें 12 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार मिला हुआ है। इनकी सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि ये इकाइयाँ किसी क्षेत्र विशेष में सीमित न होकर पूरे देश में फैली हैं और अधिकतर इकाइयों में स्थानीय स्तर पर उपलब्ध कच्ची सामग्री का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

इन इकाइयों में अधिकांश प्रति अनुशीलित जातियों, अनुपूर्वित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछले वर्षों का स्वाभाविक है। इन इकाइयों का आयुक्त महत्व भी उल्लेखनीय है। देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पादन में सुरंग, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों का योगदान 40 प्रतिशत है। देश के कुल औद्योगिक उत्पादन का 37 प्रतिशत इन इकाइयों से होता है और इन देशों से होने वाले कुल निर्यात का 40 प्रतिशत हिस्सा इन इकाइयों से होता है। इन उद्यमों का एक महत्व महिला सशस्त्रीकरण की दृष्टि से भी है। देश की 20 प्रतिशत सुरंग, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम इकाइयों का स्वाभाविक महिलाओं के हाथ में है। भारत जैसे परंपरागत और पुरुष प्रधान समाज के लिए यह एक बड़ी उपलब्धि है।

सुरंग, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम इकाइयों के इसी वजह से हमें इन एमएसएमई के निदेशकों के लिए साक्षरता की समस्या रहा है। इन इकाइयों के मार्गदर्शन को हार्दिक संस्थानों से साक्षरता भरने मिलेगा पर जबकि बाकी इकाइयों के लिए वित्तीय संस्थानों में अधिकतम क्षेत्र के सहायक-महामारीयों पर निर्भर रहना है। इन इकाइयों के मार्गदर्शन को हार्दिक संस्थानों से साक्षरता भरने मिलेगा पर जबकि बाकी इकाइयों के लिए वित्तीय संस्थानों में अधिकतम क्षेत्र के सहायक-महामारीयों पर निर्भर रहना है।

मुद्रा बैंक

सुरंग, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों के लिए साक्षरता का संकट एक बड़ी समस्या रहा है। इन इकाइयों के मार्गदर्शन को हार्दिक संस्थानों से साक्षरता भरने मिलेगा पर जबकि बाकी इकाइयों के लिए वित्तीय संस्थानों में अधिकतम क्षेत्र के सहायक-महामारीयों पर निर्भर रहना है। इन इकाइयों के मार्गदर्शन को हार्दिक संस्थानों से साक्षरता भरने मिलेगा पर जबकि बाकी इकाइयों के लिए वित्तीय संस्थानों में अधिकतम क्षेत्र के सहायक-महामारीयों पर निर्भर रहना है।

लघु उद्योग समाचार
राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक समारोह

पहली बार प्राधिकरणों ने सूची, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम 
मंज़ूल को नई योजनाओं को दिल्ली से बाहर किसी तरह 
में आयोजित किया। 18 अक्टूबर को प्राधिकरण नंदी योजना 
ने लुधियाना में सूची, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों को राष्ट्रीय 
पुस्तक समारोह कराने के लिए राष्ट्रीय एसी-एसटी हब 
वे एमएसएम्यू के लिए जीजे डायेक्टर-जीजे इन्फ्रा (जेडीजी) 
ियोजना का समारोह किया। निजी तरीके के लिए 
एमएसएम्यू के पारी प्राधिकरण ने 
आवश्यक क्रियात्मकता के लिए 
एमएसएम्यू के महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका 
पर जोर देते हैं एमएसएम्यू से आगाह किया कि वह 
वैश्विक गणना निर्माण मानकों को प्राप्त में रखे। इससे 
वैश्विक स्तर पर एमएसएम्यू उद्यमों को विश्वसनीयता 
व वैयक्तिकता में बढ़ोतरी होगी। इसी तरह उन्होंने दिल्ली 
के बीच उद्यमीता की भावना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 
अनुशंसित जाति-अनुशंसित जनजाति हब (एसटी-एसटी 
हब) की भूमिका को महत्वपूर्ण बताया।

एसटी-एसटी हब

मोदी सरकार चाहती है कि दिल्ली वर्ग वैश्विक 
के महत्वपूर्ण प्राप्त में शामिल होकर राष्ट्रीय 
भारतीय योजना दें। इसे देखते हुए एसटी-एसटी हब का 
महत्व और बढ़ जाता है। इसने ही नहीं सरकार दिल्ली 
के समाजशीक्षा विकास के लिए कई अन्य उपाय 
कर रही है। दिल्ली वर्ग के लोगों को कृषि लागू बनाने 
के लिए विशेष स्थल इंडस्ट्री में वैश्विक रूप से बढ़ी 
उद्यमियों की हिस्सेदारी 0.4 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 4 प्रतिशत 
कर दिया गया है। एमएसएम्यू खिद्रा को बढ़ावा देने के 
लिए सार्वजनिक खिद्रा आदेश के तहत प्राप्त वैश्विक 
क्षेत्र के उपक्रम को अपनी कुल खिद्रा का 20 प्रतिशत 
एमएसएम्यू से खिद्रा देते हैं। इस 20 प्रतिशत का 20 प्रतिशत 
अतिरिक्त कुल खिद्रा का 4 प्रतिशत अनुशंसित जाति-जनजाति 
के उद्यमियों से की जायेगी। इससे दिल्ली में उद्यमीता 
को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है।

एसटी-एसटी हब

नियों डिफेक्ट-जीजे इन्फ्रा नीति

स्वच्छ तकनीक अपनाते हुए विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा 
देने के लिए सरकार ने जीजे डिफेक्ट-जीजे इन्फ्रा कार्यक्रम
एमआईएस

सूची व लघु उद्यमों में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी को अधिकारिक महत्व देने हेतु 1 जुलाई 2016 को प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सूचना कार्यक्रम मैनेजमेंट इंटरफेस सिस्टम (एमआईएस) पोर्टल की शुरुआत की गई। इस पोर्टल ऑनलाइन हो गई। इसके बाद 2016 में लघु उद्योगों में 2,800 करोड़ रुपये की मांजरी मिली।

खानदी

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने पूरे देश में प्रतिष्ठित खानदी अपनाने का आदेश दिया था। उनका विचार था कि तो कोर्सल और सेवाएं विद्यमान लोगों के लिए सर्वाधिक अनुप्रयोगी है। उन्होंने जिस तरह से स्मार्टफोन और इंटरनेट का प्रयोग होता है, उसी तरह कोर्सल और सेवाएं भी कार्यान्वयन करें।

उद्योग आधार चर्चा

कारोबार को सरल बनाने के लिए सूचना, लघु व मध्यम उद्यमों के पेंज नंबर को सरल करने के लिए एक पेंज का ऑनलाइन व्यवसाय की गई। जुलाई 2015 को उद्योग आधार मेमोरिंड को अधिकृत तत्त्वनियम व अन्य तत्त्वों को प्रेरणाधीन हुई।

तकनीकी केंद्र

विश्व बैंक की योजना के तहत 13 नए तकनीकी केंद्रों का स्थापना की गई। ये केंद्र भिवार, बड़ी, रोहतक, भोपाल, दुर्ग, कानपुर, ग्रेटर नोएडा, इंदौर, विश्वासपटना, एनाकुलम, बैगलॉर, सितारामजंग और पुपुरी में स्थापित किए गए हैं।

बित्रिय सुविधा केंद्र

सूची, लघु व मध्यम उद्यम इकाइयों का समय पर वार्ता सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने हेतु प्रशस्त लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड (एनएसएसआईसी) ने सात बित्रिय सुविधा केंद्रों का स्थापित किया। ये केंद्र लुधियाना, जालंधर, गुवाहाटी, बैगलॉर, हैदराबाद, चेन्नई और जयपुर में स्थापित किए गए हैं।

लघु उद्योग समाचार
स्कीम की दर को 40 प्रतिशत तक घटा दिया है।

कंप्यूटर विकास
पिछले तीन वर्षों में कंप्यूटर का घरेलू उत्पादन 5.5 लाख टन की रिकार्ड उठाई तक पहुंच गया।

स्पृहा/एस्वायर
उदारीकरण-भूमिकालीकरण के दौर में जहां एक ओर भारतीय उद्योगों को नई-नई उड़ानें छूट का अवसर मिला वहीं परिवर्तन उड़ानों के अन्तर्गत पर संकट के बावजूद मंडल लगा। इसी का देखभाल हुए सकार इन परिवर्तन उड़ानों के संरक्षण-संबंधित के लिए अर्थ आई और इसके लिए परिवर्तन उड़ानों के पुनःसृजन हेतु निधि स्कीम (स्पृहा) शुरू किया। स्पृहास्वायर के कार्य क्षेत्र में खादी, प्रादूर्भाव एवं कंप्यूटर बॉल्स का विकास को सम्मिलित किया गया है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में 118.63 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 60 बल्ले का मंडल तय गया इससे 54,091 कार्यालय के लाभ पहुंचा। उल्लेखनीय है कि 1200 पंचविंद्र योजना में स्पृहा योजना का पुनरूपांकित किया गया और इस योजना के दौरान 800 बल्ले को विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है। एस्वायर योजना के तहत 50 लाखविली हजार विद्युत इक्विसेंशन और 5 टेलीविजन विज्ञापन इक्विसेंशन का मंडल तय गया। इसमें योजना को इक्विसेंशन गतिविधियाँ शुरू कर दी है।

प्रतिवादों को मंत्रिपरिषद् और कार्यवाहक हेतु स्पृहा और एस्वायर वेब पोर्टल की स्थापना की गई है।

सूचना प्राप्तिकी के अवसर
पिछले तीन वर्षों में मंडल के हर सत्र पर पारदर्शी कार्ययात्री विकास करने पर जोर दे रहा है इसी का परिणाम है कि अधिकांश योजनाएं कार्यक्रम के अन्त में शुरू हुई है। 1 जुलाई 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम आईवा सूचना अनुपालन हो।

सूचना प्राप्तिकी के पहल
सूचना प्राप्तिकी के पहल कई तरह के प्रकार के समायोजन और प्रकार के समायोजन विकास साधनों के तहत विकसित किए जा रहे हैं। इस साधनों के तहत विकास की जाने वाली भागीदारी के अनुसार आवेदन का सूचना शुरू की गई है। इसी के प्रणयन हेतु अनुपालन आवेदन प्रक्रिया की 2 अक्टूबर 2016 को सूचना में शुरू की गई। विकास आयुक्त (सू.ल.म.उ.) कार्यालय को सभी योजनाओं को मात्राइज एप्स के जरिये अनुपालन कर दिया गया है। इसी तरह कंप्यूटर बॉल्स की योजनाओं को भी मात्राइज एप्स के जरिये अनुपालन कर दिया गया है।

आईआईईएस
सूचना, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंडल 5.5 लाख टन की रिकार्ड उठाई तक पहुंच गया।

एमएसएमई डाटा बैंक
एमएसएमई डाटा बैंक की स्थापना का साथ ही सूचना, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम इकाइयों के लिए ऑनलाइन गणना शुरू हो गया है। सूचना, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम विकास (सूचना का प्रकार) नियम, 2016 का अधिकृतक अधिकृत कर दिया गया है। इसमें सभी सूचना, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम इकाइयों का एमएसएमई डाटा बैंक में सूचना देना अधिवृत्त कर दिया गया है। अब तक 60,000 से अधिक इकाइयाँ ने एमएसएमई डाटा बैंक में सूचना दी है।

नकदी रिहाई अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रोत्साहन
सूचना, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंडल सभी प्रकार की इकाइयों को कभी नकदी वाली अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रही है।

स्पष्ट है पिछले तीन वर्षों में मोदी सरकार ने एमएसएमई के विकास के लिए श्रद्धालु उपयोग किये हैं।

चेतावनी!
""
भारत के आदिवासी जिन्हें नाज है अपने उद्यम पर!

- नित्यानन्द ‘नेपाली’

अकृत प्राकृतिक संपत्ति से सम्पन्न है यह देश और इसकी प्राकृतिक संपत्ति का भागपत्त उपयोग करने वाली यह जनजाति ‘जीवन एक संयंच है’ जैसे सत्य की सार्थकता सिद्ध करने के लिए अभावों में जीती है। इन्हें अपने हस्त कौशल पर नाज है। तीर और धनुष इनके परंपरागत औजार हैं। तभी तो हिंसक जंगली जीवों के बीच यह जनजाति निर्धार होकर ‘जीवन जीती है। शादी-विवाह-श्रद्ध-पर्व लौहारों के अवसर पर आदिवासी पुरुष और महिलाएं कदम से कदम मिलाकर अपनी आपसी एकता, प्रेम, सद्भाव का अद्वृत मिसाल पेश करते हैं। यदि आज भी मध्यम उद्यम को छोड़कर लघु और सूक्ष्म उद्यम की वास्तविक धारतल को देखना चाहें तो इन आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में आसानी से इनके कौशल को देखा जा सकता है। ये तो इन जंगलों में सख्तके पतल और साबी घास जैसे प्राकृतिक उपादान मौजूद हैं, जिससे सख्तके के पतलों से पतल का निर्माण और साबी घास से - रस्सी बाटी जाती है। इनके आदिवासियों ने अपने हस्त कौशल से पतल निर्माण में अधिक रुचि दिखायी है। एक लंबे अरसे से आदिवासी पुरुष और महिलाएं ही पतल बनाने का सूक्ष्म उद्यम करते आ रहे हैं। वर्तमान में आदिवासी महिलाएं ही मुख्य रूप से उन्कृष्ट गुणवत्ता वाली पतलों का निर्माण करती हैं।
करती हैं। पतल निर्माण में संलगन लोगों से जानकारियों प्राप्त हुई कि किस प्रकार से, कैसे दे लोग पतल निर्माण जैसे सूक्ष्म उद्यम में काफी चुनौतियाँ होने के बाद भी लगे हुए हैं। इंतज़ार है - अधिकतम सियासीय द्वारा जानकारियों का यथार्थ खुलासा - ज्ञान और बिहार राज्य में जंगलों का जाल बिखरा है। उदाहरणार्थ मुंगेर से जमुई के लिए जो राजपथ गुजरता है - वह हवाई खड़ाराप पर लापता हुआ जब गंगटामोड़ की ओर जा तो जंगली परिवेश का सिलसिला शुरू हो जाता है। जब वह राजपथ दोनों ओर से घिरे जंगलों के बीच से गुजरता है तो एक मुकाम आता है - स्थानीय भाषा में कुंडा बाबा स्थान ! राजपथ जिस पर गुजरते हैं वहां योग सबसे बड़े वहां इस जगह धारा देर के लिए ही सही, अवयव रुकते हैं। यहां रूककर कुंडाबाबा से अपनी निर्विवाह यात्रा की यात्रा करते हुए - कुछ पैसे, मिट्टाई आदि चढ़ाकर ही ने आगे की यात्रा करते हैं। ठीक यहाँ से एक शाखा पथ प्रसिद्ध भीम बाबा आश्रयनी तक जाता है। वह आश्रयनी बिलकुल जंगल में ही स्थित है। गरम जल के इलायों से आच्छादित भीमबाबा की ख्वातियाँ एक समीक्षक परिस्तंभ स्थल के रूप में दृ-दृू तक फैली हुई हैं। जंगल का यह क्षेत्र नज़े-पुराने वृक्षों, बनी झाड़ियों, छोटी-छोटी पहाड़ियों के आगोश में लिंपित हुआ है। इसी जंगली परिवेश में आदिवासियों की कई छोटी-छोटी बस्तियाँ बसी हैं। उपलब्ध जानकारियों के मुताबिक - उत्तरप्रदेश, मोतियागर, बीड़देव, पहाड़पुर बसवाटो, परमानपुर, सपाही, आर्मी, चोरमार, जमूनियाँ, केनुबाती, ठाड़ी, पञ्चीरी, बेला, सकमा आदि आदिवासी बहुल बस्तियाँ - इस जंगल की शोभा है। इन बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों का कहना है कि - यहां पतल बनाने का काम पूरा होने से ही होता आ रहा है। इनके पूर्वजों का यह परिपराग सोजगार है। जंगल तो पुराना है किन्तु पहले की अपेक्षा जंगल की सफाई में कभी इसलिए आ गई क्योंकि असामाजिक तत्वों और नाममाझ लोगों द्वारा इन जंगलों की अंधाधुंध कटाई की जा 

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रही है! यह तो हाल के दिनों में राज्य सरकार की ओर से पर्यावरण संरक्षण अभियान के तहत जंगलों की कटाई पर सख्त पाबंदी लगाई गई है। जंगलों की सुशासन का व्यवस्था किए गए हैं। अधिकारिक संरक्षण में यह वृक्ष भी लगाए जा रहे हैं। आशा है - निकट भविष्य में कोई सकारात्मक परिवर्तन सामने आ सके। सरस्वती के वृक्ष का उपलब्ध है किन्तु चेहरे के वृक्षों में भारी कमी आ गई है। सरस्वती के पत्तों की अपेक्षा चेहरे के पत्तों से बड़ी पत्तों को गुणवत्ता अधिक होती है। स्थिति यह है कि पत्तल निर्माण में लोगों को सरस्वती के ही पत्तों पर निर्भर रहने पड़ता है। पत्तल निर्माण काम सुनाएं में जिन्होंने आसान लगता है - उतना आसान नहीं है। कठिनाई साफ़ करनी पड़ती है इस उद्यम में लगे कामगारों को। मिसाल के तौर पर - सबसे पहले ही आदिवासी पूर्वी ओर महिलाएं भूखे-पीसे जंगल की दुर्गम राहों को तय करते हुए, खान चाहते हुए सरस्वती चुटों को तलाप में लग जाते हैं। ये तब तक दम नहीं लेते - जब तक इन्हें मिल नहीं मिल जाती। तब सरस्वती चुटों के ऊपर पतले लोटने के लिए पुष्कर चढ़ जाते हैं - और नीचे महिलाएं गिरे हुए पतलों को एक-एक कर संभाल कर रखती हैं। पत्तल का आकार बड़ा होना चाहिए। मिलने, सुधार होना चाहिए। हर-हर पतलों से ही पतले बनाने की जाती है। पतलों को आकार देने के लिए नींव की सिक्की और जंगली बांस की सिक्की का प्रयोग होता है। नींव की पीढ़ी डालियों से सुहाना सिक्किया लोड़ी जाती है। जंगली बांस को चीर कर पतली-पतली सिक्किया बनानी जाती है। बड़े सब्जों पर से निकले पुष्कर और महिलाएं तब तक लूटते हैं जब पर्याय सामने में पतले और सिक्कियां इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं। पतल निर्माण में लगे कामगार बड़े सहनशील, धैर्यवान होते हैं। ये बड़े जीवन बाले होते हैं। कठिन परिश्रम करना, अपने काम में पूरी इमानदारी बरतना इसके नैतिकता का परिचय है। ये तो स्वभाव से ही ये जनजातियों निश्चित होती हैं क्योंकि पतलों की बनाने सुधार होनी चाहिए। पतलों का आकार होना, उक्तकुतुर गुणवत्ता होना आवश्यक पहल है। इसमें लगे लोगों का हमेशा यह प्रायोग रहता है कि हर-हर और लचीले पतलों को ही प्रायोग होता ताकि सिक्कियों को आसानी से बाँध सकें। इसी प्रक्रिया पूरी करने के बाद पतल अपना आकार प्राप्त करता है।
अप्रैल–मई, 2017
से इन पत्तलों का प्रयोग विवाह-शादी, श्राद्ध, पर्व-पूजाओं, सामूहिक भोजों, बड़े-बड़े समारोहों में इस्लामिक करते थे क्योंकि ये प्राकृतिक वस्तुओं के महत्व को समझते थे। इसका ज्यादतर प्रमाण है कि पतझड़ के समय बनी पत्तलों की गुणवत्ता बहुत अच्छी इसलिए नहीं मानी जाती है क्योंकि इन विश्लेषणों में छेद हो जाता है। किन्तु इसी समय से माहौल में शादी-विवाह का रंगांग बालावरण बनने लगता है। तब आज के दौरे में भी आयोजनों का लोग - पुरानी चीजें का संग्रहण करके पतझड़ के समय बनी पत्तलों की पियाट हुई। गुणवत्ता होने के बावजूद भी ऐसी पवित्र आयोजनों में सहुला और चेहरा के पत्तों से बनी पत्तलों का प्रयोग करते दिखाई पड़ते थे। आज जैसे आयोजनों में तो इन पत्तलों का प्रयोग इस्लामिक महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है क्योंकि इनकी शुद्धता तो है ही, साथ ही पौराणिक आधार भी है। ग्रामीण संस्कृति की प्रतीक - ये पत्तलें अपने अस्तित्व का मानले रखने में सक्षम हैं। तब: ऐसे इन पतझड़ के समय बनी पत्तलों की खपत अधिक खोने के कारण इसकी मांग भी बढ़ जाती है। इसका तथा असर पतझड़ निर्माण उद्यम में लगे कामगारों पर पड़ता है। इनकी मजदूरी होती गति में धौंड़ी तेजी आ जाती है।

इस प्रकार अनेक उत्तर-दक्षिण के मध्य आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में पतझड़ निर्माण सूक्ष्म उद्यम रूपक रूप कर सांस ले रहा है। समय की बदलती सफार का तो स्वागत होना ही चाहिए किन्तु प्राचीन काल से ही हस्तकौशल विकास की परंपरा का वित्तकुल लोप हो जाना-इन जनजातियों के अस्तित्व पर गहरा असर आल रहता है। इनकी बंदरगाही बढ़ी। आखिर में अगस्त, साधन विकीन लोग क्या करेंगे? तब समाज की मुख्य धारा से विपश्य होकर निराशा और
हालांकि को स्थिति में कुछ भी अनैतिक कुक्तल करने पर बाध्य हो जायेंगे। यह भी हो सकता है कि अपराधी के इसने दिया वाद भी इन जनजातियों का जिन्दा विकास होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हुआ। राज्य की मुख्य भाषा में जोड़कर समाजमत में इसके जीवन स्तर को उठाने का साधन प्रयास अपेक्षित है। वेतन स्थिति यही है कि जब भी विद्वानों के बाहुल्य क्षेत्रों के लोग अवश्य, गर्मी, उत्पीड़न, शोषण का शिकार होकर भीतर भी भीतर घुटन महसूस कर रहे हैं। उल्लेखनीय है कि अपने समस्याओं से जुड़ते हुए ये लोग अपनी गहरी चलने के लिए एकदम सुमार उद्यम जंगशी पत्तों से बनी पत्तों का निर्माण उकृष्ठ गुणवत्ता के साथ करते हैं - पर मान कम होने के कारण इसका परिमाण उद्यम भागवत हो रहा है। साथ ही, पतल्ल रक्तावें द्वारा भी इनका शोषण किया जाता है। वर्तमान में इसके द्वारा निर्मित एक ज़मरा पतल्ल की कोमत दू सी परवीस पृथु मात्र है। इतनी अल्प राशि भी समय पर नहीं मिल पाती है। इस जंगली परिवेश में पतल्ल निर्माण उद्यम के विकास की असीम समावाहण हैं। किन्तु निकट में कई अच्छी मंडी नहीं है। पतल्ल विकास केन्द्र का भी अभाव है। यो तो केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार की ओर से कामगारों के कारण विकास का प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु कई रचनात्मक योजनाएं बनाई गयी है। इसके जीवन स्तर को ऊपर उठाने की दिशा में कुछ पहल हो तो हो रही है किन्तु विकास की सीधी किरणें इन जरूरतमंडलों तक ठीक-ठीक नहीं पहुंच पा रही हैं। इसके लिए, धरातलीय प्रयास की अति आवश्यकता है।

बिदित है कि जंगली और आचरणिक परिवेश में सूक्ष्म उद्यम का एक दूसरा पहलू है - जंगली साझा धार से बनी रस्ती। इस सूक्ष्म उद्यम के विकास की गति देने वाला एक गाँव है - जमूजं। यह गाँव विकास राज्य के मुख्य जिलान्तर्गत हवेली खड़गपुर प्रखंड में स्थित है। यह एक बड़ी बस्ती है। यहां हर वर्ष के लोग हैं। इन्होंने एक वर्ष ऐसा है - जिनकी आवाजें का साधन - कृषि करना और साझा धारा को रस्ती बनाना है। यह उद्यम एक लघु अरसे से चला आ रहा है। पुराने लोग भी - रस्ती बनाकर बेचा करते थे। यह गांव से जंगल काफी दूर हैं। इस उद्यम मे लगे लोग साझा धारा विकासों से समय करके माथे पर ढोकर अक्षर वाहन से साझा धारा लाते हैं। इस उद्यम में पुरुष और महिलाओं की समान भागीदारी रहती है। दोनों ही मिलाकर कर उकृष्ठ गुणवत्ता बाली रस्ती तैयार करते हैं। साझे धारा से रस्ती बाँटने तक की प्रक्रिया में कितना प्रयास नर और नारी अपनी अलांकरण भूमिका निभाते हैं - अब जस इस पर दृष्टि डालते। पहले साझे धारा को एक बड़े से नारी में परवर भरकर उसमें हुबु दिया जाता है। तब कुछ समय के बाद भीगे साझे धारा को बाहर निकाला जाता है। इसके बाद हस्तक्षेप का नमूना देखने को मिलता है। पहले हाथ से रस्ती बाँटती जाती है। यह एक धर्मूल दृष्टिकोण है तो पति-पत्नी दोनों आपस में बातें भी करते हैं और बड़ी तेजी से रस्ती बाँटते रहते हैं। रस्ती बाँटने का काम घोड़ा उबाल होता है। जब इनका मन उब जाता है - तो - मन बहलाने के लिए दोनों ही पर कोई दूसरा काम करने लगते हैं।

इस कार्य में ध्यान की अति आवश्यकता है क्योंकि जब सी लापरवाही से कामगारों की हवेली में बुधम, खेतरंग होने का भय बना है। क्योंकि साझा धारा कुछ रखदूर होता है। धारा का पहला सिरा नुकीला होता है। लेकिन तलाश करने की ओर से कामगारों के कारण विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु कई रचनात्मक योजनाएं बनाई गयी है। इसके जीवन स्तर को ऊपर उठाने की दिशा में कुछ पहल हो तो हो रही है किन्तु विकास की सीधी किरणें इन जरूरतमंडलों तक ठीक-ठीक नहीं पहुंच पा रही हैं। इसके लिए, धरातलीय प्रयास की अति आवश्यकता है।
पाक चढ़ाई गई रस्सी का भिंडरा बनाने वाला काम कामारों के हस्तकीशल को कर्तवी होती है। क्योंकि भिंडरा बनाने आसान काम नहीं है। यह काम नहीं कामार बन सकते हैं जो बहुत दक्ष होते हैं। रस्सी में पाक चढ़ाई के कारण ऐंठन हो जाती है। यदि भिंडरा बनाने समय जरा सी चुक हो जाती है तो रस्सी में घुसी पड़ जाती है। कहीं एक बार रस्सी उलझ गई तो फिर चढ़ी कोठाई हो जाती है।

जब भिंडरा बनाने वाला जुनीतीपूर्ण काम समाप्त हो जाता है तो भिंडरा को क्रम से सजाकर भरकम गटटर बनाया जाता है। यहाँ तक की प्रक्रिया में रस्सी निर्माण का कार्य सम्पन्न हो जाता है। बनाई गई रंगमियों की बिंको को दो तरह से होती है। कुछ तो धूम्रित लोग अपनी-अपनी जक्तों के मुताबिक खिदरते हैं तो भाकी रंगमियों वाहन द्वारा हलती ख़ुंड़गुर में लगाने वाले हाट में पहुँचायी जाती है। यहाँ पर कुछ तो हाट करने वाले लोगों द्वारा खिदरती जाती है तो शेष रंगमियों को धूम्रित व्यापारी खिदरकर अपने गोदामों में इकट्ठे करते हैं। इन व्यापारियों द्वारा ये रंगमिया दूर-दूर तक जहाँतमंदों तक पहुँचाई जाती हैं। साथ हास दर्शक को चुनी रंगमियों का प्रयोग खुट्टिया घरने, छपर छाड़ने, विवाह-शादी, अपने के अलावा धार्मिक आयोजनों में किए जाते हैं।

साथ हास प्राकृति का उपहार है। इस चास के प्रति हमारे देश की सांस्कृतिक आशा जुड़ी हुई है। प्राचीन काल में ऋषियों-मुनियों के पतिकृत मिथाय में इस चास की रूपनिर्माण से ही है। प्राचीन परिवेश में जाता भी सोने-बेड़ने के लिए प्रयोजन घर में कसे-कसे एक खट्टिया तो अवश्य होती है। यह खट्टिया को घरने में साथ की रस्सी को ही प्रयोग किया जाता है। जगली चास होने के कारण यह चास बसतम में उग्नी है। जब चास प्रोड हो जाती है तो धूम्रित देवदार्शन धूम्रित मजहरों को हलता से इसे कटाक लेते वह घर में गोदामों में जमा कर देते हैं। फिर इसे चास के धूम्रित देवदार्शन के पास बचे रखे हैं। कामार अपनी पूंजी और जहाँतमों के मुताबिक इनके धूम्रित धर्मारों से खास खिदरते हैं। ज्यादातर में एक किंतु रस्सी को कीमत लगभग चार हजार रुपए है। ऐसा देखा जा रहा है कि इस उद्यम में लगे लोगों की बेंगलुरू में चार हजार रुपए ही हो रही हैं, साथ ही ये लोग एक स्वाभाविक जीवन जीते हुए - अपनी कढ़ी मेहनत की कमाई से अपनी संतान को शिशु दिला रहे हैं। इनको यह गुरूहरी भी संतुलित हो गई है। यो तो आज बनाने परियुग में इस उद्यम पर भी काफी असर पड़ा है। एक तो जालों से पर्याय मारा में साथ चास मुड़नी नहीं हो पाता है। उस पर प्लास्टिक की रस्सी के प्रचलन ने इस उद्यम को प्रभावित कर दिया है। यो तो प्लास्टिक की रस्सी मजबूत तो होती है किंतु उन्नी आरामदेव, लवलोलीं हात की बिना साथ चास की बनी रंगमियों से होती है - उतनी प्लास्टिक की रस्सी में नहीं।

संकेत में यही कहा जा सकता है कि कृत्रिम बस्तुओं की किताबी भी भरसभ क्यों न हो जाए पर, प्राकृतिक उपवास की गुणवत्ता, उपयोगिता, महत्व किसी का हो न कम हुई हैं और न कम होगी। इसी संदर्भ में एक प्रमुख तथ्य यह भी है कि बेरोजगारी भरसभ की प्रभुम सम्बन्ध है। यह समस्या जानबूझ कर पैदा हुई है। ऐसा इसलिए है कि - जहाँ भरसभ प्राकृतिक संसाधन मौजूद हो वहीं इसका समुपयोग होने के बजाय इसका दोहर हो तो - वही लोकोक्तित चरित्राधूरी होगी कि “आ बैल मुझे सिंग मार।” यह लोग उद्यम के महत्व को पूरा कर गए हैं। अतः आज के दौर में शिस्त जनसंख्या वाले देश में धन्य, लघु एवं सुख्म तीनों तरह के उद्यमों की प्राकृतिका सुरक्षित है। तीनों एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। यदि एक को भी अति भास्कर की जानेंगे तो भी यह आधिक प्रत्येक लड़कड़ जायेगा।

लघु उद्योग विवाह तिथि है जो तीनों दिनों के छायाकार भी है।
कलराज मिश्र ने राज्यों के एमएसएमई मंत्रियों की बैठक की अध्यक्षता की

भी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के मंत्रियों एवं मुख्य सचिवों (एमएसएमई/खादी/कान्यर) की बैठक नई दिल्ली में 28 अप्रैल, 2017 को भारत सरकार के केंद्रीय सूची, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) मंत्री श्री कलराज मिश्र की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित की गई।

भारत सरकार के एमएसएमई राज्य मंत्री श्री हरिभाई पारदीभाई चौधरी एवं मंजूल के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी भी इस अवसर पर उपस्थित थे। राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की ओर से अड्डाग्न एवं निकाल दीप समूह के उपाध्याय प्रोफ. जगदीश मुखी, गुजरात के मंत्री श्री रोहित भाई पटेल, हरियाणा के मंत्री श्री चिपुल गोपाल, मणिपुर के मंत्री श्री विश्वजीत सिंह, मिज़ोरम के मंत्री श्री ए. शोह्यु, ओडिशा के मंत्री श्री जोगेंद्र बेहरा, उत्तर प्रदेश के मंत्री श्री सचदेव परीशी और उत्तराखंड के मंत्री श्री मदन कौशिक ने इस बैठक में भाग लिया और उन्होंने अपने-अपने संघ शासित क्षेत्रों/राज्यों की ओर से विचार पेश किये। कार्य बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष श्री सी.पी. राधाकृष्णन और केंद्रीय सी.पी. के अध्यक्ष श्री विनय कुमार सकसने भी इस अवसर पर मौजूद थे।

इस अवसर पर श्री कलराज मिश्र ने कहा कि यह सहकारी संचालन की भवना पर सरकार द्वारा दिये जा रहे विषयों और गूढ़ राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के साथ जारी विचार-विचारों का अनुप्रयोग एक अनुष्ठान प्रयास है। उन्होंने कहा कि सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम श्रेणी के समग्र विकास के लिए केंद्र एवं राज्यों के बीच सम्बन्ध एक आवश्यक अवधारणा है। यह बैठक इस दिशा में एक अच्छा प्रयास है। ऐसे अवधारणा क्षेत्र हैं, जिनमें केंद्र एवं राज्यों के प्रयासों के बीच बांधा तालमेल बैठाने की जरूरत है।

इस अवसर पर केंद्रीय एमएसएमई राज्य मंत्री श्री हरिभाई पारदीभाई चौधरी ने कहा कि यदि केंद्र एवं राज्य आपस में तालमेल बैठाकर काम करें, तो भारत दुनिया का विविधिमांक केंद्र (हब) बन सकता है। राज्यों के उप राज्यपाल एवं मंत्रियों ने अपने यहाँ मौजूद समस्याओं का उल्लेख किया और मूल्यवान सुझाव दिए।

बैठक में जिन मुद्दों पर विचार-विचार किया गया, उनमें से कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं :

- सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) का विकास, राज्य में अलग एमएसएमई विभाग और एमएसएमई नीतियों से जुड़े मुद्दे और एमएसएमई के विकास में वायुद्रोणविकृती कुट्टी में 

- भारत सरकार ने एमएसएमई पर विशेष ध्यान दिया है। वित्त वर्ष 2017-18 के अनुसार इस मंजूल के लिए आवंचन को वित्त वर्ष 2016-17 की तुलना में एक ही बार में 87 फीसदी बढ़ा दिया गया है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने भी 31 दिसंबर, 2016 को राष्ट्र के नाम अपने संबंधों में एमएसएमई को दी जा रही सुविधाओं का उल्लेख किया। उल्लेखनीय है कि मुख्यतः एमएसएमई द्वारा ही रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं।

- कुछ राज्यों जैसे कि परिचय वा भारत, ओडिशा, आंध्र प्रदेश और जम्मू-शिक्षा ने अपने यहाँ एमएसएमई नीतियों कैसे करें। इस बैठक में एक बार फिर सभी राज्यों से यह आया किया गया कि वे अपने यहाँ एमएसएमई नीति कैसे करें, ताकि एमएसएमई को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

2. प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सूचना कार्यक्रम (पीएमजीए) के क्षेत्रीय निदेशक के क्षेत्रीय मुख्ता निदेशक के 

3. खादी की बढ़ाता और अकराशा का विभिन्न योजनाएं।

4. मंजूल की विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे कि एस्पायर, एमएसएमई इत्यादि की समीक्षा।

5. प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार के कृतिसम्मत जाति/अनुपूर्व जनजाति हब (एमएसएमई) का क्षेत्रीय निदेशक।

अप्रैल-मई, 2017
कैंपसीय शारीरिक विकास, आचार और शारीरिक गरीबी
उन्मूलन, सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री श्री एम वेंकेया नायडू ने कहा कि 15 वीं बैठक के अवसर पर सूचना एवं मध्यम उद्यम वन्दना की।

इसके अलावा MyMSME पर मोबाइल एप को भी श्री एम वेंकेया नायडू द्वारा शुरुआत की गई जो एक ही स्थान पर एमएसएसएम मंत्रालय द्वारा लागू की गई सभी योजनाओं के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करता है। एमएसएसएम इकाइयों के इसका इतिहास यह शिकायत रहती थी कि सभी योजनाओं के बारे में जानकारी एक ही स्थान पर उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही है। मोबाइल एप की सहायता से इस मंत्रालय द्वारा लागू की गई सभी योजनाओं के बारे में एकल खिड़की पर जानकारी उपलब्ध होगी।

इस एप के आधार पर इंटरनेट एवं एमएसएसएम सेंटर को एम-वन्दना (मोबाइल वन्दना) की ओर आगे बढ़ने की जरूरत के बारे में बात की है। इस मोबाइल एप ने एमएसएसएम सेंटर को एम-वन्दना के बुन में प्रवेश करने के लिए सक्षम बनाया है।

सूचना, लत्व और मध्यम उद्यम राज्य मंत्री श्री हरिभाई चौधरी ने कहा कि मंत्रालय ने प्रस्तुत योजना ऑलनालॉज करने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया है। एमएसएसएम इंटरनेट शिकायत निर्देशात्मक प्रणाली ने पहले ही 3,000 से अधिक लोगों की शिकायतें को हल कर दिया है।
Government of India

Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises

SME 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

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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