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व्यापार ट्रेन्ड्स

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Business Achiever Award
Deepak Mittal

US Federal Reserve
Maintains Interest Rates
Amidst
Economic Uncertainty

Women Achiever
Anju Parakh

Exclusive Interview with
Sh. Ram Niwas Goel
Speaker Dehli Vidhan Sabha



Exclusive Discussion with
Shri Manoj Aggarwal
Professor in-charge IIT, Jammu

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The US Federal Reserve

Maintains Interest Rates Amidst Economic Uncertainty

A Signal for Global Central Banks



In a move that surprised few but held significant implications for the global economy, the United States Federal Reserve recently announced its decision to keep interest rates unchanged. The central bank's decision comes at a time of economic uncertainty, with indications of a potential rate cut in 2024. Economists are now speculating that other central banks around the world may follow suit, adjusting their monetary policies in response to the challenges posed by the evolving economic landscape.

The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) concluded its meeting, affirming its commitment to maintaining the target range for the federal funds rate at 0 to 0.25%. This decision, seen by many as a cautious approach, reflects the ongoing concerns surrounding inflation, labor market dynamics, and the broader economic recovery.

One of the key factors influencing the Fed's decision is the persistent inflationary pressures witnessed in recent months. While the central bank acknowledges that inflation has risen to levels higher than its target of 2%, policymakers emphasize their belief that these price increases are likely to

be transitory. The Fed aims to support the economy in its recovery while carefully monitoring inflationary developments.

The decision to consider rate cuts in the future is influenced by a combination of factors. While inflation is a concern, the Fed is also cognizant of the potential headwinds posed by a global economic slowdown, geopolitical tensions, and the ongoing challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. By leaving the door open for future rate cuts, the Fed aims to maintain flexibility in its approach to fostering economic stability.

The Federal Reserve's decision is not isolated, and its implications extend far beyond U.S. borders. Economists and analysts are now closely watching for signals of a coordinated approach among global central banks. Historically, major central banks have often moved in tandem, adjusting their monetary policies to address common challenges and ensure global economic stability.

As the world continues to grapple with the aftermath of the pandemic, concerns about uneven economic recoveries persist. Some economies are experiencing robust rebounds, while others face prolonged struggles. The possibility of synchronized rate cuts among central banks arises from the recognition that interconnected global markets require a collaborative response to address shared economic challenges.

The European Central Bank, the Bank of England, and the Bank of Japan are among the institutions likely to face pressure to reassess their monetary policies in light of the Federal Reserve's stance. While each central bank must consider its unique economic circumstances, a coordinated effort could provide a more effective and harmonized response to the uncertainties affecting the global economy.

Despite the potential benefits of a coordinated approach, central banks face challenges and risks in navigating the current economic landscape. One notable concern is the limited room for maneuvering with interest rates already near historic lows in many economies. Central banks may need to explore alternative tools and unconventional measures to stimulate economic activity and address inflationary pressures.

Moreover, geopolitical tensions and trade disputes add an additional layer of complexity to the central banks' decision-making process. The potential for divergent policy paths among major economies could lead to increased volatility in financial markets.

The US Federal Reserve's decision to keep interest rates unchanged while signaling a potential rate cut in 2024 reflects the delicate balancing act central banks face in navigating uncertain economic conditions.

As the world economy continues its recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the collaboration and coordination among central banks become crucial. While challenges and risks abound, a synchronized approach to monetary policy may offer a more effective means of addressing shared economic challenges and promoting global stability. As economists and policymakers analyze the evolving situation, the actions of central banks in the coming months will play a pivotal role in shaping the trajectory of the world economy.

Dr. Sanjay Bansal

Chief Editor

National Board Member,

National Traders Welfare Board, Govt. of India

Member Grievance Redressal Committee GST

National President FTII

Exclusive Interview with **SHRI RAM NIWAS GOEL** SPEAKER, VIDHAN SABHA - DELHI

with

Dr. Sanjay Bansal, National President FTII
(Federation Of Trade Industry Of India) & Chief Editor National Business Magazine Vyapar Trends.

Question No. 1: The role of the Speaker in the Legislative Assembly is highly significant as they are responsible for ensuring that the House operates in accordance with the rules, maintaining the dignity of the House, and achieving a balance between the ruling party and the opposition. The Committees of the Legislative Assembly hold meetings throughout the year, and it is crucial for the proceedings of these committees to run smoothly. It is primarily the Speaker's responsibility to effectively manage and provide guidance to the Chairpersons of the Committees, as well as to arrange workshops and Youth Parliament sessions for the MLAs and the younger generation. The Legislative Assembly convenes for a period of 20 to 25 days annually, leaving the remainder of the year unused. It becomes essential to find ways to keep the Legislative Assembly active and ensure the public remains connected with it by organizing such programs periodically. Moreover, arrangements should be made to allow the general public to access the Legislative Assembly.

Question No. 2: It is indeed true that I come from a business family. You are also correct in stating that small and medium shopkeepers are currently facing difficulties. Foreign online companies are attempting to undermine small and medium-sized traders by disregarding the law. If this continues, the entire business landscape in India will slowly be controlled by larger domestic and foreign corporations. Therefore, it is essential to enforce existing laws rigorously, and if there are any shortcomings in the current legislation, new laws should be enacted to

address them. This is necessary to ensure the protection of small traders.

Question No. 3: I somewhat agree that businesses in Delhi are becoming more decentralized. As a result, new business centers are emerging in other cities. This has had an impact on Delhi's business, especially with the relocation of polluted industries. Additionally, Delhi is quickly becoming a hub for industries like IT and textiles, which are pollution-free. The Delhi Government has taken the initiative to beautify prominent markets such as Chandni Chowk, attracting more consumers. Furthermore, the GST in Delhi has been increasing annually. In my opinion, it is advisable to rapidly establish IT industries in Delhi and organize trade fairs periodically. Delhi has great potential for the development of the jewellery industry. The people of Delhi possess a business-oriented mind-set and have already developed numerous markets. To boost business in the city, the government should develop new markets in open areas rather than crowded locations.

Question No. 4: I have a strong interest in both education and health. Socially, I am actively involved in both sectors. The foundation of a society, state, and country



relies on education and health. These are subjects that the average person cannot afford to bear the burden of alone. Only individuals who are educated and healthy can become valuable assets to the nation. Therefore, education and health should be free. It is my aim and belief that we should

elevate higher education in our country to such heights that our children do not need to go abroad to pursue their studies.

Question No. 5: I am grateful to respected Hon'ble Arvind Kejriwal Ji and my MLA colleagues for consistently nominating me as the Speaker for the Sixth and Seventh Legislative Assembly. As far as conducting the House is concerned, I do not foresee any difficulties. I am capable of handling this responsibility easily. However, it is natural for some problems to arise from time to time, which need to be resolved with patience and understanding.

Question No. 6: I was born into a business family in Haryana. I received my primary education there, and then pursued higher education at Gandhi Memorial Senior Secondary School in Shahdara. I completed my graduation from Hansraj College. Both education and health are subjects that hold great interest to me. As an MLA, I frequently visit schools within my Legislative Assembly and have observed a significant improvement in the annual results. Moreover, I am also focused on promoting sports among children. For instance, an astroturf hockey ground has been constructed at Avinash Chadha Senior Secondary School in Jhilmil. This school has also seen five of its girls participate in the Junior National Trials for the first time. Additionally, an astroturf hockey ground has been established at Vivekananda College and a DIET (District Institute of Educational Training) college has been opened. The commercial wing of DTU Delhi Technical College has also been initiated. From a healthcare standpoint, I have inaugurated 12 mohalla clinics and 2 polyclinics. My aim is to ensure that every individual receives appropriate and free medical treatment.

Question No. 7: The Maharaja Agrasen Seva Sansthan offers free ambulance and hearse services to the public. They have a

fleet of five air-conditioned cars. When I became an MLA in 1993, I was also appointed as the Chairman of the Advisory Committee of GTB Hospital. This provided me with an opportunity to understand the issues faced by the people. The general public struggled with problems such as blood tests, X-rays, MRIs, CT scans, ultrasounds, etc., which incurred significant expenses. Therefore, it was decided that a diagnostic center should be established with the help of the society. The Diagnostic Center, operated under the Maharaja Agrasen Seva Sansthan, is



functioning excellently with the support of approximately 180 trustees, and the public is benefiting greatly from it.

Organizations like this play a crucial role in assisting governments by working for the public's welfare and offering assistance. I am also actively involved with Apna Ghar Ashram. To witness the divine in humans, joining Apna Ghar Ashram is essential. One significant undertaking is catering to mentally vulnerable individuals who are found lying on footpaths along the roads. This initiative was started by Dr. Bhargava

ji, who, along with his wife, remains dedicated to this cause. Currently, there are 64 such institutions spread across India.

Question No. 8: I am not in perfect health. I have been living with diabetes for the past 30 years. However, I have immense faith in God. Every year, I organize a Kanwar camp and have the privilege of having respected Vijay Kaushal Maharaj ji conduct the Ramkatha. I do my work with utmost sincerity and honesty. It is through these experiences that I realize that even at my age, I am blessed by God, and I pray that the love and blessings of the common people will always be with me.

Question No. 9: When it comes to the government's free schemes, I strongly believe that education and healthcare should be provided to every citizen free of cost. Governments should allocate a larger portion of their budgets to these sectors, while also providing other essential services without charge. In Indian culture, drinking water from "प्याऊ" has been a tradition for thousands of years. In today's inflationary times, individuals earning minimal salaries such as Rs 17-18 thousand in a city like Delhi, struggle to support their families without government assistance. It is the government's responsibility to address their issues and obligations. Additionally, it is crucial for the government to support the families of the brave

martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the country. The Delhi government's provision of a Rs. 1 crore financial aid to those who lost their lives during the Corona pandemic, including sanitation workers and doctors, deserves the highest appreciation. Once again, I want to emphasize that the government should strive for a balanced budget and create plans that prioritize the well-being of the most vulnerable individuals.

Exclusive Discussion with SHRI MANOJ AGGARWAL

Professor in Charge Institute Incubation and Innovation Council IIT Jammu
with

Dr. Sanjay Bansal, National President FTII

(Federation Of Trade Industry Of India) & Chief Editor National Business Magazine Vyapar Trends.



Q1) Can you please tell us about when IIT Jammu was built and started its operations?

Ans. The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Jammu was built in 2016. It was set up as an Institute of National Importance by an Act of Parliament. From its modest beginnings in 2016 with 90 students across three disciplines, four departments, and a handful of laboratories, the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Jammu has undergone remarkable growth.

Q2) Can you tell us something about the faculty at IIT Jammu?

Ans. The faculty in terms of magnitude at IIT Jammu exceeds the centenary mark, they are from all over the country. Almost all our faculty has doctoral degrees, and prior work experience with some of the finest global and national universities/institutions.

In line with the NEP2020 framework, the institute hosts Professors of Practice (PoPs) to bridge the gap between Industry and Academia.

Q3) How many courses does IIT Jammu offer to its students and how many students are currently studying there?

Ans. In adherence to the tenets of holistic approach towards overall development of 1500+ students, they are offered 10+ Minor Degree Programs and 100+ elective courses across 11 major academic disciplines.

Q4) How many startups has IIT Jammu incubated and does it have any notable start ups yet?

Ans. Under the Ministry of Education's (MoE) Institution's Innovation Council (IIC), IIT Jammu has established I2EDC, which is the Institute's Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Council, the pre-incubation unit of IIT Jammu with a mission to create and support innovation, pre-incubation, and entrepreneurship.

Under MoE's NISP (National Innovation & Start-Up Policy), I2EDC established I3C, which is the Institute's Incubation and Innovation Cell. Further under MoE's NISP, IIT Jammu has formulated two start-up policies to encourage ideas for incubation and innovation.

Currently, IIT Jammu has 07 incubated companies. These are in frontline technology areas, education

technology, agriculture technology, waste processing and others. Most of these are already We are also in the process of adding many more to these in the near future. Additionally, under NITI Aayog's Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), IIT Jammu is establishing Atal Incubation Centre and Atal Community Innovation Centre. IIT Jammu incubation system is accessible to start ups from all across the country.

Q5) Do startups get any Financial assistance from the government or from the banks or from angel funding?

Ans. At I2EDC IIT Jammu offers pre-incubation support to students and faculty of IIT Jammu. At I3C incubated companies can be provided funding from a mechanism jointly devised by I3C and SIDBI. Limited funding will also be available to start up under Atal Incubation Centre and Atal Community Innovation Centre. However funding is not an essential component of incubation and there are mechanisms in place to offer these as per need and maturity of the incubated entities

Continued to Page 45



Business

Achiever of the Month

Mr. Deepak Mittal, *Chairman DD Jewellers*

DD Jewellers, a chain of exotic and elegant jewellery where the charisma of elegant design aligns with the creativity of excellent craftsmanship. Established in 1998, a legacy nurtured by Mr. Deepak Mittal, born in the diverse city of Mandala in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Mr. Mittal sow the seeds of his empire after completing his education in Chartered Accountancy from Delhi. His tireless hard work and eminent dedication to build an empire in jewellery and gems has paid off as to this date, four jewellery stores are up and running in Delhi, Surat, Roorkee and Mumbai.

A commitment to accord perfection and love of establishing classic pieces that captivate the spirit and individuality of a person is evident in their exclusive piece of jewellery. as you make your way into a world of sophistication and style, DD jewellers is the top destination for identifying handcrafted and authentic pieces of art and gems. We appreciate that

jewellery is a commemoration of life's memorable occasions and an expression of love and personification of beauty, beyond simple adornment. Our carefully chosen collection, inclusive of assortment of professionally created products that oozes out the essence of a blend of traditional and modern aesthetics.

A widespread of stores across India, with Surat being the center of wholesale trading, spreading out its branches in Roorkee, the hub of retail and signature jewellery stores.

Mr. Naman Mittal, the son of the founder Mr. Deepak is now working relentlessly to coordinate and manage the functions of the stores established across India. Mr. Deepak Mittal, with a felicitation of masters in jewellery inculcates in his ornaments and designs the flavors of Surat, Mumbai, UP to a single hub Delhi, where all the North Indian trade and dealings take place.

Not only do our raw material and gemstones illuminate brilliance, but every one of them has a unique story woven into it that makes it distinctive and extra ordinary. DD Jewellers promises to become your reliable partner on your artistic and alluring journey, whether you're looking for a stunning engagement ring, or an embodiment of an everlasting legacy, we will become your partner in choosing the best and unique ornaments for you and your family.

Associated with numerous diamond and jewellery associations, DD Jewellers has widened its horizon of



exhibits and is planning to bring to you five new and exclusive upcoming jewellery stores in 2024. At DD jewellers' style and authenticity never goes out of hands for it includes originality in its ambit of services along with providing timeless and everlasting pieces.

Visit us at DD jewellers and allow our designs' luminosity light up the path towards unmatched sophistication and classic beauty.



WOMEN ACHIEVER

VYAPAR TRENDS

व्यापार ट्रेण्ड्स

Jammu, January, 3, 2024

Smt. Anju Parakh

Anju Parakh, a name synonymous with dedication and prowess in the realms of social, cultural, and artistic endeavors. Embarking on a journey fueled by relentless hard work and innate talent, she has been a beacon of selfless service since childhood. Witnessing her parents' unwavering commitment to aiding the needy, this ethos continued even after marriage.

For nearly 15 years, she has devoted herself to the welfare of the disabled, mute, and underprivileged children. In Raipur, she provided skill development training to 600 differently-abled children from across India. Following this, she organized a four-day workshop in Mumbai's Helen Keller Institute for 1000 children with sensory impairments, enabling them to express themselves through art.

Her altruistic spirit extended to Guwahati, where she imparted art and craft training to 600 children, promoting self-sufficiency through the sale of their handmade products. Serving as the Women State President of Mahavir Inter Continental Service Organization in Chhattisgarh, she actively engaged in plantation drives, environmental awareness exhibitions, and cultural initiatives, touching the lives of



thousands.

Breaking barriers in the religious domain, Anju became the first woman in the Jain community to adeptly lead as the Adhyaksha during Chaturmas. Notably, she excels in creating miniature tray gardens and tends to around 500 plants in her terrace garden across four floors.

Her remarkable qualities extend beyond her achievements, characterized by a serene demeanor and a profound sense of simplicity, despite her numerous accomplishments. Today, we gather to honor Anju Parakh, a true exemplar of service, culture, and self-reliance.



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GOVT OF INDIA SUPPORT FOR IPR

India ranked in top 50 nations in the Global Innovation Index 2021. India climbed four spots on the Global Innovation Index 2022 and is now at 40th position in the list of top 50 innovative countries in the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) annual ranking.

The total number of DPIIT recognised start-ups in the country is 114906 (AS ON 28.10.23.)

As of May 5, the Indian start-up ecosystem, the third-largest in the world in a number of unicorns, is now in India is 115 unicorns with a total valuation of \$332.7 billion.

IPR ADMINISTRATION

Filing of applications for protection of various Intellectual Property rights in IP

offices under the administrative control of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM), Govt. of India, DPIIT (Dept. for Promotion of Industries and Internal Trade), Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

NATIONAL IPR POLICY APPROVED ON 12TH MAY 2016 BY GOVT. OF INDIA

Amended Patents Rules implemented from 16th May, 2016 have simplified patent procedures to great extent, including, inter alia, streamlining timelines for disposal of patent applications, encouraging Startups for filing patent applications, expedited examination of patent applications, hearing through videoconferencing, restricting adjournments of hearings

Similarly, amendments in the Trade Marks Rules, brought into force since 6th March 2017, have simplified trademark procedures and removed redundant provisions so as to make registration of trademark easy and user-friendly by reduction of number of Forms from 74 to 8.

One application Form for all types of trademark applications, concessions in fees to Start-ups, individuals and small enterprises, video-conferencing for hearings, e-communication and expedited processing for the entire trademark prosecution procedure has been provided under new rules

50 % LOWER FEES FOR FILLING OF TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS BY INDIVIDUAL/STARTUP/SMALL

PROTECTING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS



ENTREPRISES

E FILLING ENCOURAGED THROUGH 10 % REBATE IN FEE FOR TRADEMARKAPP.

Fast track & up to 80% rebate in filling patents in case of STARTUPS registered BY DPIIT.

ONLINE FILLING INCREASED TO 90% IN PATENT AND 80% IN TRADEMARKS

The office of CGPDTM continued activities for improving functional efficiency by

Up gradation of the internal IT system, computerized work-flow, online IP-related services etc.

International Patent applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) selecting Indian Patent Office as International Searching Authority (ISA) and International Preliminary Examination Authority (IPEA).

The Indian Patent Office as ISA/IPEA has now achieved 99% timeliness in issuing International Search Reports (ISRs) under Patent Cooperation Treaty.

Achievements
From 2019-20 to 2014-15

PATENT EXAMINATION
INCREASED BY 253.9 %

GRANT OF PATENT INCREASED BY
317.10%

FINAL DISPOSAL OF APPLICATION
BY 290.80 %

Time required for Patent examination reduced from average 72 months in 2015 to 12-30 months at present.

Grant of patents has increased from 5978 in 2014-15 to 24936 in 2019-20.

Period of examination of new Trademarks applications is reduced from 13 months to less than 30 days.

Trademark is registered in about 6 months, if there is no objection or opposition filed, as compared to 3-5 years required earlier.

11.62 lakh Trademark Registrations done in just four Years (during 2016-17 to 2019-20) as compared to 11 lakh Registrations during 75 Years (1940-2015).

Trademark Filing increased by 59.1 %

Trademark Examination increased by 101.5%

Trademark Registrations increased by 607.4%

Trademark Final Disposal increased by 405.1%



Designs : Highlights (2019-20 vis-à-vis 2014-15)

Examination increased by 82.9 %

Registrations increased by 71.7 %

Disposal increased up by 103.8 %

Examination within 1 month

Grant of Designs has increased from 7218 in 2014-15 to 14713 in 2019-20

Copyright: Highlights (2019-20 vis-à-vis 2016-17)

Registrations increased by 346.1%

Disposal increased up by 258.0%

Grant of Copyright has increased from 5444 in 2014-15 to 19490 in 2019-20.

Start-ups: As on 31-03-2020, total Start-ups applications filing in Patent was 3204 and in Trademarks it was 6090.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF PATENT OFFICE

The number of domestic patent filing has surpassed the number of international patent filing during January-March 2022 for the first time in 11 years, This means that of the total 19,796 patent applications filed, 10,706 (54 per cent) were filed by Indian applicants as compared to 9,090 by non-Indian applicants.

Commerce and Industry minister Piyush Goyal said that the coordinated effort by the industry department and intellectual property (IP) office has led to increased IP awareness among all strata of society.

MSME INNOVATIVE SCHEME (IPR) by O/o The DC MSME, GOVT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF MSME

This component offers legal and intellectual property filing support including patents, trademarks, copyrights, designs, geographical indications (GI) etc.

The programme also provides IP advisory, consultation, Patentability Searches, Technology Gap Analyses and IP commercialisation through establishment of Intellectual Property Facilitation Centres (IPFCs) across the country.

SCHEME OBJECTIVE

To enhance the awareness of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) amongst the MSMEs and to encourage creative intellectual Endeavour in Indian economy;

To take suitable measures for the protection of ideas, technological innovation and knowledge-driven business strategies developed by the MSMEs for their

commercialization and effective utilization of IPR tools.

ACTIVITIES

Establishment of Intellectual Property Facilitation Centres (IPFCs).

Reimbursement for registration of Patent, Trademark, Geographical Indications (G.I.), Design through IPFCs.

ELIGIBILITY/APPLICABILITY

For MSMEs with UAM/Udyam Registration.

IPR INITIATIVES BY MINISTRY OF MSME

Major Activity and Maximum Grant per Application/Proposal (Rs. in Lakh)

(A) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ON GRANT OF PATENT/ REGISTRATION UNDER GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF GOODS / TRADEMARKS

(i) Domestic Patent -----1.0

(ii) Foreign Patent -----5.0

(iii) GI Registration -----2.0

(iv) Design Registration -----0.15

(v) Trademark -----0.10

(B) ASSISTANCE FOR SETTING UP IP FACILITATION CENTRE FOR MSME-100

IP FACILITATION CENTRE (IPFC) FOR MSME

To guide MSMEs, stakeholders, and other target beneficiaries for proper utilization of IP tools and technologies.

To provide basic information and support about filing an IP application for grant/registration of patent, GI, industrial design, trademarks, copyright, etc.

To facilitate IPR transfer & commercialization of technologies.

Retail Outlet of GI PRODUCTS (UNDER PMS Component)

Rs. 30 lakh max per outlet in Metro & A class cities and Rs. 20 lakh max per outlets for other cities shall be provided towards infrastructure outlet area of 500 sq.ft with proper interior design, including computer, printer, bill counter, cata-logue of product and show case to the retailer subject to 50% contribution from the retailer.

The seller must have an MoU/ agreement with GI holder.

The Industry Associations / Trade Bodies representing the eligible retailers may submit their proposals to concerned MSME-DFOs

National Workshops/Seminars(PMS)

Scale of assistance: Rs. 5.0 lakh max. or actual, whichever is less per workshop/seminar To educate MSMEs on various facets of business development i.e. product & process development Innovations, IPR, Technological Development, EXIM policy, Public Procurement Policy, adoption of e-commerce, design & packaging, market research and access, anywhere in the country.

Assistance is admissible to The Govt./ non - Govt. reputed organisations having at least 3 years of experience in organising subject specific workshops / seminars.

MSME INNOVATIVE SCHEME (INCUBATION)



MSME Innovative is a new concept for MSMEs with a combination of innovation in incubation, design intervention and by protecting IPR in a single mode approach to create awareness amongst MSMEs about India's innovation and motivate them to become MSME Champions.

For Incubation-Financial Assistance up to maximum of Rs. 15 lakh per idea shall be provided to HI. Funds will be released after the approval of the idea by PMAC.

Financial Assistance for Plant and Machinery to HI up to Rs. 1.00 cr. (max) shall be provided for procurement and installation of relevant plant and machines including hardware and software etc. in BI for R&D activities and common facilities for incubatees of BI.

Scheme for Facilitating Startups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP or the Scheme) by DPIIT

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has taken several initiatives, the most significant of which was the 'Scheme for Facilitating Startups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP or the Scheme).'

SIPP is a flagship scheme of the DPIIT introduced to foster innovation and entrepreneurship by providing a supportive ecosystem for startups to protect and manage their IP assets. The Scheme aims to create awareness about the importance of IPR protection and provides financial support for filing IPR in order to enable easy IPR registration from the stage of application to the final disposal. The Scheme is implemented through a network of facilitators that are registered with the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM) and are empanelled for this purpose.

The policy focus on IP promotion has led to India leaping ahead on the Global Innovation Index (GII) published by the World Intellectual Property Organisation. India now holds the 40th position on the GI and has been acknowledged as the record holder for being an 'Innovative Achiever' for the 12th consecutive year.

Overview of the SIPP Scheme

Launched in 2016 on a pilot basis for a year, SIPP has now been in effect for 7 years and has extended in three parts as a consequence of the positive impact of the scheme.

In September 2019, the Scheme was made applicable to all Indian innovators/creators using the services of the World Intellectual Property Organizations (WIPO) Technology and Innovation Support Centres (TISCs). These TISCs were established through a cooperative agreement between the DPIIT, Government of India, and WIPO in 2018. The TISC provides access to locally based, high-quality technology information, helping Indian applicants exploit their innovative potential and create, protect, and manage their IPR better.

Further with the intent to encourage facilitators to provide quality services to eligible applicants, fees for facilitators were revised and increased by at least 100 per cent under the Scheme in November 2022.

SIPP has been extended till 2026. The revised iteration of the Scheme envisages the facilitation of IP of all Indian innovators. As a result, it expands the scope

of the eligible applicant under the 'Scheme from Startups' to include Indian innovator/creator who files an IP application through any TISC established in India, and government educational institutions. The Scheme also focuses on promoting and protecting Indian innovations globally. Accordingly, Indian applicant filing an international patent application as Receiving Office, India or International Bureau, WIPO electing India as International Search Authority are also covered by the revised SIPP scheme.

Key provisions of the Scheme

Highlights of SIPP are highlighted in the section below. The parts highlighted in italics have been added in the 2023 iteration of the Scheme.

Eligible applicants: Four types of applicants are eligible under the SIPP scheme.

- Any startup recognised by DPIIT pursuant to notification no. G.S.R. 127(E), dated 19th February 2019, as may be amended from time to time. Startups will be required to give a self-declaration that they have not availed funds under any other Government scheme for the purpose of paying the facilitator/ patent agent/ trademark agent for filing and prosecuting their IP application.
- Any Indian innovator/ creator who files an IP application through any TISC established in India and facilitated by a facilitator. However, the innovator/ creator will be required to give a self-declaration that they have not availed funds under any other Government scheme for the purpose of paying the facilitator/ patent agent/ trademark agent for filing and prosecuting their IP application.
- Any Indian educational institute fulfilling conditions specified in clause (f) and clause (h) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 24C(1)(f) and Rule 24C(1)(h) of Patents Act, 1970 that files an IP application through any TISC established in India. However, the educational institute will be required to give a self-declaration that they have not availed funds under any other Government scheme for the purpose of paying the facilitator/ patent agent/ trademark agent for filing and prosecuting their IP application.
- Eligible Indian applicant filling an international patent application as Receiving Office, India (RO/IN) or International Bureau, WIPO (RO/IB),

electing India as International Search Authority (ISA)

Facilitators: Facilitators were empanelled by the CGPD TM under the Scheme for effective implementation. A facilitator could be:

- Any Patent Agent registered with the CGPD TM.
- Any Trademark Agent registered with the CGPD TM.
- Any Advocate as defined under The Advocates Act, 1961 who is entitled to practice law as per the rules laid down by Bar Council of India from time to time, who is well versed with the provisions of the relevant Acts and Rules and is actively involved in filing and disposal of applications for trademarks.
- A government department/ organization/ agency or CPSU (like TIFAC, NRDC, BIRAC, MeitY, CSIR, Patent Information Centres (PICs) through an authorised representative; and TISC in accordance with DPIIT Notification No. 5/1 /2017-CIPAM, dated 19.11.2018.

Eligible applicants willing to file an application under the Scheme can directly contact any of the facilitators available. The list of facilitators can be viewed at : <https://ipindia.gov.in/Facilitators-Patents.htm>

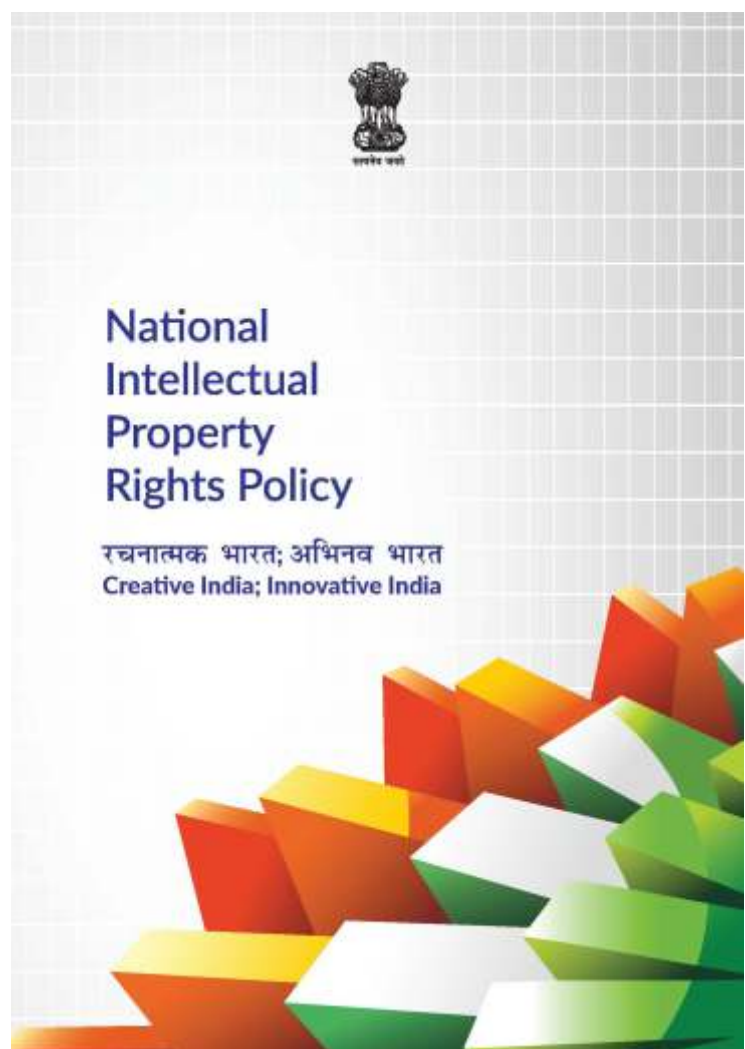
Fees: The SIPP scheme provided that the facilitator shall not charge anything from the eligible applicant. The facilitators shall be paid the fees directly by the Central government through the office of the CGPD TM. However, eligible applicants have to bear the following statutory fees:

- Fees payable for each patent, trademark or design applied for by an eligible applicant
- In case of an ISA application for a patent, the cost of Patent Cooperation Treaty fees (transmittal fee, international

filing fees, search fees etc.)

- In case of an International Trademark application, the cost of fees and payments under Madrid System.

The widened scope of the revised scheme, along with other government efforts to introduce structural reforms to strengthen the IPR regime including the modernisation of the IP office, reducing legal compliances, and facilitating IP filing for startups, women entrepreneurs, small industries, and others will further enhance the IPR



ecosystem in India and help it improve its global position as an innovating nation.



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How to Start Your Own Mobile Phone Company

As you've probably noticed, cellphones have become one of the hottest markets. Consumers seem better prepared to live without oxygen before they live without their phones. The businesses that specialize in providing these services are poised to benefit from this always-increasing demand. But you likely don't have the resources necessary to build an entire network from scratch. Fortunately, you don't have to. Mobile Virtual Network Operators, or MVNOs, purchase network access in bulk, then resell it to customers at retail. The outlook for MVNOs is strong, with experts predicting that the market will reach \$75.25 billion by the year 2023.

What to Expect

If you've always wanted to start your own cellphone company, there's no time like the present. But until recently, starting an MVNO was on the pricey side. Thanks to white-label providers, though, you can access prepackaged services that you can resell. Instead of having to work with service providers to make sure customers have access to all of the amenities they need, MVNO entrepreneurs can start selling right away. Some white-label providers even offer custom invoices and sales marketing packages.

The Cost to Get Started

If you've been interested in learning how to start a cellphone company, you've likely learned the cost can be above typical startup range. A white-label solution makes this more accessible, but you'll still need at least 10,00000 if you want all services provided. This includes the support solution you'll need to manage your customers and handle billing. This doesn't include the cost of hiring employees, leasing office space,

getting a business license and other things traditionally associated with starting a business. If you don't have the startup capital, you may be able to get a business loan from a local lender or search for investment

Mobile Virtual Network Enabler

If you'd prefer to set things up on your own, you can utilize the services of a Mobile Virtual Network Enabler, or MVNE, which provides the network infrastructure and related services necessary to resell wireless services. If you've researched how to start a phone company, you likely already know that certification and implementation can be costly. For a new business, this can also be overwhelming, unless you know how to navigate all of these areas. An MVNE offers varying degrees of assistance, including consulting and applications. By entrusting providers to handle the technical end of things, you can focus on building and growing customer relationships and create a business that will continue long-term.

To build your own cellular network, visit GitHub, where you can download Creighton's code. Next, build a software-defined radio responsible for doing the work of a cellphone tower — it should run you about 400000. Of course, you'll need to know something about telecom and be

willing to experiment, but conceivably, you'll now be able to make a functioning network.

Starting a phone company,Here's a blueprint for success,Start a Phone Company,indian mobile company,how much will it cost to start a smartphone company in india,how much investment needed to start a mobile company in india,start your own cell phone company for only 50000 ,how much money need to



start mobile company,start your own smartphone company for 1,00000,cost of setting up a mobile manufacturing company,how can i start a mobile manufacturing company like micromax

Starting a phone company,Here's a blueprint for success,Start a Phone Company,indian mobile company,how much will it cost to start a

Mobile phones have captured the market so it has created one big industry now. Are you

interested to know the basics of how a cell phone is made from the design process to packaging? We have a basic guide that also looks into the issues that face phone manufacturers nowadays.

Mobile phone technology has made communication easier and faster. Mobile phones are essential tools especially in business where the flow of communication should always be open so that transactions and processes are done in the most expedited way.

Due to its popularity, the communications industry has created Samsung, Sony

such that a profitable operation is possible? Is the location at a distance from the intended market such that transportation costs do not eat profits? Is the market growing such that it can support your business?

The actual manufacturing will involve the assembly of the hardware and the installation of the software that will drive the phone. A manufacturer may design and develop both. Phone manufacture involves continuous research for new designs and the development of this design into new products with better appearance and

rejected. The units whose qualities have met standards are then packaged, shipped and delivered. Human intervention could come in the process of installing high-value components, visual inspection, and testing.

As you've probably noticed, cellphones have become one of the hottest markets. Consumers seem better prepared to live without oxygen before they live without their phones. The businesses that specialize in providing these services are poised to benefit from this always-increasing demand. But you likely don't have the resources necessary to build an entire network from scratch. Fortunately, you don't have to. Mobile Virtual Network Operators, or MVNOs, purchase network access in bulk, then resell it to customers at retail. The outlook for MVNOs is strong, with experts predicting that the market will reach \$75.25 billion by the year 2023.

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CA Druv Aggarwal
President CI-MSME

Ericsson, LG, Motorola and Nokia, giants in the market. To remain competitive, cell phone manufacturers face the challenge of keeping per unit manufacturing cost as low as possible (the rough average is \$100/phone). This has led to outsourcing of production in developing countries where labour is cheaper. Another reason for the migration of cell phone production is the drive to be proximate to the intended market, one that is growing.

For one looking to start a phone manufacturing company, a major consideration would, therefore, be location. Does the region have people with the right qualification to become the manpower behind the company? Is the cost of labour

functionality. The design process goes through several milestones and approval stages. R & D is a race among competing manufacturers. Alternatively, a manufacturer may hire a contract manufacturer or get the parts from suppliers and independent manufacturers.

During the actual production, all the parts like the LCD, keypad, antenna, battery, microphone, and circuit board go through a manufacturer's assembly line where machines pick them up and put them together into cell phone units. Each phone then goes for rigorous testing to ensure that every part and feature – battery, video, keypad, messaging, calling -- functions well. Those that failed the quality tests are

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PNB SHIKHAR SCHEME FOR JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH

1. **Purpose:** To meet short term as well as long term credit requirements for the MSMEs.
2. **Eligibility:** Proprietorship, Partnership firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs), Private / Public Ltd. Cos. Or any other legal entity.
3. **Quantum of Loan:** Up to Rs. 200.00 Lakh.
4. **Nature of Facility:** i. Term Loan
ii. Working capital including Export Credit
iii. Non-fund based limit
5. **Margin:** 20% margin for loan against stocks and term loan, 25% margin for Book Debts and 50% margin for land purchase.
6. **Repayment Period:** Term Loan- 7 years (moratorium period maximum up to 12 months) Working Capital- 12 months subject to annual renewal.

7. **Collateral Security:** Provision for Guarantee Coverage under Hybrid Model which includes CGTMSE and Immovable Property.

8. Rate of interest:

- > Upto Rs. 50,000/- : RLLR + 0.10%
- > Above Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 20.00 Lakh : RLLR + 1.00%
- > Above Rs. 20.00 Lakh to Rs. 200.00 Lakh : RLLR + 1.35%

*ROI is Linked with RLLR

9. **Processing & Documentation Charges:** 50% concession on applicable charges.



PNB GST EXPRESS LOAN SCHEME

1. **Purpose:** To provide hassle free credit to meet working capital requirements related to business activity or for expansion of business.
2. **Eligibility:** Individual, Firms, Companies Limited Liability Partnerships, Co-operative societies where GST has been filed minimum for last 6 months.
3. **Quantum of Loan:** Above Rs. 10.00 Lakh to Rs. 200.00 Lakhs.
4. **Nature of Facility:** Working Capital Facility.
5. **Stock Statement:** Half Yearly: For loan up to Rs.50.00 lakhs
Quarterly: For loan above Rs. 50.00 Lakh to Rs.200.00 Lakh
6. **Collateral Security:** Mortgage of immovable property having realizable value of at least equivalent to 100% of the total exposure or 50% Collateral in the shape of immovable property or Bank approved liquid security. Remaining exposure shall be secured by CGTMSE guarantee coverage under Hybrid Model.

7. **Rate of interest:** Starts from RLLR + 0.20%

*ROI is Linked with RLLR

8. **Processing Charges:** 50% concession on applicable charges.



MSME PRIME PLUS

1. **Purpose:** To meet working capital and term loan requirements related to business activity or for expansion of business.
2. **Eligibility:** Individuals/ Proprietorship / Contractors/ Partnership / Limited Liability Partnership/ Pvt. Ltd. Co. / Public Ltd. Co/Trust/ Societies & Co-operative Societies & any other legal entity having GST Registration No. (wherever applicable) & valid Udyam Registration
3. **Quantum of Loan:** Above Rs. 10.00 Lakh to Rs. 100.00 Crore.
4. **Nature of Facility:** Working Capital Facility, Term Loan and Non Fund based limit (Bank Guarantee & Letter of Credit)
5. **Collateral Security:** Mortgage of immovable property having realizable value of at least

MSME Segment	Minimum Collateral of the Exposure
Manufacturing	30%
Services	40%
Contractor	50%
Traders	75%

6. **Rate of interest:** Starts from RLLR + 0.50% w.r.t. rating of account.

*ROI is Linked with RLLR

7. **Processing Charges:** 50% concession on applicable charges.

कोरोना से प्रभाव से उभरती अर्थव्यवस्था!!

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रसन्नताभरी की खबर है कि जिस प्रकार से बीते त्रैमासिकों की छटा का प्रभाव देखा गया, साथ भारतीय उपभोक्ताओं का विश्वास आज भी अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रति बढ़ रहा है। उपभोक्ताओं की भावनाओं को सम्बन्धित भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट उत्साह बढ़ाने में सहायक हो रही है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि अब भारतीय समाज से कोरोना का आर्थिक दुष्प्रभाव पूर्णतः समाप्त होने लगा है। केन्द्रीय बैंक की इस रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तुत आंकड़े सितम्बर में हुए सर्वे पर आधारित हैं। रिपोर्ट के आंकड़े इस बात की पुष्टि कर रहे हैं कि सितम्बर में कंज्यूमर कांन्फिडेंस इंडेक्स (सीसीआई) 92.2 पर दर्ज किया गया, उल्लेखनीय है कि 2019 में भी यही इंडेक्स हुआ करता था।

इस बार की दीपावली में देशवासियों ने 30,000

करोड़ रुपये के सोने-चांदी खरीदारी की। इस वर्ष 2023 में धनतेरस सप्ताह के दौरान भारतीय उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा 41 टन से अधिक सोना और 400 टन चांदी की खरीदारी दर्ज की गई। सूत्रों के अनुसार दिवाली 2023 के सीजन में अब तक 3.75 लाख करोड़ रुपये की खुदरा एवं ऑनलाइन बिक्री हुई। खपत में उछाल का व्यापक प्रसार इस तथ्य से समझा जा सकता है कि 65 प्रतिशत ऑनलाइन बिक्री प्रथम श्रेणी के शहरों से बाहर हुई।

उधर वैश्विक रेटिंग एजेंसी मूडीज ने मजबूत घरेलू मांग को देखते हुए भारत के 2023 के विकास पूर्वानुमान को 6.7 प्रतिशत पर बरकरार रखा। मूडीज ने अपने ग्लोबल मैक्रोइकाॅमिक आउटलुक 2024-25 में कहा कि घरेलू मांग में निरंतर वृद्धि का भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे

बढ़ा रही है। मूडीज के अनुसार मजबूत तीएसटी संग्रहण, ऑटोमोबाइल की बढ़ती बिक्री, उपभोक्ताओं की बढ़ती आशाएं और दहाड़ अंकों में क्रेडिट ग्रोथ के चलते मौजूदा त्रैमासिक मौसम में शहरी उपभोक्ता मांग लचाली बनी रहेगी। मूडीज का यह भी कहना है कि प्रतिकूल वैश्विक आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि के बीच निर्यात कमजोर रहने के कारण मजबूत घरेलू मांग से निकट भविष्य में विकास की गति बने रहने की संभावना है। त्रैमासिक मौसम के बाद घरेलू मांग की गतिशीलता मुद्रास्फीति और आबीआई की मौद्रिक नीति सख्त होने के प्रभाव पर निर्भर करेगी।

केन्द्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर एवं सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष का कहना है कि तेज आर्थिक गतिविधि मजबूत जीएसटी संग्रह का प्रमुख कारण है। जहां तक मुद्रास्फीति का प्रश्न है कि तो अक्टूबर में उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (सीपीआई) आशानुरूप घटकर 4.87 प्रतिशत रहा लेकिन प्रमुख सीपीआई मुद्रास्फीति में लगातार गिरावट जारी है। हालांकि भू-राजनीतिक संघर्ष और कच्चे तेल के बढ़ते मूल्य के कारण मुद्रास्फीति में जोखिम बना हुआ है। वित्त वर्ष 2024 में सीपीआई मुद्रास्फीति औसतन 5.3 प्रतिशत रहने की आशा है। परन्तु रिजर्व बैंक से अपेक्षा की जानी चाहिए कि वह मुद्रास्फीति पर अंकुश रखने हेतु इस दर को 4 प्रतिशत तक लाने के लिए ब्याज दरों को स्थिर रखे।

लेकिन रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा किये

सीजीएसटी अधिनियम, 2017

Movement of Goods एवं Reason to believe

यह दो शब्द आधार है विभाग बनाम पंजीकृत डीलर के विवाद के!!!

वैसे तो किसी भी कानून अथवा नियमावली किसी के लिए भी उत्पीड़न का कारण बन सकती है अथवा बनती है। ऐसे ही 'माल एवं सेवाकर अधिनियम, 2017' में दो शब्द दिये गये हैं पहला है Movement of Goods और दूसरा शब्द है Reason to believe

उपरोक्त दो शब्दों के तहत जीएसटी कानून में अधिकारीवर्ग को इतनी शक्ति प्रदान कर दी गई है कि पूरा करने इन्हीं दो शब्दों में घूम रहा है और कह सकते हैं कि विभाग बनाम पंजीकृत डीलर के बीच विवाद का कारण भी। हम यह नहीं मान सकते कि पंजीकृत डीलर पूरी तरह से ईमानदारी से व्यापार करते हुए कर का भुगतान कर रहे हैं लेकिन उनका प्रतिशत कितना है!! लेकिन यह अवश्य कहा जा सकता है कि यह दो शब्द पंजीकृत डीलर्स के लिए उत्पीड़न और सजात्मक कार्यवाहियों का कारण अवश्य बन रहे हैं।

Movement of Goods शब्द पर मनन करना चाहिए, कि

Movement of Goods को कैसे प्रमाणित किया जा सकता है, जबकि अध्ययन करने एक्ट की किसी भी धारा में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं मिलता है!!

माल एवं सेवाकर नियमावली, 2017 के नियम 138 में ई-वे बिल का उपयोग करने का प्रावधान

रखा गया है-

नियम 138 में उल्लेख है

“ 138. माल का संचरण और ई-वे बिल के सृजन से पूर्व प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली सूचना- प्रत्येक रजिस्ट्रीकृत व्यक्ति, जो माल के पारेषण, जिसका मूल्य पचास हजार रुपए से अधिक है, का-

अ. किसी पूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में संचलन कारित करता है, या

ब. पूर्ति से भिन्न किसी कारण से संचलन कारित

कहा जाना चाहिए कि ई-वे बिल एक समर्थित दस्तावेज कहा जा सकता है, क्योंकि वह ई-वे बिल का प्रयोग जिसका मूल्य पचास हजार रुपए हो, यानि इस कम मूल्य पर ई-वे बिल का प्रयोग आवश्यक नहीं।

यहां पर व्यापारिक तौर-तरीके पर विचार करना आवश्यक है कि यह आवश्यक नहीं कि आपूर्ति माल की आपूर्ति जनपद के अन्दर ही की हो रही हो, तब कैसे प्रमाणित हो???

यह आवश्यक नहीं कि जिस माल की आपूर्ति की जा रही है उसको आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था आपूर्तिकर्ता द्वारा की जा रही हो हो सकता है कि प्राप्तकर्ता स्वयं माल की आपूर्ति प्राप्त कर अपने निजी वाहन से गंतव्य स्थान पर ले जा हो, उसकी कोई बिल्टी आदि नहीं बनी तब कैसे प्रमाणित होगा??

अब सामने प्रश्न आता है कि जब वर्ष 2017-18 के दौरान नियम 138 लागू एवं प्रभावी नहीं था, तब प्रश्न उठता है कि वर्ष 2017-18 के दौरान आपूर्तिकर्ता जो

भी माल की आपूर्ति की जा रही है, उसको कैसे प्रमाणित किया जा सकता है??

उल्लेखनीय है कि प्राप्तकर्ता द्वारा प्राप्त आपूर्ति का भुगतान ऑनलाइन कर दिया, तब क्या इस प्रकार का भुगतान वैधानिक नहीं माना जाएगा?

यह भी संभव है कि एक व्यक्ति बाजार गया और उसके द्वारा किसी अन्जान व्यापारी से नगद भुगतान का माल का क्रय किया और स्वयं!!!

संभव यह भी है कि पचास हजार रुपए से अधिक



करता है, या

स. किसी गैर-रजिस्ट्रीकृत व्यक्ति से आवक पूर्ति के कारण संचलन कारित करता है,”

उल्लेखनीय है कि देश में जीएसटी एक्ट 1 जुलाई 2017 यानि वर्ष 2017-18 में लागू एवं प्रभावी हुआ। लेकिन 1 जुलाई 2017 यानि प्रारम्भ से माल के संचलन के लिए नियम 138 लागू एवं प्रभावी नहीं हुआ था, यानि ई-वे बिल 1 अप्रैल 2018 से प्रभावी और लागू हुआ। और

की कीमत का सामान घनत्व इतना हो, कि उसको ट्रांसपोर्ट से न भेज, क्रेता स्वयं अपने निजी वाहन से गंतव्य स्थान पर ले गया हो।

वर्ष 2017-18 एवं 2018-19 के दौरान जो भी माल की आपूर्ति की गई हो तो यह अब संभव नहीं है कि उसका टोल आदि की पर्ची सुरक्षित रखी हो, फिर महत्वपूर्ण है कि जब किसी माल की आपूर्ति किसी ट्रांसपोर्ट से की जा रही हो तब ऐसी परिस्थिति में ट्रांसपोर्टर केवल बिल्टी उपलब्ध कराता है न कि टोल की पर्ची!!

यह सभी तथ्य इसलिए भी लिख रहे हैं कि अभी वर्ष 2017-18 एवं 2018-19 के दौरान दाखिल रिटर्न का विभाग द्वारा ऑडिट किया गया, और इस दौरान देर से दाखिल जीएसटीआर-1 में कोई खरीद का बिल उसी माह में नहीं दिखायी देते हुए बाद के आर-1 में दिखायी दे रहा है, तो विभागीय अधिकारीगण इस खरीद को Movement of Goods न मान कर फर्जी खरीद मान रहे हैं और यह भी दवाब बनाया जा रहा है कि यदि वास्तव में माल खरीदा गया है तो उस

Movement of Goods को प्रमाणित किया जाए अन्यथा उस खरीद पर क्लेम की गई आईटीसी को ब्याज सहित रिवर्स करें, साथ धारा-73 अथवा 74 के तहत अर्थदंड एवं जुर्माना का भी आरोपण किया जा रहा है।

सरकार को इस बिन्दु पर विचार अवश्य ही करना चाहिए कि वर्ष 2017-18 जीएसटी का प्रथम वर्ष था, प्रोफेशनल्स या पंजीकृत डीलर इस एक्ट के तहत लागू प्रक्रिया और व्यवस्था के साथ जीएसटीएन को चलाने में पूरी तरह सक्षम नहीं हो पाये थे।

अतः समीक्षा करनी चाहिए कि कुछ गलतियां प्रथम वर्ष 2017-18 के दौरान इस प्रकार की गलती हुई थी और थोड़ी बहुत वर्ष 2018-19 में जैसे

देरी से आर-1 दाखिल होना

आर-1 में दाखिल किये गये आपूर्ति इनवायासों में खरीदार का जीएसटी नंबर गलत अंकित हो जाना

चूंकि वर्ष 2017-18 के दौरान जीएसटीआर-2 को अक्टूबर 17 में पोर्टल से इनएक्टिव कर दिया गया था, अतः उसमें सुधार की कोई गुंजाईस नहीं थी।

वैसे परिषद द्वारा परिपत्र संख्या 183 तत्पश्चात 193 जारी किया था परन्तु उसमें सीमा 5 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक होने पर सीए का प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करने का प्रावधान लागू कर दिया था परन्तु इस सीमा के कम से बिलों को कैसे प्रमाणित किया जाए, पर कोई स्पष्ट निर्देश अथवा व्यवस्था नहीं दी गई है।

अतः सरकार को विचार अवश्य ही करना चाहिए कि डेवअमउमदज व िळववके विषय में समीक्षा करते हुए स्पष्ट निर्देश पारित करने चाहिए ताकि विवादों पर रोकथाम लग सके।



Parag Singh

आई.टी.सी. मिसमैच हेतु डी.आर.सी.-01सी के द्वारा आनलाईन अनुपालन हेतु निर्देश जारी

जी.एस.टी. परिषद द्वारा दिनांक 04 अगस्त 2023 को जी.एस.टी.-डी.आर.सी.-01सी से सम्बन्धित नया नियम-88डी लागू एवं प्रभावी किया गया है। गुड्स एवं सर्विस टैक्स नेटवर्क द्वारा दिनांक 14 नवम्बर, 2023 को फार्म जी.एस.टी.-डी.आर.सी.-01 सी. जी.एस.टी. पोर्टल पर प्रभावी कर दिया गया है। इस हेतु जी.एस.टी.एन. द्वारा एडवाईजरी भी जारी की गयी है। इस प्रक्रिया के तहत जी.एस.टी.आर.-3 बी में दावाकृत आई.टी.सी. यदि जी.एस.टी.आर.-2 बी में दिख रही आई.टी.सी. से अधिक है। उस स्थिति में व्यापारी को

डी.आर.सी.-01सी के रूप में सूचना प्राप्त होगी। इस अन्तर का स्पष्टीकरण व्यापारियों से अपेक्षित है। यदि व्यापारी द्वारा उचित स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया गया अथवा अधिक दावा की गयी

आई.टी.सी. का भुगतान नहीं किया गया। उस स्थिति में व्यापारी के द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये जाने वाला अगले माह का जी.एस.टी.आर.-1 अवरुद्ध कर दिया जाएगा।

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जी.एस.टी. एक्ट में भी समन की प्रक्रिया प्रासंगिक हो सकती है

विषय है कि सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज एक्ट 1944 एवं दी कस्टम्स एक्ट 1962 और वित्तीय अधिनियम, 1994 के अन्तर्गत जी. एस. टी. अधिनियम में भी समन की प्रक्रिया प्रासंगिक हो सकती है?

उपरोक्त प्रावधानों से निम्न तथ्य निकलकर आते हैं। यहां पर विद्वान पाठकों से यह अनुरोध भी किया जा रहा है कि जी.एस.टी. अधिनियम में भी समन जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में लगभग वही प्रावधान अनुपालनीय है।

1. समन केवल उसी स्थिति में जारी किया जा सकता है जब सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच चल रही हो। वह केवल उसी

व्यक्ति को जारी किया जा सकता है जिसकी उपस्थिति अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

2. जहां तक सम्भव हो किसी व्यक्ति को कम से कम बार बुलाना चाहिए। यदि अनावश्यक रूप से समन किया जायेगा, तब प्रायः उत्पीड़न की शिकायतें आने लगती हैं एवं सक्षम न्यायालय के समक्ष जांच अधिकारी की स्थिति दयनीय हो जाती है अथवा विभाग को शर्मिन्दगी उठानी पड़ती है।

3. जिस व्यक्ति को समन किया जाता है, तब सामान्यतया उसका बयान यथाशीघ्र केवल कार्यालय की अवधि में ही लेना चाहिए।

उससे उसी स्थिति में प्रतीक्षा करानी चाहिए जब किसी योजना के अन्तर्गत यह आवश्यक हो। कार्यालय में यथासम्भव ऐसे व्यक्ति को देर रात तक नहीं बैठाना चाहिए।

4. समन में समय, दिनांक एवं स्थान का स्पष्ट उल्लेख होना चाहिए।

5. समन में उस प्रकरण का संक्षिप्त उल्लेख होना चाहिए जिसके सम्बन्ध में जांच की जा रही है। इसी प्रकार उन अभिलेखों का स्पष्ट उल्लेख होना चाहिए जिनकी जांच में आवश्यकता है।

6. यहां पर विद्वान पाठकों के लिये यह तथ्य



- महत्वपूर्ण है कि जी.एस.टी. अधिनियम में ऐसा कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं दिया गया है जहां पर सी.पी.सी. की धारा-132 एवं 133 प्रासंगिक है। अतः धारा-70 के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को समन किया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि उस पर धारा-70 के प्रतिबन्ध अथवा प्रावधान लागू हो रहे हों।
7. समन केवल अपरिहार्य परिस्थितियों में ही जारी किया जाना चाहिए। पहला प्रयास यह होना चाहिए कि वांछित सूचना टेलीफोन/मोबाइल से ही प्राप्त कर लिया जाये। इसके पश्चात यदि आवश्यक है, तब सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति/फर्म आदि को पत्र लिखकर ही सूचना मांगी जा सकती है अथवा आवश्यकतानुसार नोटिस के माध्यम से भी अपेक्षित सूचना मांगी जा सकती है। यदि इन दोनों विधियों से सूचना मिलना सम्भव नहीं है एवं सम्बन्धित पक्ष को व्यक्तिगतरूप से बुलाना आवश्यक है तब उसी स्थिति में समन जारी किया जाना चाहिए।
 8. जहां तक सम्भव हो, पहले समन सम्बन्धित स्टाँफ/लेखाकार आदि को जारी किया जाना चाहिए जहां से उक्त सूचना अथवा उक्त अभिलेख मिल सकते हैं। यदि प्राँपर अधिकारी को यह विश्वास है कि उक्त अभिलेख अथवा अपेक्षित सूचना फर्म के डायरेक्टर/स्वामी/सी.ई.ओ. /मैनेजर आदि से ही मिल सकती है, तब उन्हें केवल उसी स्थिति में समन जारी किया जाना चाहिए।
 9. यदि फर्म के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी अपने अधिकृत प्रतिनिधि के माध्यम से उक्त सूचना भेजते हैं अथवा अभिलेख प्राप्त कराते हैं, तब उन्हें अनुमति प्रदान करनी चाहिए। यदि कोई ऐसी परिस्थिति है जिसमें मैनेजर/सी.ई.ओ. आदि का उपस्थित होना ही अनिवार्य है केवल उसी स्थिति में उनके नाम से समन जारी किया जाना चाहिए। समन में यह तथ्य स्पष्टरूप से अंकित करना चाहिए कि सुनवाई के समय केवल उन्हें ही व्यक्तिगतरूप से उपस्थित होना है।
 10. समन जारी करते समय यह ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है कि उसकी भाषा सरल एवं मधुर हो। समन की भाषा से यह प्रतीत नहीं होना चाहिए कि सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति को भयभीत किया जा रहा है।
 11. समन जारी करते समय अधिकारी को अपना नाम, पदनाम, डी.आई.एन. कार्यालय का नाम, उपस्थित होने का स्थान, दिनांक एवं समय का स्पष्ट उल्लेख करना चाहिए।
 12. समन किस सम्बन्ध में जारी किया जा रहा है अथवा सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति से किस बिन्दु पर पूछताछ की जानी है अथवा किन अभिलेखों को मंगाया जा रहा है, इसका संक्षिप्त विवरण समन में दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि सम्बन्धित पक्ष को पूर्वाभास हो जाये एवं वह पूर्णतथ्यों के साथ उपस्थित हो।
 13. यदि प्रापर अधिकारी/जांच अधिकारी ने किसी सप्लायर या किसी रेसीपियेन्ट या किसी ट्रांसपोर्टर के बयान लिये हैं एवं वह किसी अन्य पक्ष से उनके विषय में जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहता है, तथा उस थर्ड पार्टी को समन भेजते हैं, तब अधिकारी को ऐसे बयान की प्रतिलिपि भी संलग्न करनी चाहिए। यदि इस स्टेटमेंट की छायाप्रति संलग्न नहीं की जाती है, तब सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति उसकी मांग कर सकते हैं।
 14. इस सम्बन्ध में विद्वान पाठकों से विशेषरूप से यह निवेदन है कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति समन प्राप्त करने को अथवा उससे सम्बन्धित कार्यवाही में हिस्सा लेने को ठुकराता है अथवा उपस्थित नहीं होता है, तब उस सम्बन्ध में आई.पी.सी. 1860 की धारा-172, 173, एवं 174 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। इन धाराओं के सम्बन्ध में अग्रिम प्रस्तारों में विवेचना करेंगे।
- सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज एक्ट/ वित्तीय अधिनियम / कस्टम्स एक्ट के अन्तर्गत समन जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में महत्वपूर्ण परिपत्र जो जी.एस.टी. अधिनियम में भी प्रासंगिक है -
- इस सम्बन्ध में सी.बी.आई.सी. ने जी.एस.टी. लागू होने से पूर्व की अवधि में कुछ परिपत्र जारी करते हुए विभागीय अधिकारियों को इस आशय के निर्देश दिये थे कि समन बुलाने के लिये क्या प्रक्रिया अपनायी जायेगी। इन परिपत्रों का अनुपालन जी.एस.टी. अधिनियम में भी किया जायेगा।
1. इस सम्बन्ध में सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड आफ एक्साइज एण्ड कस्टम्स (जिसे आगे से सी.बी.ई.सी. के नाम से सम्बोधित किया जायेगा) ने पहला महत्वपूर्ण परिपत्र संख्या F-No-208/ 122/89-CX-6 दिनांक 13.10.1989 जारी किया है। इस परिपत्र में स्पष्ट निर्देश दिये गये हैं।
- उपरोक्त परिपत्र में इस बात पर बल दिया गया है कि किसी कम्पनी के डायरेक्टर को अथवा किसी वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को सामान्यतया समन नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। जो सूचना ऐसे अधिकारियों से अपेक्षित है, यदि वह अधीनस्थ स्टाँफ के पास उपलब्ध है, तब वह सूचना स्टाफ से ही नोटिस/समन के माध्यम से मांगी जा सकती है। वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को केवल उन्हीं असामान्य परिस्थितियों में समन किया जायेगा, जब कोई विशेष तथ्य ज्ञात किया जाना है जो केवल उन्हीं के संज्ञान में है अथवा ऐसा कोई विशेष अभिलेख जिसका संज्ञान केवल उन्हीं वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को है।
2. इस सम्बन्ध में सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड आफ एक्साइज एण्ड कस्टम्स ने दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण परिपत्र संख्या F-No- 137/39/2007-CX-4 दिनांक 26.02.2007 जारी किया है।
- यद्यपि जारी उपरोक्त परिपत्र स्वयं स्पष्ट करता है किन्तु इसमें संक्षेप में इस बात पर बल दिया गया है कि प्रत्येक मामले में समन नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए। यदि कोई सूचना टेलीफोन से प्राप्त हो सकती है अथवा पत्र के माध्यम से प्राप्त हो सकती है तो उसके लिए समन भेजने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि समन की भाषा से सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति के मन में एक अनावश्यक भय सम्पन्न हो जाता है। यदि समन भेजना आवश्यक ही है तो अपने उच्चाधिकारी से जो न्यूनतम उपायुक्त के स्तर का हो, पूर्व लिखित अनुमति लेकर ही भेजना चाहिए तथा अपने अधिकारी को उन तथ्यों एवं कारणों से अवगत कराया जाना चाहिए, जिसके आधार पर समन भेजना आवश्यक है। समन भेजने के बाद जो कार्यवाही की गयी है। (जांच के सम्बन्ध में लिए बयान लिए गए बयान अथवा परीक्षण किये गये अभिलेख एवं उनके परिणाम) उसे तुरन्त उच्चाधिकारियों को लिखित रूप से अवगत कराया जाना चाहिए।
3. इस सम्बन्ध में सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड ऑफ एक्साइज एंड कस्टम्स ने अगला महत्वपूर्ण परिपत्र संख्या फाइल संख्या 207/07/2014.CX.6 दिनांक 20.01.2015 जारी किया गया। इस परिपत्र को एक महत्वपूर्ण परिपत्र कहा जाना चाहिए। इस परिपत्र के संक्षेप में यह निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि किसी कम्पनी में कार्यरत वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को रूटीन तरीके से समन नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए। सामान्यतया समन सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज विभाग के अधीक्षक द्वारा

जारी किये जाते हैं परन्तु उनको न्यूनतम सहायक आयुक्त से समन जारी करने से पूर्व लिखित पूर्वानुमति प्राप्त कर लेनी चाहिए किन्तु यह सम्भव नहीं है तो टेलीफोन से या मौखिक रूप से अनुमति लेनी चाहिए लेकिन यथाशीघ्र उनको लिखित रूप से भी अवगत कराया जाना चाहिए तथा यथाशीघ्र अधिकारी को अपनी कार्यवाही की रिपोर्ट भी प्रस्तुत करायी जानी चाहिए। वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को कम्पनी के सीइओ, सीएफओ, महाप्रबन्धक आदि को पहले समन नहीं भेजना चाहिए अपितु जब उनकी आवश्यकता हो तो केवल उसी समय समन जारी करना चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय झारखंड उच्च न्यायालय का एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय Sudhir Deoras & Anr Vs Commissioner, Central Excise & Service Tax, Jamshedpur (2012-284 ELT 320) का अध्ययन करना होगा।

यद्यपि जी.एस.टी. अधिनियम में ऐसा कोई स्पष्ट प्रतिबन्ध नहीं दिया गया है किन्तु उपरोक्त परिपत्रों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हमारा व्यक्तिगत मत है कि यदि Public Sector undertaking अथवा किसी कम्पनी अथवा किसी कॉर्पोरेट ऑफिस के डायरेक्टर या प्रबन्धक या किसी वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को समन भेजा जाता है, तब उस विषय में अपने उच्चाधिकारी से अनुमति लेकर अथवा उनके संज्ञान में लाकर ही समन भेजा जाना चाहिए। इम बिन्दु पर विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों ने भी रुटीन तरीके से समन भेजने पर गहन असंतोष प्रकट किया है।

इस प्रकार इन परिपत्रों में जो निर्देश दिये गये हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में संक्षिप्त विवेचना उपरोक्त प्रस्तारों में भी की जा चुकी है। जी.एस.टी. अधिनियम आने के पश्चात इन्हीं परिपत्रों के आधार पर सी.बी.आई.सी. ने कुछ निर्देश जारी किये हैं जिनका अध्ययन किया आवश्यक है।।

जी.एस.टी. अधिनियम में समन के सम्बन्ध में विभागीय निर्देश-

सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड ऑफ एक्साइज एण्ड कस्टम्स ने जी.एस.टी. विभाग के अधिकारियों के लिये दिनांक 31.03.2017 को एक प्रश्नोत्तरी जारी की है जिसमें समन के सम्बन्ध में अधोलिखित जानकारी एवं निर्देश दिये हैं: जैसे-

प्रश्न 1.- जिस व्यक्ति को समन भेजा गया है उसकी क्या जिम्मेदारियां हैं?

उत्तर: जिस व्यक्ति को समन भेजा गया है वह या

तो व्यक्तिगत रूप से या अपने प्राधिकृत प्रतिनिधि के माध्यम से उपस्थित रहने के लिये कानूनी तौर पर बाध्य है और कथित समन जारी करने वाले अधिकारी के समक्ष सत्य प्रकट करने के लिये बाध्य है जिसने किसी विषय पर उसे समन जारी किया है जो निरीक्षण का मामला है और उसे वह सब दस्तावेज और अन्य सम्बन्धित सामग्री प्रस्तुत करनी होगी जिसकी आवश्यकता हो सकती है।

प्रश्न 2 . - समन प्राप्त करने के बाद गैर-उपस्थिति के क्या परिणाम हो सकते हैं?

उत्तर: जिस अधिकारी ने समन जारी किया है उस अधिकारी के समक्ष कार्यवाही एक न्यायिक कार्यवाही के समान मानी जाएगी। यदि एक व्यक्ति बिना उचित औचित्य के समन पर दी गई तारीख पर उपस्थित नहीं होता है, उसके विरुद्ध तब भारतीय दंड संहिता (आईपीसी) की धारा 174 के अन्तर्गत मुकदमा चलाया जा सकता है। यदि वह समन प्राप्त करने से बचने के लिए फरार हो जाता है, तब उस पर भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा-172 के अन्तर्गत मुकदमा चलाया जा सकता है और इस मामले में यदि वह दस्तावेज या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अभिलेख/ रिकार्ड नहीं प्रकट करता है, तब उसपर भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा-175 के अन्तर्गत मुकदमा चलाया जा सकता है। यदि किसी मामले में वह झूठे साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत करता

है, तब उसपर भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा-193 अन्तर्गत मुकदमा चलाया जा सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यदि एक व्यक्ति सीजीएम टी./एस.जी.एस.टी. अधिकारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत नहीं होता जिन्होंने उसे समन जारी किया है, तब वह सी.जी.एस.टी./एस.जी.एस.टी. एक्ट की धारा-122:3(डी) के अन्तर्गत 25 हजार रुपए तक के दंड के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा।

प्रश्न 3.-समन जारी करने के लिए क्या दिशा निर्देश हैं?

उत्तर: वित्त मंत्रालय के राजस्व विभाग के केन्द्रीय उत्पाद और सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड (सी.बी.ई.सी.) ने समय-समय पर यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये दिशा-निर्देश जारी किये हैं कि समन प्रावधानों

का क्षेत्र/फील्ड में दुरुपयोग नहीं किया जाए। इन दिशा-निर्देशों के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मुख्य तथ्य यहां दिये जा रहे हैं।

प. समन अंतिम उपाय के रूप में जारी किए जाएं। जहां निर्धारित सहयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं और इस खंड का शीर्ष प्रबंधन के लिए प्रयोग नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, या

पपण समन की भाषा कठोर और कानूनी नहीं होनी चाहिये जो अनावश्यक मानसिक तनाव और प्राप्तकर्ता के लिये शर्मिंदगी का कारण बन जाए, या

>> अधीक्षकों द्वारा समन सहायक आयुक्त और उसके ऊपर की रैंक के अधिकारियों की पूर्व लिखित अनुमति प्राप्त कर जारी किया जाना चाहिए और समन में जारी करने का कारण लिखित रूप में दर्ज किया जाना चाहिए, या

> > जहां परिचालन कारणों से कथित



अधिकारियों से पूर्व लिखित अनुमति प्राप्त करना संभव नहीं है, ऐसी स्थिति में मौखिक /टेलीफोन पर अनुमति लेकर उसे लिखित रूप में दर्ज करने के बाद कथित अधिकारी को यथाशीघ्र संभव समय पर तदनुसार सूचित कर दें, या

>> सभी मामलों में, जहां समन जारी किए जाते हैं, समन जारी करने वाले अधिकारी को एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए या मामले की पत्रावली में कार्यवाही का संक्षिप्त रिकार्ड, जिस अधिकारी ने समन जारी करने की प्राधिकृति दी थी, उसे प्रस्तुत कर देनी चाहिए, या

>> बड़ी कम्पनियों या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों के उपक्रमों के वरिष्ठ प्रबंधन के अधिकारियों जैसे सीईओ, सीएफओ, महाप्रबंधकों को आमतौर पर पहली बार समन जारी नहीं किया जाना

चाहिए उन्हें तभी समन जारी करने चाहिए जब जांच-प्रक्रिया में संकेत मिलता है कि निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में उनकी भागीदारी है जिसके कारण राजस्व की हानि हुई है।

प्रश्न 4. समन जारी करने के समय किन सावधानियों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए?

उत्तर: आमतौर पर एक व्यक्ति को समन देने से पहले निम्नलिखित सावधानियां अपनाई जानी चाहिए-

1. समन उपस्थिति के लिये जारी नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, जहां यह उचित नहीं है। समन की शक्ति का प्रयोग केवल तभी किया जा सकता है जब किसी जांच की कार्यवाही की जा रही है और उसमें व्यक्ति की उपस्थिति अनिवार्य मानी जाती है।
2. आम तौर पर, समन बारंबार जारी नहीं किये जाने चाहिए। जहां तक व्यवहारिक हो, आरोपी या गवाह का बयान कम से कम उपस्थितियों में दर्ज किया जाना चाहिए।
3. समन में दिए गए उपस्थिति के समय का सम्मान करें। किसी भी व्यक्ति को उसके बयान दर्ज करने से पहले ज्यादा देर तक प्रतीक्षा नहीं करवानी चाहिए सिवाय उस परिस्थिति को छोड़कर जब एक रणनीति के मामले के तहत जानबूझकर ऐसा करने

का निर्णय लिया गया है।

4. प्राथमिकता के साथ, बयान कार्यालय समय के दौरान दर्ज किये जाने चाहिए हालांकि मामलों के तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बयान दर्ज करने के स्थान और समय के मामले में अपवाद किया जा सकता है।

समन के अनुपालन में उपस्थित न होने पर की जाने वाली कार्यवाही

हमारे द्वारा इस बात पर उपरोक्त प्रस्तारों में विशेष बल दिया गया है कि समन के दाप्त होने पर सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति को प्राँपर आफिसर के समक्ष उपस्थित होना चाहिए। यदि वह यह उचित समझता है कि जिस सम्बन्ध में उससे जानकारी मांगी गयी है अथवा जो अभिलेख मांगे गये हैं, वह अधिकृत प्रतिनिधि के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराये जा सकते हैं, तब इस सम्बन्ध में वह लिखित निवेदन अधिकारी के समक्ष प्रेषित करेंगे तथा उनसे अनुमति मिलने पर ही अधिकृत प्रतिनिधि को भेज सकते हैं। यदि निवेदन करने के पश्चात भी अधिकारी समन में यह निर्देश देते हैं कि उन्हें ही व्यक्तिगतरूप से उपस्थित होना है, तब सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति को स्वयं उपस्थित होना चाहिए। यदि नियत तिथि पर किसी कारण से उपस्थित नहीं हो सकते हैं, (उदाहरण के लिये यह वह बीमार है अथवा घर में कोई उत्सव है

अथवा घर में कोई दुर्घटना आदि हुई है) तब उन्हें लिखित रूप से अथवा ई-मेल के माध्यम से स्थगन हेतु निवेदन करना चाहिए।

हमारे द्वारा ऊपर यह कहा गया है कि धारा-70 के अन्तर्गत दो प्रकार के प्रावधान लागू होते हैं। जब समन जारी किया जाता है, तब कोड ऑफ क्रिमीनल प्रोसीजर के प्रावधान लागू होते हैं जिसके सम्बन्ध में हम आगे अंकों में चर्चा की जाएगी। जब हम समन के अनुक्रम में बयान लेते हैं अथवा जांच करते हैं, तब आई.पी.सी. के प्राविधान लागू होते हैं।

अब यहां पर प्रश्न यह उत्पन्न होता है कि प्राँपर सर्विस होने के बावजूद यदि सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति उपस्थित नहीं होता है, तब उसके सम्बन्ध में उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा सकती है? इसके अतिरिक्त यदि ऐसा व्यक्ति समन प्राप्त करने में आनाकानी करता है अथवा गायब होने का प्रयास करता है अथवा कोई व्यवधान उत्पन्न करने का प्रयास करता है तब उसके सम्बन्ध में इंडियन पैनल कोड, 1980 की धारा-172 से 175 तक प्रासंगिक हो जाती है।



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APEDA Registration in India

Documents and Eligibility

APEDA is the abbreviation for Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority. It is an executive organization established in 1985 through an act for the growth and promotion of export of scheduled products. The prime objective of this establishment was expansion and elevation of export of agricultural products and to offer financial assistance, guidelines, and information concerning the development of scheduled products. On successful registration to APEDA, an

subsidy schemes.

→ Registration of persons as exporters of the scheduled products on payment of such fees as may be prescribed.

→ Fixing of standards and specifications for the scheduled products for the purpose of exports.

→ Carrying out inspection of meat and meat products in slaughterhouses, processing plants, storage premises, conveyances, or other places where such products are kept or handled for the purpose of ensuring the quality of such products.

→ Improving packaging of the Scheduled products and improving its marketing outside India.

→ Promotion of export-oriented production and development of the Scheduled products.

→ Collection of statistics from the owners of factories or establishments engaged in the production, processing, packaging, marketing, or export of the scheduled

products or from such other persons as may be prescribed on any matter relating to the scheduled products and publication of the statistics so collected or of any portions thereof or extracts therefrom.

→ Training in various aspects of the industries connected with the scheduled products.

Eligibility for APEDA Registration

Every individual who is an exporter of

Scheduled Products shall obtain APEDA registration. A person can be registered either as a merchant exporter or as a manufacturing exporter. Following are the lists of Products provided under the APEDA Act, 1985.

First Schedule

1. Fruits, vegetables, and their products
2. Meat and meat products
3. Poultry and poultry products
4. Dairy products
5. Confectionary, biscuits, and bakery products
6. Honey, jaggery, and sugar products
7. All kinds of chocolates, Cocoa, and its products
8. Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages
9. Cereals and Cereal products
10. Groundnuts, peanuts, and walnuts
11. Guar Gum
12. Pickles, chutneys, and papads
13. Floriculture and floriculture products
14. Herbal and medicinal plants
15. De-oiled rice bran
16. Green pepper in brine

Second Schedule

1-Basmati Rice

Registration Process

The applicant must submit the application form within 1 month from the date of



RCMC(Registration Cum Membership Certificate) will be issued by the Export Promotion Council or the Commodity Board to the applicant.

Functions of APEDA

→ Development of industries relating to the scheduled products for export by way of providing financial assistance or otherwise for undertaking surveys and feasibility studies, participation in inquiry capital through joint ventures, and other reliefs and

undertaking the business. Once the application is duly filed and paid by the applicant, the authority will issue a Registration -Cum- Membership Certificate (RCMC). This is a one-time registration and all the registered members are governed by the rules & regulations under APEDA Act. Exporters can submit an application online and the steps are listed below:

Step 1- Login to APEDA Website and click on the “Register as Member” tab

Step 2- Enter detail like IE CODE, Email ID & Mobile number and submit

Step 3- An OTP for confirming the details

→ Bank Account statement of the bank account of the firm (for the latest 2 months)

→ Canceled cheque

Step 5- The application can be completed in one or more sessions by revisiting the website using the assigned OTP. Once the information is entered in the respective fields, you can save the data. The data entered can be edited until online payment is not made which is Rs. 5000/- excluding taxes.

Step 6- After completion of the Payment process, an application number will be generated. Save it for future reference.

→ He/She can attend training sessions conducted by APEDA in various aspects of the industries connected with the Scheduled Products.

→ Registered individuals can get enlisted under the Exporters Directory available on the APEDA website.

→ Publicity of the brand by advertising and promoting the products with the APEDA registration.

→ Any individual or entity who wants to indulge in the export of the scheduled products is required to obtain APEDA Registration which provides a legal backup



will be sent via Email and mobile number. Enter the same on the verification screen and click on ‘Submit’.

Step 4- After successful verification, fill in the online application and upload the required documents. The documents required are as follows and should be in JPEG, PDF, or PNG formats only.

→ An application form with proper signature

→ Self-certified copy of Import Export Code (IEC) issued by the Director-General of Foreign Trade.

→ Bank Certificate having a signature of the authorities

Step 7- The final procedure is the approval of RCMC from APEDA officials and once the approval is granted the Certificate can be taken using APEDA, log in under the heading of “View RCMC Certificate” under RCMC Menu. On issuance of RCMC, Login details will be sent to the registered email of the exporter. The Exporter may log in into their account through the “Exporter Login” link given at APEDA website.

Benefits of Getting APEDA Registration

→ Registered exporters can obtain guidelines on improving the packaging and marketing of the Scheduled Products to be exported.

Conclusion

The membership of APEDA will provide all the guidance such as financial aid, guidance in production, and most importantly access to training and seminars organized by APEDA that will help build a secure future. Furthermore, add-on benefits include helping exporters in terms of brand publicity through advertisements, packaging development, database upgradation and surveys, expert guidance, and so on. In a nutshell, registering with APEDA is very beneficial for every exporter involved in the export of scheduled products.

IndiGo's Soaring Success

Climbing to Sixth Spot in Global Market Cap

Surpassing United Airlines

Introduction

In a testament to its remarkable growth trajectory and resilience in the face of challenges, IndiGo, the Indian low-cost airline, has achieved a significant milestone by climbing to the sixth spot in global market capitalization. This feat not only underscores the airline's robust performance but also marks a moment of pride for the Indian aviation industry. Surpassing established international carriers such as United Airlines, IndiGo's ascent reflects the strategic acumen and adaptability that have propelled it to new heights.

1. IndiGo's Ascendancy in the Aviation Landscape:

IndiGo's journey to becoming the sixth-largest airline by market capitalization is a story of consistent excellence and market dominance. Founded in 2006,

the airline quickly established itself as a leading player in India's competitive aviation sector. Its commitment to operational efficiency, on-time performance, and a customer-centric approach has garnered widespread acclaim, making it the airline of choice for millions of passengers.

2. Robust Financial Performance:

At the core of IndiGo's remarkable achievement is its robust financial performance. The airline has consistently delivered strong financial results, maintaining profitability even in the face of industry headwinds. The combination of a low-cost operating model, efficient fleet management, and a focus on ancillary revenue streams has contributed to IndiGo's financial resilience.

3. Strategic Fleet Expansion:

IndiGo's strategic approach to fleet expansion has played a pivotal role in its market cap surge. The airline has consistently invested in modern, fuel-efficient aircraft, optimizing its fleet for both domestic and international operations. This forward-looking strategy has not only enhanced operational efficiency but has also positioned IndiGo as a leader in sustainable aviation practices.

4. Focus on Operational Efficiency:

IndiGo's commitment to operational excellence has been a key driver of its success. The airline's emphasis on punctuality, quick turnarounds, and streamlined processes has resonated with passengers and contributed to its reputation for reliability. This focus on efficiency has not only improved the customer experience but has also led to cost savings, bolstering the airline's



financial health.

5. Expanding Domestic and International Reach:

IndiGo's success is not confined to the domestic market. The airline's strategic expansion into international routes has contributed to its global recognition. By connecting major Indian cities with key international destinations, IndiGo has capitalized on the growing demand for air travel in the region, solidifying its position as a significant player in the global aviation landscape.

regional player but as a global force in the aviation industry. This enhanced visibility can attract further investment and partnerships, facilitating the airline's expansion plans and strengthening its market position.

8. Digital Transformation and Customer Engagement:

IndiGo's commitment to digital transformation has played a crucial role in enhancing customer engagement and operational efficiency. The airline has invested in cutting-edge technology to streamline booking processes, improve

IndiGo's rise to the sixth spot in global market capitalization sets the stage for its continued leadership in the aviation industry. With a focus on sustainable practices, customer-centric innovations, and strategic expansion, the airline is well-positioned to navigate the evolving dynamics of the global aviation market. As air travel continues to recover from the impacts of the pandemic, IndiGo's success story is likely to inspire and shape the future of the aviation industry.

Conclusion



6. Adaptability in Challenging Times:

The aviation industry has faced unprecedented challenges, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. IndiGo's ability to navigate these challenges with resilience and adaptability has been a defining feature of its success. The airline swiftly adjusted its operations, implemented cost-saving measures, and explored innovative solutions to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on its business.

7. Investor Confidence and Market Recognition:

IndiGo's climb to the sixth spot in global market capitalization is indicative of the confidence that investors place in the airline's growth potential. The market recognition underscores IndiGo's status not just as a

in-flight experiences, and strengthen its online presence. This focus on technology has not only resonated with tech-savvy passengers but has also positioned IndiGo as a forward-thinking airline in the digital age.

9. Competitive Edge Over Traditional Carriers:

Surpassing United Airlines in market capitalization is a remarkable feat for IndiGo, signaling a paradigm shift in the global aviation landscape. The success of low-cost carriers like IndiGo highlights a changing preference among passengers for cost-effective, efficient, and reliable travel options, challenging the traditional dominance of legacy carriers.

10. Future Prospects and Industry Leadership:

IndiGo's ascent to the sixth spot in global market capitalization, surpassing established carriers like United Airlines, is a testament to its strategic vision, operational excellence, and resilience in the face of challenges. The airline's remarkable journey from a regional player to a global force reflects the dynamic nature of the aviation industry and the shifting preferences of passengers. As IndiGo continues to chart new heights, its success story serves as an inspiration for the broader aviation sector, demonstrating the possibilities that arise from a commitment to innovation, efficiency, and customer satisfaction.



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How to Start Solar Energy Business in India

With the fearsome increase in the consumption of electricity, worldwide, the importance of sustainable sources has also increased. Both the central and the state governments of India have planned and laid out various schemes, offers, and techniques that encourage more and more people to indulge in the adaptation of solar energy. Moreover, it is the best way to avoid electricity deficiency and load shedding, especially in the agricultural and industrial sectors. The most lucrative aspect of it is the fact that it is free of utility costs and reduces expenses especially as there isn't any import duty mandated on solar chips and the solar industry, therefore, is experiencing its full bloom. The major leading sectors in the solar energy business are the Solar PV and the Solar Thermal industries.

The manufacturing companies in the field are already very established and affluent with their skills and sales, the growing sectors in the industry at this point of time are:

Become an Associate in Solar Energy Business

Become a dealer or developer in Solar Energy Business

Become an Integrator in Solar Energy Business

Work Requirement

Technical knowledge

Convincing skills

Educational hierarchy

Experience in sales and marketing

Association with the manufacturers

Trained sales team and with prior experience

Technical knowledge

Certified company with a broad network

Technical Team

Installation skills

Established technical company

Trained and certified to install solar panels of certain manufacturers

Steps to Start a Solar Energy Business

Charting a Business Plan

Before venturing out in any field it is the very basic and preliminary task to ensure the well-being, healthy growth and dedicated financial flow of a business. Planning the course of a business includes managing the investment sectors, arranging truly to source raw materials, business strategies, arranging teams, providing training, gathering experience, contacting manufacturers, lactating the perfectly suited property, assembling required equipment, strategizing marketing, and sales techniques, and many more.

Starting a business requires a lot of capital funding in its initial stages which in turn will require external financial support. To ensure the steady flow of finance and in a calculated method, it is best to take business loans. There are several financial institutions, both private and public, banks, NBFCs, Small and Micro Finance Banks, Rural and Regional Banks, MSME loans, and more that provide an almost tailor-made loaning scheme with suitable tenures and interest rates to new businesses, entrepreneurs, and even old businesses looking for renewals. LendingKart offers all the details necessary to avail of the perfect loan, check more to find more.

Field Research

Flawless research ensures a successful venture. Researching all the aspects of the particular field of business, in this case, the companies associated, the source of materials, the best deals, the offers proposed by the government, the legalities, the competitors, the marketing strategies and the targeted sectors and customers, all play a very crucial role in giving a proper shape to the business and also introduces the owner to all the risks and problems associated to the business, if any.

Legitimizing and Authorizing Business

Under the Companies Act, 2013, a business needs to be registered as a company under the following forms:

Private Company

Public Company

One- Person Company

Proprietorship

Limited Liability Partnership

Partnership

It is important to be aware of the limitations and functionalities of each form. Before registering a business, it is very important to select a name of the same. A business name

should link the idea/ motto of the business with the service it provides. In today's date, a brand name holds a huge value in terms of marketing, sales and modus operandi. The name should be unique and lucrative to the customers.

The documents required, based on the form of company one is applying/ registering for are:

Business's Registration Certificate

Current Bank Account Number and PAN

Registered Office Proof

Aadhaar Card

Digital Signature Certificate (DSC)

Director Identification Number (DIN)

Memorandum of Association (MoA) and Articles of Association (AoA)

Consent of Director as an Affidavit

Certificate of Commencement

TIN and Sales Tax information

Shop and Establishment Act License

Coming in terms with the Electricity Department

As the government is already making tremendous efforts to indulge as many customers as possible in availing the solar energy sources, it is important to stay updated with the state government's electricity departments which will save a lot of effort and money. Alongside, various lucrative schemes that profit both sellers and customers are something one should always be on the lookout for. Nevertheless, it is needless to mention that having good connections with the authorities will always benefit the business with faster processing times in several complex issues when the need arises.

Choosing the Location

The location of the business is prima facie of its substantial growth. Connectivity plays the most important role in terms of recognition, accessibility and faster service. Moreover, in areas with higher rainfall, solar energy businesses might not reach their prime. The environment plays a very important role in the success of these businesses. Therefore, one must find a location affluent with sunlight all throughout the year for current and future electricity generation.

Finance Management

The financial aspects of a business are the

most decisive factor of its growth. Having a clear estimation of the expenditures, incomes, outcomes and profit/ loss generation is how a business can flourish or gush down the river. Here are the primary factors that need prime attention:

Infrastructural expenditures

Land/ Space/ Peripheral Expenditures and Taxes

Equipment/ Machinery expenditures

Availability of tools

Employee/ Workers/ Laborer's expenditures

Maintenance expenditure

Advertising and Marketing expenditures

Educational Programs and Training expenditures

Raw Materials and purchase expenditures

Commissionable and company benefits aspects

Legal Expenditures

Hiring and Customizing the Perfect Team

When running a business, especially while starting one, it is very important to be selective and choose employers who have the zeal to fight and knowledge to survive. In a technical line, educational background and acquired knowledge play a key point in the development of the business. Incompetency can lead to disasters even when every other aspect of the business stands flawless. Customer service, job efficiency, and appropriate professional behavior along with maintaining a friendly, reliable relation between the company and the customers are very important. It not just solidifies the brand name but also ensures a huge profit for the company both in the present and future ventures.

Even when efficiency is the least required tool for the well-growth of the business and its profitability, it is the humbleness and understanding capabilities of the employer and the employees that touch the customers and increase sales at a tremendous level.



CA Druv Aggarwal

Navigating India's Fiscal Landscape

A Historical Exploration of Budgets Over the Years

Introduction

As India anticipates the unveiling of the 2024 budget, it's enlightening to delve into the annals of the nation's fiscal history. The Indian budget is not just a financial roadmap; it mirrors the socio-economic priorities, challenges, and transformative moments that have shaped the country. From post-independence struggles to contemporary economic reforms, let's explore some intriguing facts about Indian budgets over the years.

1. Maiden Budget of Independent India (1947-48):

As India emerged from the shackles of

colonial rule, the inaugural budget of independent India was presented by R.K. Shanmukham Chetty in 1947. With a focus on reconstruction and development, this budget laid the groundwork for the nation's economic trajectory, emphasizing self-sufficiency and poverty alleviation.

2. First Economic Plan (1951-56):

India's first Five-Year Plan, inaugurated by then-Finance Minister John Mathai, marked a strategic shift towards planned economic development. The budget during this period reflected a commitment to

building infrastructure, industrialization, and agrarian reforms to uplift the masses.

3. Green Revolution and Agricultural Budgets (1960s-70s):

The 1960s and 70s witnessed the advent of the Green Revolution, a transformational period in Indian agriculture. Budgets during this era allocated substantial funds for irrigation, fertilizers, and technology adoption, propelling India towards self-sufficiency in food production.

4. Liberalization and Economic Reforms (1991):



The landmark budget of 1991, presented by then-Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, heralded a new era for India. Faced with a severe economic crisis, the budget introduced sweeping liberalization measures, dismantling the License Raj and opening up the economy to foreign investment. This budget laid the foundation for India's rapid economic growth in the subsequent decades.

5. Goods and Services Tax (GST) Implementation (2017):

The budget of 2017-18 was historic for the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), a transformative tax reform that aimed to unify the complex tax structure prevailing across states. GST replaced a myriad of indirect taxes, streamlining the taxation system and fostering a common market.

6. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) (2005):

The budget of 2005-06 saw the introduction of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), a flagship social welfare program. NREGA guaranteed 100 days of employment per year to rural households, addressing issues of

unemployment and rural poverty.

7. Technology and Digital India (21st Century):

In recent years, budgets have increasingly emphasized technology and digitization. The Digital India initiative, launched in 2015, aimed to transform the country into a digitally empowered society. Budget allocations for technology infrastructure, e-governance, and digital literacy have become integral components.

8. Demonetization and Cashless Economy (2016):

The budget of 2016-17 followed the bold move of demonetization, a policy initiative aimed at curbing black money and promoting a cashless economy. The budget reflected the government's commitment to digitization and financial inclusion.

9. COVID-19 Pandemic Response (2020-21):

The budget of 2020-21 took center stage amid the unprecedented challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. It included a slew of measures to support healthcare infrastructure, provide economic

stimulus, and alleviate the distress faced by various sectors.

10. Infrastructure Development and Atmanirbhar Bharat (2021):

The recent budgets have underscored the importance of infrastructure development and the vision of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' (self-reliant India). Allocations for projects such as the National Infrastructure Pipeline and a renewed focus on domestic manufacturing have been key features.

Conclusion

India's budgets narrate a compelling story of resilience, transformation, and adaptability. From the struggles of independence to the economic liberalization and contemporary challenges, each budget represents a chapter in the nation's journey. As we await the 2024 budget, it is an opportune moment to reflect on the evolution of India's fiscal policies and how they continue to shape the country's economic destiny.



Ashwani Goswami
(Advocate)
GST Consultant FTII



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Powering Progress

The Ambitious Electrification of Indian Railways

Introduction

The electrification of Indian Railways has emerged as a pivotal initiative, aligning with the broader vision of a sustainable and energy-efficient transportation network. The government's ambitious plan to fully electrify the railway network signifies a paradigm shift in India's approach to rail transport, emphasizing environmental sustainability and reducing dependency on traditional fossil fuels. As the government states that Railways will need 30 billion units of power after full electrification, it is essential to delve into the implications, challenges, and opportunities associated with this transformative journey.

1. Background and Significance:

The electrification of Indian Railways is not a recent development but a progressive endeavor that gained momentum over the years. Electrification offers several advantages, including reduced carbon emissions, improved operational efficiency, and lower maintenance costs compared to diesel-powered locomotives. The government's commitment to fully electrify the railway network underscores its dedication to a greener and more sustainable transportation infrastructure.

2. Scope of Electrification:

The scale of electrification is immense, covering thousands of kilometers of railway tracks across the country. The project involves converting existing diesel locomotives to electric and implementing electrification in sections that are not yet electrified. This comprehensive approach aims to create an integrated and uniform electrified rail

network, optimizing energy consumption and minimizing the environmental impact of rail transport.

3. Energy Consumption Estimates:

The statement indicating the need for 30 billion units of power after full electrification highlights the magnitude of energy consumption associated with this transformative initiative. This estimate takes into account



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operational requirements of the electrified railway network, including passenger and freight services, across various regions of the country. It is a reflection of the substantial power demand that electrified rail operations entail.

4. Reducing Carbon Footprint:

One of the primary motivations behind the electrification drive is the

commitment to reducing the carbon footprint of the Indian Railways. Electric traction is inherently more energy-efficient and environmentally friendly compared to diesel. By transitioning to electric power, the railways contribute significantly to the national goal of mitigating climate change and promoting sustainable development.

5. Operational Efficiency and Cost Savings:

Electrified rail operations offer enhanced operational efficiency and cost savings in the long run. Electric locomotives are generally more powerful and efficient, allowing for faster acceleration and deceleration. Moreover, the maintenance costs associated with electric traction are often lower than those of diesel engines, providing a cost-effective and sustainable solution for the railways.

6. Challenges and Infrastructure Requirements:

Despite the numerous benefits, the electrification of Indian Railways is not without challenges. The sheer scale of the project demands substantial investment in electrical infrastructure, including overhead electrification equipment, substations, and grid connectivity. Overcoming these challenges requires a coordinated effort involving multiple stakeholders, including the government, railways, and power sector.

7. Integration with Renewable Energy:

To enhance the sustainability of electrified rail operations, there is a

growing emphasis on integrating renewable energy sources into the power supply mix. Solar and wind power can complement the energy demands of electrified railways, reducing reliance on conventional power sources and further lowering the carbon intensity of rail transport.

8. Impact on Freight and Passenger Services:

The electrification initiative has significant implications for both freight and passenger services. Electric traction is well-suited for high-speed trains and heavy freight traffic. It facilitates faster transit times, reduces energy costs, and enhances the overall efficiency of the transportation system. Passengers benefit from smoother rides, reduced noise levels, and a more comfortable travel experience.

9. Technological Innovations:

The electrification drive has spurred technological innovations in rail transport. The development of high-powered electric locomotives, advancements in electrification infrastructure, and smart grid

technologies contribute to the modernization of the railways. These innovations not only improve operational efficiency but also position Indian Railways as a technologically progressive and forward-thinking transportation network.

10. Economic and Environmental Impact:

The full electrification of Indian Railways is poised to have a profound economic and environmental impact. It enhances the competitiveness of rail transport in terms of cost and efficiency, potentially leading to modal shifts from road to rail. The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions aligns with India's climate goals and international commitments, fostering a more sustainable and eco-friendly transportation ecosystem.

Conclusion

The ambitious electrification of Indian Railways is a monumental step toward a cleaner, greener, and more efficient transportation network. The government's projection of needing 30 billion units of

power after full electrification underscores the magnitude of this transformative initiative. As the railways progress on this electrification journey, overcoming challenges, leveraging technological innovations, and integrating renewable energy sources will be crucial for achieving a sustainable and resilient rail infrastructure. The electrification drive not only aligns with global sustainability goals but also positions Indian Railways as a trailblazer in the realm of environmentally conscious and technologically advanced transportation systems. As of November 2023, a total of 60,814 km of broad gauge lines within Indian Railways have been electrified. Notably, 39,013 km of this electrification occurred between 2014 and November 2023, in contrast to the 5,188 km electrified during the period from 2004 to 2014.



Rajesh Aggarwal (Romi)
Vice-President
FAIVM-JK





FTII

GLIMPSES *of* EVENTS



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First Meeting of National Traders Welfare Board at Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi in Chairmanship of Sh. Sunil J Singhi along with Board Memebers and Central Govt Secretaries & Joint Secretaries of Different Ministries



Magazine presented to Sh Ram Niwas Goyal, Speaker Delhi Vidhan Sabha



Magazine Presented to Shri Mukesh Sharma, Deputy Secretary, Delhi Vidhan Sabha

Innauguration of
FTTI Jammu Office
at Kunjwani Jammu



The Soaring Trajectory of India's E-Retail Market

A Journey to \$160 Billion by 2028

Introduction

India's e-retail market has been on a remarkable ascent, propelled by increasing internet penetration, smartphone usage, and a growing consumer base. Projections indicate a substantial surge, with the market expected to reach over \$160 billion by 2028, a significant leap from the estimated \$57-\$60 billion range in 2023. This growth

towards a cashless economy have further facilitated online transactions, creating a conducive environment for e-retail expansion.

2. Evolving Consumer Preferences:

The modern Indian consumer is increasingly tech-savvy, seeking convenience, variety, and competitive pricing. E-retailers have capitalized on this shift in consumer behavior by offering a diverse range of products, coupled with user-friendly interfaces and seamless shopping experiences. The convenience of doorstep delivery and the ability to compare prices across platforms have made online shopping an attractive proposition for consumers across demographics.

innovation and driving the constant evolution of the e-commerce sector.

4. Rise of Omnichannel Retailing:

The integration of online and offline channels, known as omnichannel retailing, has become a strategic imperative for e-retailers. Traditional brick-and-mortar retailers are embracing digital platforms, while e-commerce giants are experimenting with physical stores. This convergence provides consumers with a seamless shopping experience, allowing them to browse and purchase through multiple channels, enhancing both reach and accessibility.

5. Digital Transformation in Rural India:

The growth of e-retail is not confined to urban centers; it has extended its roots into rural India. The government's initiatives, such as Digital India and BharatNet, have played a pivotal role in bridging the digital divide. E-retailers are tapping into the immense potential of the rural market, tailoring strategies to cater to the unique needs and preferences of consumers in these areas.

6. Technological Innovations:

Technological advancements, including artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, and data analytics, are reshaping the e-retail landscape. These innovations are being leveraged to enhance user experiences, personalize recommendations, optimize logistics, and streamline supply chain management. As e-retailers invest in cutting-edge technologies, the industry is poised for continued growth and efficiency.

story is not just a testament to the evolving consumer landscape but also a reflection of the dynamic and competitive nature of the e-commerce industry in India.

1. Explosive Growth Drivers:

Several key factors have fueled the unprecedented growth of India's e-retail market. Foremost among these is the widespread adoption of smartphones and affordable mobile data, allowing a vast population to access the internet seamlessly. The rise of digital payment systems and the government's push

3. Proliferation of E-Commerce Platforms:

India's e-retail landscape is characterized by a robust ecosystem of e-commerce platforms, ranging from global giants to homegrown startups. Companies such as Amazon, Flipkart, and Snapdeal have established themselves as key players, while niche platforms catering to specific product categories have also gained prominence. This diversity contributes to a competitive market, fostering

7. Challenges and Opportunities:

While the e-retail market in India is poised for exponential growth, it is not without challenges. Logistics and last-mile delivery remain critical bottlenecks, especially in remote areas. Additionally, concerns related to data security, consumer privacy, and regulatory compliance need to be addressed to foster long-term trust among consumers. As challenges persist, they also present opportunities for innovative solutions and strategic collaborations within the industry.

8. Job Creation and Economic Impact:

The expansion of India's e-retail market is not only reshaping consumer behavior but also contributing significantly to job creation and economic development. From warehouse and logistics operations to digital marketing and technology roles, the e-commerce ecosystem has become a key driver of employment opportunities across the country.

9. Sustainability and Social Responsibility:

As the e-retail market burgeons, there is an increasing emphasis on sustainability and corporate social responsibility. E-commerce platforms are recognizing the need to adopt environmentally friendly practices, reduce carbon footprints, and engage in ethical sourcing. Consumers, in turn, are becoming more conscious of the environmental impact of their purchases, influencing the business practices of e-retailers.

10. Global Competitiveness:

India's e-retail market is not only expanding domestically but also gaining global attention. The increasing digital connectivity and the potential for cross-border e-commerce are positioning Indian e-retailers as global players. As these companies explore international markets, they contribute to the country's economic standing on the global stage.

Conclusion

India's e-retail market is on a trajectory of unprecedented growth, with projections indicating a substantial leap to over \$160 billion by 2028. The convergence of technology, changing consumer preferences, and a competitive landscape has created a dynamic and vibrant e-commerce ecosystem. As the industry continues to evolve, navigating challenges and seizing opportunities, it will play an integral role in shaping the future of retail and commerce in India. The journey to \$160 billion is not just a financial milestone but a testament to the transformative power of e-commerce in one of the world's most dynamic and populous nations.



Prashant Singh
Executive-Editor
Vyapar Trends

Exclusive Discussion with Shri Manoj Aggarwal

Continued from Page -07

Q6) How big is IIT Jammu area wise and is the construction still going on?

Ans. The campus of IIT Jammu is spread across 600 acres. The construction work is nearing completion for phase I. However planning for next phases of growth is underway.

Q7) What kind of extracurricular activities does IIT Jammu promote?

Ans. The institute tries to provide an optimal learning environment for students by giving them ample opportunities to join more than 15 clubs to pursue their co-curricular interests including sports, music, dance, drama, astronomy, photography, robotics, adventure activities and others.

Q8) Which companies have your placement cell made MOU with to ensure the placements of students there?

Ans. The Career Development Services, or CDS, at IIT Jammu, plays a crucial

role in shaping the future of the students. Till now, 300+ companies have visited IIT Jammu and have cumulatively offered more than 600 jobs. The average annual salary is ranging above 17 lakhs, and we are hopeful of exponential growth.

Q9) Does IIT Jammu provide its students with necessary experience with the industry in order to better equip them for the future?

Ans. A host of facilities are provided to the students to better equip them for their careers in Industry. This includes internship opportunities at national and international organizations. We also have Professors of Practice with substantial industry experience that are an immense resource to inculcate industrial sensibilities among students. We also have several other initiatives including Invention Factory, an intensive six-week summer programme that centers around pure innovation and aims to focus on outcome-based learning. Overall IIT Jammu enables students to be equipped with workforce ready professional abilities.

Q10) Does IIT Jammu also offer academic programs to students who are not registered in its regular programs?

Ans. IIT Jammu has a Centre for Essential Skills whose primary mission is to offer programs in a range of disciplines to learners in all walks of life. These programs are very flexible in nature with varying duration and are offered both in OnLine and OffLine mode. Learners can learn diverse skills and can also earn a certification.

Q11) Tell us something about your journey uptill now?

Ans. I personally have had a professional journey that spans stints in the corporate sector, bureaucracy and consultancy. My experience of about two years at IIT Jammu has been very rewarding in the sense that the quality of innovation and entrepreneurship that we are seeing shows a lot of potential. I am sure that in times to come we will see a lot of ground breaking startups coming from the stables of IIT Jammu.

Unveiling the Bullish Stance

What's Driving Brokerages' Optimism on ITC?

Introduction

In the dynamic world of stock markets, certain stocks often capture the attention of investors and analysts, becoming subjects of bullish sentiments. ITC Limited, a diversified conglomerate in India, has recently found itself under the spotlight as brokerages express a bullish outlook on the stock. Understanding the factors driving this optimism requires delving into the company's operations, financial performance, and the broader economic landscape.

1. Diversified Business Portfolio:

One of the key factors contributing to brokerages' bullish stance on ITC is its diversified business portfolio. ITC operates across multiple sectors, including FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods), hotels, paperboards, agribusiness, and information technology. This diversification helps the company mitigate risks associated with a single industry and positions it as a robust player in various segments of the Indian economy.

2. FMCG Growth and Market Share:

The Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) segment has been a significant driver of ITC's bullish outlook. The company has been making strategic moves to strengthen its presence in the FMCG space, focusing on products like packaged foods, personal care, and hygiene. A growing market share in the highly competitive FMCG sector has garnered positive attention from brokerages, as the consumer-driven demand for these products continues to rise.

3. Earnings Growth and Financial Performance:

ITC's consistent earnings growth and robust financial performance have been pivotal in attracting positive sentiments from brokerages. The company's ability to deliver strong financial results, even in challenging economic

conditions, showcases its resilience and effective strategic management. Investors and analysts often favor stocks that demonstrate stability and growth in earnings, contributing to a bullish outlook.

4. Agribusiness and Rural Penetration:

ITC's agribusiness division has been a notable contributor to its bullish stance. The company has been actively involved in agri-value chains, supporting farmers and enhancing rural livelihoods. The focus on agribusiness aligns with broader initiatives in India to strengthen the agricultural sector. The company's rural penetration and engagement have been viewed positively by brokerages, considering the significance of the rural market in India.

5. Sustainability Initiatives:

ITC's commitment to sustainability and responsible business practices has resonated positively with investors. The company has undertaken various initiatives related to environmental conservation, social responsibility, and community development. In an era where environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors are gaining prominence in investment decisions, ITC's sustainability endeavors contribute to its attractiveness in the eyes of socially conscious investors.

6. Government Policies and Economic Trends:

The broader economic landscape and government policies also play a crucial role in shaping the outlook for stocks like ITC. Positive economic trends, policy support for key sectors, and initiatives promoting domestic manufacturing can create a favorable environment for companies with diverse business operations, like ITC, to thrive. Brokerages often consider the macroeconomic context when recommending a bullish stance on a stock.

7. Investment in Technology:

ITC's foray into the information technology sector has been a strategic move that has caught the attention of brokerages. The company has invested in technology to enhance operational efficiency, support digital transformation, and innovate in various business segments. Technological advancements can provide a competitive edge, and brokerages may view ITC's tech investments as a positive signal for future growth.

8. Dividend Yield and Shareholder Returns:

Investors often look at dividend yield and consistent shareholder returns as key indicators of a company's financial health and management's confidence in its future prospects. ITC has been known for its dividend payouts, and a healthy dividend yield can attract income-seeking investors. The company's commitment to shareholder value creation contributes to the overall bullish sentiment among brokerages.

Conclusion

ITC Limited's bullish outlook, as endorsed by brokerages, is a culmination of various factors ranging from its diversified business portfolio and earnings growth to sustainability initiatives and strategic investments. As the economic landscape evolves and investor sentiments respond to a myriad of influences, ITC's ability to navigate challenges and capitalize on opportunities positions it as an intriguing player in the Indian stock market. Investors and market analysts will continue to closely monitor the company's performance and strategic moves to gauge its resilience and potential for sustained growth in the future.



Amit Luthra
Secretary, FTII



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