

# COSIDICI COURIER

**BI MONTHLY JOURNAL OF COUNCIL OF STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT and INVESTMENT CORPORATIONS OF INDIA**

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## CONTENTS

Ordinance to Empower RBI gives more Teeth to Govt. ....	2
A Commitment to Support Initiatives.....	4
Appointments .....	7
Letter to The Editor .....	8
Profile of Member Corporations: .....	9
[Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. {DSIIDC}]	
Do You Know ? .....	11
Economic Scene .....	12
Questions of Cyberquiz - 66 .....	13
Success Stories of KSFC Assisted Units ..	14
Member Corporations .....	15
All India Institutions .....	17
News from States .....	19
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises .....	22
Answers of Cyberquiz ~ 66 .....	23
Health Care .....	24

*The views expressed in the journal are those of the contributors and not necessarily of the Council of State Industrial Development and Investment Corporations of India.*

MAY-JUNE, 2017

1



## ORDINANCE TO EMPOWER RBI GIVES MORE TEETH TO GOVERNMENT

\* **A.K. Bhattacharya**

The Presidential Ordinance empowering the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to enforce expeditious resolution of non-performing assets (NPAs) of banks should hardly come as a surprise. For several past weeks, Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley has been hinting at this legal empowerment of the central bank to crack down on NPAs of banks, an area where recovery has been a painfully slow process. But the jury is still out on whether these changes will make a significant dent on the magnitude of the problem – and if it does, how soon some positive results would flow in to make a favourable impact on the economy, the banking sector's lending behaviour, and the country's investment climate. Make no mistake about the enormity of the problem. The total size of the banking sector's NPAs is estimated at over Rs.6.7 lakh crore, of which no less than Rs.6 lakh crore is accounted for by state-owned banks or public sector banks (PSB). What then are the implications of the ordinance for the bank NPAs?

### *Govt to the fore*

One, the Union government has now empowered itself to direct the RBI to take necessary steps to initiate the NPA resolution process once a default has been established. The earlier provisions of the Banking Regulation Act did not allow the government to direct the RBI to enforce NPA resolution for cases of default. This is a significant change. At one level, it allows the Union government a toehold into an area that was strictly the domain of the Central Bank. Purists may find this objectionable on the ground that it undermines the central bank's authority over such matters. At another level, it projects the role of the political establishment as a proactive agent in bank NPA resolution. After all, NPA resolution under the amended law can take place on specific directives of the Union government.



### *Political risks and opportunities*

Politically, it is both an opportunity and a risk. It is an opportunity because successful resolution of bank NPAs can be projected as the government's success in cracking a hard nut – one that the previous government failed to tackle and allowed it to grow into a bigger problem.

It can also be a political risk because this will expose the government and the political establishment to charges of having used discretion to pick and choose the default cases requiring NPA resolution, resulting in more or less haircuts for some borrowers and lenders. Opposition political parties might argue why for instance an X industrialist got a better deal than a Y industrialist. Charges of bias against such government initiatives can be a potential danger.

### *Linkage with Bankruptcy Code*

There is also an associated implication of the ordinance in the manner that the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code have now been linked to the Banking Regulation Act. Prior to the Union government directing the RBI to initiate the NPA resolution process, the government now has to establish the incidence of a default as defined under the Code. So far, the linkage between the



Bankruptcy Code and the Banking Regulation Act was not there and could have come in the way of the Central Bank taking action against any bank for ignoring a default.

### **Closer supervision**

The Ordinance also allows the RBI to set up oversight committees for banks with NPAs that remain a matter of concern requiring early resolution. This will certainly empower the Central Bank to enforce a closer supervision of banks with sticky loans. Finding professionals to steer these oversight committees will be a challenge, but the ball, as far as increasing oversight of such troubled banks is concerned, will be in the RBI's court.

Expect, therefore, some government-guided and RBI-led action to tackle the NPA problem. And this action would certainly be different from the series of initiatives that the Central Bank has taken in the past few years. What has been witnessed since 2013, when Shri Raghuram Rajan took charge at Mint Road, is a series of steps at tightening the norms of recognising sticky assets. That approach has been continued with similar vigour and minor variation by his successor, Shri Urjit Patel, since he succeeded him in September 2016.

While these initiatives resulted in more stressed assets surfacing with the enforcement of more transparent recognition norms, there was, however, little progress in resolution of these NPAs. The bank managements, particularly those in the state-owned banks that accounted for almost 90 per cent of the sticky loans, were shy of settling deals that would clean up their balance sheet. That was because such decisions could also incur the wrath of the investigation and vigilance departments of the government for having entered into, what they would argue were, sweetheart deals. At the same time, the bank managements showed no firmness in forcing the borrowers to take haircuts and lose equity in the

troubled projects for which the sticky loans were obtained. The result: There was no progress in the resolution of NPAs.

The operation of the Bankruptcy Code helped the situation only up to a point. The policy as well as regulatory environment was such that asset reconstruction companies (ARCs) were unable to strike deals on buying sticky loans on which they hoped to make reasonable returns. On the other hand, the bank managements were not bold enough to sell the sticky assets to ARCs at such discounts as would make the deal remunerative.

This called for regulatory reforms that, on the one hand, would have allowed ARCs to be floated by private equity firms that could take the risks and, on the other, would have allowed banks to take the financial hit on such loans in return for a more healthy-looking balance sheet. Since such reforms did not take place, let alone being on the cards, nothing much changed as far as ARCs' capability of making a dent on stressed banking assets were concerned.

The Presidential ordinance amending the Banking Regulation Act is an attempt to strike a balance between no visible improvement in the NPAs' status as a result of banks' slow recovery pace and the lack of effectiveness of the current legislative framework aimed at tackling the growing problem of the economy's twin balance-sheet problem. Even if the ordinance can push the RBI and banks into some credible action at resolving their NPAs, the Indian economy is likely to get the benefit of both a less stressed banking system and a relatively deleveraged India Inc. But that, however, should not underestimate the importance of amending the Prevention of Corruption Act to ensure that genuine decisions taken by banking sector professionals are not hauled up on corruption charges.

Source : Business Standard



*Our is attitude created by our belief systems and thought procesess create our energy field of vibrations.*





## A COMMITMENT TO SUPPORT INITIATIVES

\* **Jatindar Singh**

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) encourages organizations to protect the interests of communities by taking responsibility for the impact they are creating on people, planet and profits. India has become the maiden country in the world with legislated CSR provisions. Ministry of Corporate Affairs has issued voluntary guidelines on CSR in 2009. These guidelines were incorporated with the Companies Act, 2013. The companies that are covered under CSR ambit are contained in sub section 1 of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The following categories of companies have to follow the provisions of CSR :-

- Companies having net worth of Rs.500 crore or more; or
- Turnover of Rs.1000 crore or more; or
- Net profit of Rs.5 crore or more.

According to estimates, around 8,000 companies have come under the mandate of CSR provisions by this Act. The Act specifies that companies have to spend at least 2 per cent of their average profit in the last three years on CSR activities. This translates into an estimated spending in the range of Rs.10,000-12,000 crore annually. With increased GDP and subsequently increased profits, this mandatory spending will increase year over year basis. As per Section 135, the Company shall constitute a CSR committee of the board comprising of three or more directors with one independent director. The committee shall formulate the policy, including CSR activities as specified in the schedule VII. The companies can carry out CSR activities through their own foundations and trust or collaborating with NGOs or by pooling their CSR funds with another company. The Policy recognizes that CSR is not merely a compliance, but a commitment to support initiatives to improve the lives of under privileged.



### *CSR-the Harbinger for Empowerment*

Empowerment of the Marginalized is the improvement of their socio-economic status by developing and building capacities and improving quality of life. This is the key responsibility of the government, but corporate sector initiatives are required for scale, speed and creating best practices for others to emulate. Businesses concentrate on a particular community where they are located, so it is easier for them to understand the issues, challenges and the ensuing opportunities for the marginalized that can be garnered through CSR projects. India has experienced exclusive growth in the past. The century old baggage of exclusion will require time and effort to mainstream the marginalized. The inclusive growth mantra—Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas can be realized only by creating linkages in the development models of private and public sector. The State budget for people's welfare is insufficient to meet the increasing demands. Government is using its wherewithal by implementing various schemes for the empowerment of marginalized, but it cannot meet the entire spectrum of people's welfare in short time. Private sector participation is essential to meet the developmental goals of the marginalized. Sectors like education, livelihood



linkages or healthcare calls for huge financial mobilization for the betterment of the needy. As per the Human Development Report released by the United Nations Development Programme, India is placed 131 among 188 countries. Human Development Index is an average measure of basic human development achievements in a country. It is not only the financial acumen that is required to better this statistics, but 360 degree approach involving contribution from multiple stakeholders.

Government flagship programmes like Make in India, Start-up India, Skill India and Digital India can be promoted by the CSR projects. These programmes have a cascading effect in empowering the marginalized in many ways as these interventions make them more educated and skillful and generate massive job opportunities.

### ***Role of Corporate Sector via CSR route***

With the consolidation of CSR activities, many companies are creating community livelihood linkages by incorporating them into their supply chain processes. The foundation of new age CSR has set in. The CSR ecosystem is getting a boost as the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the UN in 2015 are becoming the pivotal areas for the corporate sector to act upon through CSR activities. The most efficient CSR activities ensure that while the company complies with legislation, their investments empower the marginalized communities. In Indian context, in the past, literacy was the key element in philanthropic models. In this new era, skill development and livelihood creation is the primary focus. Education has evolved beyond basic writing and reading competencies; it is the skills that matters. Strategic investments in skilling for the bottom line of the community can directly affect the bottom line of businesses.

According to World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey 2016, two most interconnected risks- profound social instability and structural

unemployment or under-employment account for 5 per cent of all interconnections. Knowledge of interconnections helps leaders prioritize areas for action and plan for contingencies. The Indian Industry captains are aware of such risks and many of them are dovetailing their CSR activities in these domains.

### ***CSR Activities for marginalized Sections***

Skilling and livelihood opportunities for the Differently Abled: The prime minister had said that persons with disability are endowed with extra qualities and are far more capable than it is believed. He suggested the term 'Divyang' for them. India has one of the largest disabled populations in the world. As per Census 2011 the percentage of disabled is 2.21 per cent and majority of them live in rural areas. Persons with disability are more vulnerable to exclusion from the socio-economic domains as they have poor access to infrastructure, education and skill development. In the past, projects for disabled persons were restricted in scale of operations only, but with inclusion of CSR projects for the disabled, companies are looking at the challenges of persons with disability in a holistic manner. Projects like providing literacy and vocational education and removing barriers for gaining access and employability are the strategies CSR projects for person with disability.

### ***Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Micro Enterprises:***

CSR projects facilitate livelihood in rural areas by creating job opportunities without migration through SHGs and micro enterprises. CSR projects can focus on providing market access for products and services and by facilitating micro finance. E-Commerce ventures can provide market linkages to Producers and artisans for online selling of their products. This can be done by mentoring and incubation support. Innovative CSR models in skills intervention for SHGs can increase their efficiency and outcomes.

***Elderly population:*** In India, besides increase



in the young population, there is a steady rise in the elderly population too which today is close to 100 million. The elderly population is growing at 3.8 per cent per annum, which constitutes almost 8 per cent of the entire population. By 2050, the size of the elderly population will increase to 240 million. The impediments of elderly are well known. Besides degenerative physical and mental morbidities, they suffer from functional limitations and limited financial means. The poor civic infrastructure adds to their problems thus posing a challenge for their healthcare, well being and housing needs. The new CSR amendment suggest “setting up old age homes, day care centres and such other facilities for senior citizens”. The inclusion of the CSR activities in the schedule VII supplements the Government’s efforts for the care of elderly.

**Slum Development:** Housing and employment are key factors for rising number of slums in urban areas. Slum population of India was estimated at 93 million in 2011. Inclusion of slum development in CSR activities is supplementing Government’s efforts to make cities slum free. Our country needs to solve the slum crisis before starting projects of ‘Smart Cities’. For sustained economic growth, India needs to create opportunity for the slum population to be gainfully employed. CSR projects aimed at slum development would have immense collateral benefits for the industry and urban poor.

### Conclusion

Business and thought leaders, apart from focusing

on topline and bottomline of their enterprises are also at the forefront of confronting human development challenges as it directly impacts their businesses. Corporates should integrate their CSR goals with organisational goals as this is a bright opportunity for them to become a conduit in the Nation’s development agenda. The CSR budget of approximately Rs.10,000-12,000 crore per annum is miniscule as compared to Government of India budget outlay for social sector development. For this, innovative CSR projects are needed that are economically viable, scalable and replicable in demographic context. Corporates can divert some CSR funding in R&D of CSR projects. The fundamental issues of social sector are problems of scale. These novel models can be offered to public sector to have a sustained impact. In this realm ‘corporate social innovations’ should go hand in hand with ‘corporate social responsibility’. Creating shared value through innovative models will have deep rooted societal impact that will mainstream the marginalised. Corporates create wealth which in turn translates into CSR budget. What is required is tapping of the enormous resource pool and the organisational capacity of the corporate sector to design viable and innovative CSR projects. The inclusive growth agenda foresees an enabling environment for all to enjoy a productive, healthy and creative life as development is conceived in terms of mass participation in the growth story of a nation. Strategic CSR projects for marginalised sections like minorities, dalit, adivasis women and unorganised workers can assume much significant role in their social development.



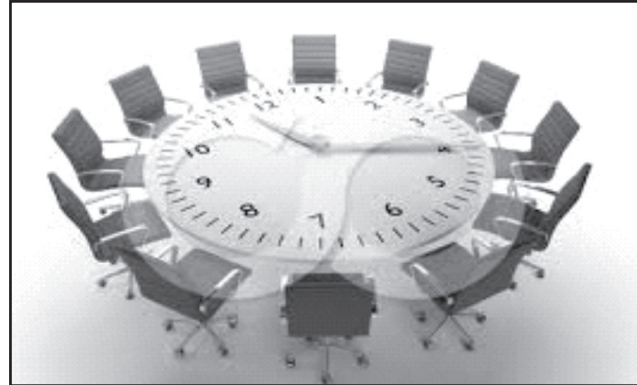
*\* Source: Yojana Magazine. The author is Sr. Secretary and HR Head at PHD Chamber of Commerce and industry, New Delhi with 18 years of experience in diverse initiatives in Value Creation and Strategy in the domain of Experience, Skill Development, CSR, Innovation and Startups. He is the member of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) for DSIR-A2K, Ministry of Science and Technology Government of India. He has also authored two books.*





## APPOINTMENTS

- Shri Sanjay Kumar Singh, IAS has been appointed as Chairman & Managing Director, Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation {IDCO}, Bhubaneswar vice Shri Sanjeev Chopra, IAS.
- Smt. D. Thara, IAS has been appointed as Vice Chairman & Managing Director, Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation {GIDC}, Gandhinagar vice Shri Manoj Aggarwal, IAS.
- Shri A. Babu, IAS has been appointed as Vice Chairman & Managing Director, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited {APIIC}, Vijayawada vice Shri J. Nivas, IAS
- Shri Shivaji R. Daund, IAS has been appointed as Managing Director, Maharashtra State Financial Corporation {MSFC}, Mumbai vice Shri Anand B. Kulkarni, IAS.
- Shri Prasanna Kumar Jena, IAS has been appointed as Managing Director, Odisha State Financial Corporation {OSFC}, Cuttack vice Shri Gagana Kumar Dhal, IAS.
- Shri S.K. Pradhan has been appointed as Managing Director, Sikkim Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd. {SIDICO}, Sikkim vice Shri S.R. Gyatso.



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## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dated : June 08, 2017

**Dear Editor,**

I have been a regular reader of bi-monthly Journal – “COSIDICI COURIER”. It is a very useful and informative magazine, especially for MSMEs and would not only help them understand the role of SFCs and SIIDCs but also bring about positive interaction between them which is a remarkable achievement.

Felicitations of the units at the yearly National Award Functions by COSIDICI gives a huge incentive to the industrial sector. I hope your Council will continue to play a vital role in development of industrial sector in the country thus giving a boost to the economy. COSIDICI renders very useful services to its Member Corporations by disseminating information and providing a common platform for exchange of views and ideas. These efforts help in achieving the overall objective of economic growth of the country.

I appreciate and compliment you and your team in bringing out such a useful Journal for the readers and extend my best wishes for all their endeavours.

With warm regards,



Sincerely,  
Sd/-

**( Salil Narang )**  
Ex-General Manager  
Investment Promotion Centre,  
Government of Haryana,  
370, Sector 21-C,  
Faridabad (Haryana)





## PROFILE OF MEMBER CORPORATIONS

### Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (DSI IDC)

Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (DSI IDC) has played a key role in propelling the development of Delhi by shaping up the Indian capital, a city of some 10 million people. Since it was established in February 1971, DSI IDC has projected, aided, counselled, assisted, financed and promoted projects to transform the face of Delhi.

DSI IDC is poised for huge responsibility as many big projects are at various stages of inception and/or execution. Important among these are :

- Knowledge Based Industrial Park (KBI) at Baprola
- Development of Built-up Factory Complex at Rani Khera
- Development of Housing for Urban Poor
- Construction of Hospital-cum-Medical Complex
- Development of DTC Bus Depot at I.P. Estate

#### **Corporate Social Responsibility**

The Corporation also supports various social causes of Delhi like the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board, Government of NCT of Delhi by providing Modern Fireproof Night Shelters for the homeless people of Delhi especially during the harsh winter. The Corporation provided monetary support of Rs.55,14,000/- and its engineers provided technical support to DUSIB for timely setting up of the Night Shelters.

#### **Narela Industrial Complex**

DSI IDC was declared a 'Land Development Agency' in 1978 for development of 612 acres of land at Narela. DSI IDC has completed the first phase of development of 1800 plots. The allotment of these plots has been made. This complex has been designed on modern line providing for adequate green spaces, shopping complexes, idle

parking, common effluent treatment plant etc. and it is an environmental friendly industrial complex. The construction of facility Centers, providing shops



and commercial spaces have already been completed. About 50,000 trees have been planted in the complex. An area of 10 acres covered under the central park is proposed to be developed as central plaza. All of the remaining land available in the estate, 70 acres of it is now proposed to be utilized for re-location of industries. There is another proposal for construction of a high-tech-estate for IT enabling services in an area of 50 acres available in the complex. The detailed marketing research analysis is being carried out in this direction.

#### **Support for Better Technology**

In order to improve the quality of life of the metropolis the industrial policy statement of Delhi Administration published in June, 82 has emphasized that heavy and hazardous industries should not be encouraged in Delhi. Consequently such industries may be set up in the National Capital of Delhi which are skill oriented, apply advanced technology, have low land-man ratio, are not obnoxious, need comparatively less power load and produce high value added items. In line with this policy the DSI IDC will lay emphasis on selection of trades and industries which will subserve the industrial development in U.T. of Delhi.

#### **Architectural Harmony**

In order to maintain aesthetic, and environmental harmony, the DSI IDC is in the process of evolving architectural modules for construction in various industrial sectors. The allottees will have to add here to these architectural controls. The blue-prints of the architectural design would be available from DSI IDC against fee. In case of failure to observe



these specifications and architectural controls, the DSIIDC reserves the right to cancel the allotment and resume possession of the allot.

### **DSIIDC Business Centre**

The Business centre of DSIIDC provides an ideal venue for conducting seminars, conferences, trainings and business meetings by government departments, banks, small-scale entrepreneurs, corporate houses and others in its highly spacious conference halls and board rooms. With its pleasing ambience, contemporary modern interior and rich decor the business centre is acclaimed by our valuable clients from across various sectors.

Located in the heart of Delhi, the Business Centre includes fully furnished and appropriately constructed conference halls and board rooms which are perfect for holding meetings, conferences and seminars at the most reasonable rates. The conference halls are spacious and comfortably functional to accommodate 30 to 80 guests. The rooms have recently been renovated with up to date interior amenities, air conditioning make and 24 hrs power back up to ensure successful meetings and events.

### **IT Projects**

Important Projects/Activities undertaken by the IT Division

- Maintaining of the Corporation's Website based on Content Management System (CMS)
- Providing Digital Signature Solutions to all Government Department under Govt. of NCT, Delhi
- Creating, Publishing, Opening and Evaluation of E-Tenders on NIC Platform
- Online receipt of Ground Rent Payments from Allottees under Relocation Scheme
- Managing following important Softwares developed for use by different Divisions of the Corporation's
- Project Progress System
- ◆ The Corporation has been given the mandate for executing large number of Civil

Projects/ development and infrastructure works by the Government.

- ◆ In order to monitor the progress of the ongoing projects on real time basis through an online mechanism, the On-line monitoring system of DSIIDC projects has been setup.
- Document Scanning Software
- ◆ Considering the multifarious growth of the Corporation, it is imperative that old records be minimized and kept for archival purpose.
- ◆ All Important records need to be kept in the digitized form.
- ◆ Creation of space for accommodating future need.
- ◆ Instant access and retrieval of old records.

### **Construction of Combined Effluent Treatment Plants**

With the growth of city of Delhi, the environmental concerns have assumed greater importance. Different industrial estate, house a large number of small and medium scale industrial units, in 1966, a PIL was filed in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Against Govt. of India requesting intervention of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for controlling industrial pollution in Delhi. The Hon'ble Court, concerned with the problem of environment, directed Govt. of Delhi to construct combined Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) to treat effluent of industrial units located in 28 different Industrial Estates of Delhi.

Delhi Pollution Control Committee entered into an agreement with National Environmental Research Institute (NEERI), to conduct a survey and suggest the measures to be adopted for treating industrial waste.

NEERI, in its report suggested establishment of 15 CETPs to cover 21 Industrial Estates of Delhi. On behalf of the Govt. of Delhi, Deptt. of Environment and Delhi pollution Control Committee are responsible to implement the directives of Hon'ble Supreme Court. On submission\request from Govt. of Delhi which was approved by Hon'ble Supreme Court. Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation was entrusted with the task of construction of these CETPs.



## DO YOU KNOW !

### Best Ways to Reduce Waste

- Bring reusable bags and containers when shopping, traveling, or packing lunches or leftovers.
- Choose products that are returnable, reusable, or refillable over single-use items.
- Avoid individually wrapped items, snack packs, and single-serve containers. Buy large containers of items or from bulk bins whenever practical.
- Be aware of double-packaging - some “bulk packages” are just individually wrapped items packaged yet again and sold as a bulk item.
- Purchase items such as dish soap and laundry detergents in concentrate forms.
- Compost food scraps and yard waste. Food and yard waste accounts for about 11 percent of the garbage thrown away in the Twin Cities metro area. Many types of food scraps, along with leaves and yard trimmings, can be combined in your backyard compost bin.
- Reduce the amount of unwanted mail you receive. The average resident in America receives over 30 pounds of junk mail per year.
- Shop at second-hand stores. You can find great used and unused clothes at low cost to you and the environment. Buy quality



clothing that won't wear out and can be handed down, whether to other people you know or on to a thrift store.

- Buy items made of recycled content, and use and reuse them as much as you can. For instance, use both sides of every page of a notebook before moving on to the next clean notebook. Use unneeded, printed on printer paper for a scratch pad.
- Also, remember that buying in bulk rather than individual packages will save you lots of money and reduce waste! Packaging makes up 30% of the weight and 50% of trash by volume. Buy juice, snacks, and other lunch items in bulk and use those reusable containers each day.



*Our is attitude created by our belief systems and thought process create our energy field of vibrations.*





## ECONOMIC SCENE

### **Exports up 8% at \$24 bn**

India's exports grew by 8.32% to \$24.01 billion in May, mainly on account of robust performance by sectors like petroleum, chemicals, engineering goods as well as gems and jewellery. Imports too jumped 33.09% to \$37.85 billion last month from \$28.44 billion in May 2016, according to the data released by the Commerce Ministry. A huge jump in gold imports pushed up the trade deficit to \$13.84 billion during the month under review from \$6.27 billion a year ago. This was its highest in two-and-a-half years. The imports of the precious metal rose 3-fold to \$4.95 billion in May compared to \$1.47 billion in the same month last year. Exports in April-May increased by 13.83% to \$48.64 billion. Imports during the period was up by 40.63%. Merchandise exports for May came in at \$24.01 billion, up 8.32% from a year ago. Goods imports for the month were \$37.86 billion, a gain of 33.09% from the same period last year, data from the commerce and industry ministry showed.

### **Forex exchange reserves now \$372.7b**

India's foreign exchange reserves reached a record \$372.7 billion for the week ended April 28, rising almost \$1.6 billion in one week, data released by the Reserve Bank of India shows. The previous high was at \$371.2 billion reported on September 9 last year. India is now the eighth largest holder of foreign exchange reserves in the world, just ahead of Brazil and South Korea. The country's foreign exchange reserves have been soaring in recent weeks even as the Central Bank tried to neutralize strong inflows of foreign funds into Indian markets that pushed up the rupee's valuation.

MSS is a liquidity management tool that helps the Central Bank suck excessive liquidity out of the system through issuance of securities like treasury bills on behalf of the government. The regulator is also using OMO (Open Market Operations) to manage liquidity as the proposed SDF (Standard Deposit Facility) is yet to become a reality. OMO is an instrument of buying and selling of government



securities in the open market in order to control the amount of cash in the banking system.

Market sources said that while the inflows have been extremely strong over the last few months, causing excessive liquidity in the economy, latest numbers show a moderation in investments in the debt market. "There will be some correction in the market as valuations are currently looking stretched". According to data from National Securities Depository Ltd (NSDL), depository for the equity market in the country, foreign investors pumped in Rs. 40,345 crore into Indian equities and Rs. 50,538 crore into the debt market in 2017 till May.

### **GST Council Freezes Rates for Goods**

The goods and services tax (GST), which is set to be rolled out on July 1, is likely to have a benign effect on household budgets with finance minister Shri Arun Jaitley declaring that its impact "will not be inflationary" and in some instances, prices are even likely to drop. Daily consumption items such as milk, fruit and vegetables, jaggery or gur, foodgrain and cereals have been exempted from tax while others such as sugar, tea, coffee, edible oil, mithai, and newsprint have been placed in the lowest slab of 5%. Luxury cars will attract 28% GST plus a cess of 15%, while small petrol cars will face 28% plus 1% cess, and diesel small cars 28% tax plus 3% cess. Consumer durables, which face a total tax of about 32% now, will be in the 28% slab.

"Tax incidence on none of the commodities will go up and in fact there is a reduction in case of many as tax on tax has gone". A number of items that faced 30-31% tax now have been placed in the 28% and 18% slabs."



Revenue secretary Shri Hasmukh Adhia said 81% of the goods will attract tax equal to or lower than 18%. “Of the 1,211 items at the four digit harmonised system of nomenclature, 7% have been exempted, 14% will attract 5% (tax), 17% will face 12%, 43% (will face) 18% and 19% will face 28%”. All chemicals and intermediate goods will be in the 18% slab.

**Services exports flat at \$12.9 bn in April: RBI**

India’s services exports were almost flat at Rs. 12.90 billion in April compared to Rs.12.91 billion in the same month last year. Services import was marginally up at Rs.7.22 billion in the month under review against \$7.18 billion a year ago, according to the RBI data released on June 15, 2017.

In the fiscal ended March 2017, the country’s total

services export grew 3.4% year-on-year to \$60.68 billion. Services import — against which payments were done by India — was up by 11.4% to \$95.47 billion in the previous Financial Year.

**Export from SEZs up 12% to Rs.5.24 lakh cr**

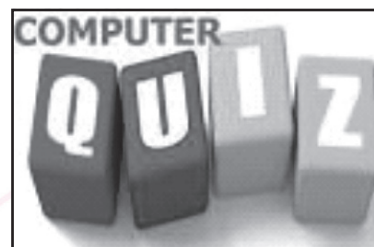
Exports from special economic zones (SEZs) grew by about 12 per cent to Rs.5.24 lakh crore in Financial Year 2017, according to data of the commerce ministry. The shipments from these zones in FY16 were aggregated at Rs.4.68 lakh crore. The country’s overall exports recorded a growth of 16.23 per cent in rupee terms. Industry experts stated that taking into account the figures, the government should take some steps to further boost exports from SEZs.



**QUESTIONS OF CYBERQUIZ ~ 66**

Q.1 During the height of the Industrial Revolution, the United States was receiving waves of new immigrants. The U.S. Census Bureau was not able to count the ever expanding population with its then existing methods. The Bureau sponsored a contest to find a more efficient means of tabulating census data. Who was the winner of this contest ?

- [a] Herman Hollerith; [b] Dr. Alexander Dey; [c] Charles F. Flint; [d] Thomas j. Watson, Sr.



Q.2 During the 1992 US election, this vice-presidential candidate promised to develop “information superhighway”. Who is he ?

- [a] Albert Arnold Gore, Jr.; [b] Richard Bruce “Dick” Cheney; [c] James Danforth Quayle; [d] George Herbert Walker Bush.

Q.3 Cybernetics is the study of control or regulation mechanisms in human beings and machine systems, including computers. Which scientist popularised the term in his 1948 book Cybernetics or Control and Communication in the Animal and the Machine ?

- [a] Arthur C. Clarke; [b] Norbert Wiener; [c] Alan Turing; [d] Bertrand Russell.

Q.4 This IT industry stalwart of Indian origin donated \$ 20 million to establish a center at MIT dedicated to leading-edge research and to support undergraduate engineering education. Who is he ?

- [a] Sabeer Bhatia; [b] Gururaj “Desh” Deshpande; [c] Vinod Khosla; [d] Vinod Gupta.

Q.5 He developed an affordable workstation for engineers and scientists using off-the-shelf components in 1981. Next year, he co-founded what is now a well-known company with two of his fellow Stanford MBA students. Name him.

- [a] Vinod Khosla; [b] Vinod Gupta; [c] Scott McNeally; [d] Andreas bechtolsheim.

**For Answer See Page No. 23**



## SUCCESS STORIES OF KSFC ASSISTED UNITS

### **M/s Sunishka Solar 1MW Solar Power Generation Unit**

Sri Basavarajaiah Prop. M/s Sunishka Solar has established 1MW capacity solar power generation unit in Ramanagar district, with financial assistance of Rs.600.00 lakhs from KSFC under 4% Interest Subsidy Scheme for SC Entrepreneurs. The promoter Sri Basavarajaiah is a graduate in Electronic Engineering and an MBA {Marketing}. He is assisted by his son Sri Chandrachud Basavaraj.



Sri Basavarajaiah has held various positions in BEL, a public sector enterprises for more than 34 years and retired as Director in the year 2006. He is a life member of Broadcast Engineer Society, Member of National Institute of Quality and Reliability and a Member of Indian Institute of Material Management. Subsequent to his retirement from BEL, he is associated with: M/s. Amogha Consultancy Services as partner engaged in providing consultancy in the area of management, technology and training. He is one of the trustees in M/s. Jayashree Education Trust, Kanakapura, a Charitable Trust which runs a public school.

### **M/s Amba Glass Industries, Ramanagar**

Ms. Hemavathi H S Proprietor of M/s Amba Glass Industries, Harohalli Industrial Area. Initially, Ms. Hemavathi was the employee of M/s Mysore Mineral Ltd., Bangalore. Later on, she had taken VRS at the age of 57 with intention to become entrepreneur. Thereafter, she took training in decorative glass design. In the mean time she got allotted a quarter acre land in Harohalli Industrial Area by KIADB. She invested all her VRS amount on KIADB land. Subsequently, in October 2012 she got a term loan of Rs.15.00 lakhs towards construction of building and acquiring of plant and machinery from KSFC. After implementation of the project, she started to supply designer glass products to individual households, hospitals, hotels. Due to good orders and demand for products, term loan of Rs.10.00 lakhs was sanctioned towards expansion of the unit in 2016. Today, Ms. Hemavathi provides employment to 10 people in her unit and also training to needy people. She has achieved a turnover of Rs. 1.00 crore during FY 2016-17. KSFC has extended total term loan of Rs.25.00 lakhs under 4% Interest Subsidy Scheme for SC/ST Entrepreneurs to Ms. Hemavathi to fulfill her dream. KSFC takes pride in success of this women entrepreneur.

■■■





## MEMBER CORPORATIONS ~ THEIR ACTIVITIES

### *EDC Goa*

#### **EDC hosts the 2nd edition of Chief Minister's Startup Challenge 2017**

During the year 2016, EDC Ltd. had conducted a competition among technology startups which was very successful. The first prize winner received equity investment of Rs.3 crore from a private investor on the basis of the Chief Minister's Technology Startup Award given by EDC.

With this background of success, EDC went ahead with a similar competition during the year 2017 in general category of startups. The Startup Challenge 2017 competition received applications from 38 participants. In order to broaden the awareness of the competition, EDC collaborated with the Goa State Innovation Council, Government of Goa and the event was organized in association with Don Bosco College of Engineering, Fatorda.

The first three winners will be awarded, Rs.5 lakh, Rs.2 lakh and Rs.1 lakh respectively. The first prize winner will be also awarded the 'Chief Ministers' Startup Challenge, 2017 Award'. The prize money is contributed by EDC and Goa State Innovation Council, Government of Goa.

The concept of Chief Minister's Startup Challenge was conceived by Shri Santosh R. Kenkre, Vice Chairman, EDC and taken forward in the right direction by Shri Arvind Ghatkar, Managing Director, EDC with the assistance of Shri B. S. Borkar, Dy. General Manager, EDC.

### *HSI IDC*

#### **HSI IDC to build fire stations to boost security**

Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSI IDC) will construct



police and fire stations at its various industrial estates to boost security. HSI IDC Managing Director, Shri Raja Sekhar Vundru said it would construct four new police stations at IMT Rohtak, Faridabad, Manesar and Barhi and two police posts in Bahadurgarh and Barwala. These would cost Rs.18.34 crore. He said the Corporation would also construct 10 fire stations. Four fire stations at Manesar, Bawal, Rohtak and Faridabad would have provisions of four bays with office rooms, residential facilities, pumps, underground reservoirs and diesel generator sets. Another six fire stations would be constructed in Phase- II at Rai, Barhi, Manakpur, Saha, Bahadurgarh and Barwala. The Corporation has already requested the Urban Local Bodies Department to arrange fire tenders along with other equipment and staff for these fire stations in order to make them operational.

#### ***HSI IDC, Paytm sign pact to encourage digital payments***

HSI IDC and mobile payment platform Paytm signed a pact aimed at encouraging digital transactions in the State on February 23, 2017. A memorandum of understanding was signed by the then HSI IDC, Managing Director, Shri Sudhir Rajpal and Paytm CFO, Shri Madhur Deora. Paytm will develop and promote 1,000 entrepreneurs in the state who would take Paytm



services to the last mile. It will provide banking services in villages of Haryana to promote financial inclusion and would assist in bringing financial products to farmers, small traders and others in rural areas. It will also collaborate with various departments to provide online payment services to the citizens (government to citizens- G2C) such as electricity bill, gas bill. It will partner with the state government to achieve the objective of 'Digital India' and would explore potential of sharing its technical and financial expertise to support the digitisation of various schemes across departments. Shri Sudhir Rajpal said the MoU would be a step forward in the endeavor of the state government to encourage digital transactions in the State. Under the MoU, Paytm would facilitate collateral free loans for MSMEs based on their transaction history on Paytm. It will collaborate with HSIIDC to establish a Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Haryana and would provide manpower for training and skill development. Also,

Paytm would provide employment to 200 persons in industrially backward areas of the State. Paytm has initiated the necessary study for identifying a district in the state to launch its pilot initiative for training the local people as associates and entrepreneurs and designated a team under a senior executive to take the initiative forward. HSIIDC has a plan to undertake the annuity distribution numbering about 75,000 through the Paytm platform as a pilot initiative.

### **KSIIIDC**

#### **Devanahalli Business Park**

KSIIIDC plans to develop Devanahalli Business Park in 413 acres of land owned by it adjoining the Bengaluru International Airport. The park will be developed in an area of about 300 acres on BOT basis through the private sector on behalf of the Government.



*When we are in conflict, the one factor which will decide whether we damage the relationship or heal it is OUR ATTITUDE. The people for whom we create beautiful thoughts, our relationship with them will be in harmony.*

*If we are unable to accept the behaviour of one person, and we react, it depletes our energy. Conflict in one relationship depletes our power and this depletion has an adverse effect on other relationships.*



## ALL INDIA INSTITUTIONS

### *RBI, IBA to Select Cases for Resolution of NPAs*

The government amended the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 in May 2017, through an ordinance that has empowered RBI to issue directions to banks for resolution of stressed assets. Through the ordinance, the government has inserted Section 35 AA in the Act, under which the central government may by order authorise RBI to issue directions to banking companies to initiate insolvency resolution following defaults. Through this authorisation, RBI can issue more guidelines to make NPA resolution process more effective.

RBI made substantial changes in the norms for dealing with stressed loans and warned banks they will be penalised for missing NPA resolution timelines. Also, banks' consent for action against borrowers in consideration arrangement was brought down to 60 per cent from the earlier level of 75 per cent.

The RBI will identify cases of bad debt to be taken up for resolution under the new non-performing assets (NPA) ordinance in consultation with Indian Banks' Association (IBA). The government has no intention to get into individual cases and it has already given authorisation to the banking sector regulator. "Those cases which have been already examined by joint lenders' forum (JLF) but not reached logic conclusion after that will be looked at". "Such cases would be taken up by RBI and the regulator can direct banks for resolution." IBA and corporate debt restructuring cell already have information about such NPA cases.

### *Action Plan to implement the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017*

The Reserve Bank, in a release issued on May



22, 2017, outlined the steps taken and those on the anvil post the promulgation of the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017.

The amendments to the BR Act 1949, introduced through the Ordinance, and the notification issued thereafter by the Central Government, empower the Reserve Bank to issue directions to any banking company or banking companies to initiate insolvency resolution process in respect of a default, under the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC). It also enables the Reserve Bank to issue directions with respect to stressed assets and specify one or more authorities or committees with such members as the Bank may appoint or approve for appointment to advise banking companies on resolution of stressed assets.

Immediately upon the promulgation of the Ordinance, the Reserve Bank issued a directive bringing the following changes to the existing regulations on dealing with stressed assets :

- It was clarified that a corrective action plan





could include flexible restructuring, Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) and Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets(S4A).

- With a view to facilitating decision making in the Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF), consent required for approval of a proposal was changed to 60 per cent by value instead of 75 per cent earlier, while keeping that by number at 50 per cent.
- Banks who were in the minority on the proposal approved by the JLF are required to either exit by complying with the substitution rules within the stipulated time or adhere to the decision of the JLF
- Participating banks have been mandated to implement the decision of JLF without any additional conditionality.
- The Boards of banks were advised to empower their executives to implement JLF decisions without further reference to them.

### **Non - Banking Regulation**

#### Requirement of NOF for ARCs

Keeping in view the greater role envisaged for Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) in

resolving stressed assets as also the recent regulatory changes governing sale of stressed assets by banks to ARCs, the Reserve Bank on April 28, 2017 decided to fix the minimum Net Owned Fund (NOF) requirement for ARCs at Rs. 100 crore on an ongoing basis. NOF shall be arrived at by reducing from Owned Fund (OF), the amounts representing Investments of the ARC in shares of –

- its subsidiaries;
- companies in the same group;
- all other ARCs; and
- The book value of debentures, bonds, outstanding loans and advances made to, and deposits with, -
- subsidiaries of the ARC; and
- companies in the same group, to the extent such amount exceeds 10 per cent of the OF.

All the ARCs which are already registered with the Reserve Bank as on April 28, 2017 and not having the revised minimum NOF as on date shall achieve a minimum NOF of Rs.100 crore latest by March 31, 2019. ARCs shall submit a certificate from their Statutory Auditors periodically as evidence of compliance thereof.



*In a conflict there is an exchange of negative energy so  
focus on sending pure energy of good wishes.  
This will heal everyone.*



## NEWS FROM STATES

### ANDHRA PRADESH

#### *Andhra Pradesh's new capital Amaravati*

Amaravati is being built as the capital city of Andhra Pradesh. Some of the innovative features being introduced in the new city are navigation canals around the city and connecting an island in the river Krishna. The city is being built on a 217 sq km open field in Guntur district. It is designed to have 51% of green spaces and 10% of water bodies, with a plan to house some of the most iconic buildings there. The city is being modelled on Singapore, with the masterplan being prepared by two Singapore government-appointed consultants. Other international consultants and architects will then be roped in to give it an international flavour.

On the ground, what is now seen in Amaravati is the interim secretariat building, housing the temporary assembly, in a 49 acre area, with major arterial roads being constructed all around. According to the timeline of the Rs 58,000 crore project, the city will be populated and functional only by the end of its second phase, in 2024, when most of the buildings, luxury hotels, universities and the central business district will be operational. The third and final phase is scheduled to be completed by 2029.

### HARYANA

#### *Centre spending Rs.50000 cr on infra projects in Haryana*

Union Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari said that the Central Government is spending Rs.50,000 crore on various projects in Haryana to further improve road infrastructure in the State. The foundation stone of the Pinjore bypass project from National Highway-22 to 21A was laid in Panchkula district.



The length of the national highways in the state would be doubled as the Union Government has fast-tracked the decision-making process for all infrastructure projects. Three new underpasses on NH-22 in Panchkula at a cost of Rs.170 crore would also be built.

Shri Gadkari announced construction of an elevated flyover that would be built on NH-2 (Delhi-Agra) from Agra Chowk to Delhi Chowk in Palwal town, Sohna bypass on NH-71B, eastern bypass for Karnal subject to the condition that 50 per cent land cost will be shared by State. The Khangsara-Kala Amb stretch was declared as National Highway as well as four-laning of the road from Yamunanagar to Paonta Sahib.

Shri Gadkari urged the state government to help in land acquisition for the Delhi-Yamunanagar Expressway which would link Haryana, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh. This will boost tourism and generate employment opportunities. With a view to bringing down the pollution level, the Union Government will promote electric taxis in Haryana. 65 per cent work on the Eastern Peripheral Expressway, which was being constructed at a cost of Rs 12,000 crore, had already been completed.

### ASSAM

#### *871 km of the Brahmaputra in Assam to be dredged*



In a bid to further give a boost to development in Assam, a total of 871 km of the mighty Brahmaputra in Assam will be dredged. A survey of 300 km of the Brahmaputra has been completed so far by the state PWD department for dredging of the river. Dredging will bring opportunities to Assam as the state will get access to Chittagong port in Bangladesh benefiting 54 lakh people in the state involved in the water transport system, besides tourism getting a boost through improved water transport system.

Water taxi service will be introduced in Guwahati this year and the World Bank has sanctioned Rs.1000 crore for the development of Inland water transport in Assam. An expressway will be constructed along the river after dredging.

Dredging would primarily emphasize on erosion control, sediment management, and flood control and the whole process would be carried out in line with the hydrological character of the Brahmaputra. Considering the annual silt load of Brahmaputra, water carrying capacity of the river has been reduced to an extent causing floods in the state when there was incessant rains.

But, in cases where engineering science needs to be applied, dredging becomes important as without the application of dredging one will not be able to channelize the construction of the requisite edifices properly. Only by making adequate and correct usage of dredging tools and by dredging the right amount of underwater silt and compositions good constructions is possible.

## **KERALA**

### ***Two mega food parks in Kerala***

Kerala is investing in two mega food parks (MFPs) to the tune of Rs.250 crore. The Centre's financial support in the two MFPs in Alapuzha and Palakkad is Rs.50 crore each.

"Each MFP would leverage an additional investment of about Rs.250 crore in 25 to 30 food processing units in the park and generate a turnover of about Rs.450 to Rs.500 crore annually," Ms. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Union Minister of food processing industries said, laying the foundation stone for the Palakkad park with Kerala chief minister Shri Pinarayi Vijayan.

The two parks are envisaged to create 10,000 jobs and benefit at least about 50,000 farmers. The Kerala government's two industrial infrastructure arms KSIDC and KINFRA have initiated the implementation for the two mega-parks at Alapuzha and Palakkad, drawing on the central assistance through MFP scheme. Both Parks will have common administrative building for office.

"The present traditional methods in farm sector value-addition would give way to modern techniques". KSIDC is setting up the MFP at Alappuzha on 68.18 acre, investing Rs.129.15 crore. At Central Processing Centre (CPC) of this Mega Food Park, KSIDC has charted out facilities like cold storage of 3,000 MT capacity, deep freeze unit of 3,000 MT, de-boning and canning unit of 50 tonnes per day, warehouse of 1,000 MT and other food processing facilities.

## **MAHARASHTRA**

### ***Maharashtra to use idle land to fund infra projects***

The Maharashtra government has started the process of identifying land parcels that will be housed in MAHAINFRA, a special purpose vehicle (SPV), Shri Sudhir Mungantiwar, state finance minister, said. The land, lying idle with various state departments, will subsequently be securitised to raise resources for big-ticket infrastructure projects. MAHAINFRA is expected to be registered as a company in the next couple





of months. The government is also exploring the possibility of converting MAHAINFRA into a non-banking financial company (NBFC) on the lines of Gujarat State Financial Services.

The state is looking to spend an estimated Rs.1 lakh crore on infra projects in the next five years. The Maharashtra budget for 2017-18 had proposed institutionalising an infrastructure fund via an SPV. The SPV will aggregate land, unlikely to be used in the near future. Securitisation of the land will aid in raising funds through low-cost loans or bonds or investments from large investors with long-term horizons like national or international pension and insurance funds.

“Growth in FY18 expenditure is budgeted to slow to be 6%. Own revenue growth is to pick up from 10% year-on-year in FY17 to 13%, but central transfers are to slow, and the fiscal deficit ratio is to fall from 2% in FY17 (ex-UDAY) to 1.5%,” it noted. The state is focusing on the growth of infrastructure, and it is tapping extra-budgetary resources for infrastructure development, like the proposal to set up MAHAINFRA. “Even otherwise, Rs.3,500 crore in the budget is to drive Rs.30,000

crore under HAM (hybrid-annuity model) for 10,000 kilometre of state highways. Similarly, the above Rs.1 trillion planned for various metro projects has a large extra-budgetary component, for e.g., Mumbai Line 3 (Rs.23,100 crore) is to get 57% from JICA”.

## **RAJASTHAN**

### ***Drought-hit Rajasthan to get Rs.588 crore***

The Centre sanctioned Rs.588 crore as relief to drought-affected Rajasthan in May. The Committee approved the assistance from the National Disaster Relief Fund in respect of Rajasthan to the tune of Rs.588.34 crore in the wake of drought of 2016-17.

## **MADHYA PRADESH**

### ***MP is first state to shift to Jan-Dec fiscal Format***

Madhya Pradesh became the first state to announce shifting of its financial year format to January-December from the present April-March cycle. A decision to this effect was taken during the state cabinet meeting held on May 02, 2017.



*Even if we do not approve of someone's behavior, let us not criticize them in our mind. Even if our sansakars do not match, we can still be in harmony with them, only by taking care that we are not thinking negative about them.*



## MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

### *Rs.100-crore fund to help MSMEs meet tech compliance*

The government has set aside Rs.100 crore to help micro, small and medium-scale enterprises (MSMEs) tide over the goods and services tax (GST) compliance issues. The cash would not be transferred to the companies but would be used to set up help desks, awareness camps and such infrastructure that the MSMEs can utilise to solve their technology problems related to compliance, a senior MSME ministry official said. The government has announced the GST rates for a large number of items under four slabs. These include the government's decision to reduce the tax exemption limit for small-scale industry units from Rs.20 lakh to Rs.1.5 crore, as well as the phase-out of central value added tax credit from September. Currently, the government recognises micro enterprises as those with less than Rs.25-lakh investment in plant and machinery. Small and medium enterprises are those with similar investments less than Rs.5 crore and Rs.10 crore, respectively. The provision introducing taxation of stock transfers had invited opposition from MSMEs who had complained this would stretch their meagre working capital even further.

### *Potential of MSMEs' e-commerce exports at \$26bn by 2020: Report*

The estimated potential for business to consumer (B2C) e-commerce exports from the country is \$26 billion, of which \$2 billion can be achieved by 2020 from 16 product categories. The report, jointly released by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) and the Federation of Indian



Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), allows Indian MSMEs to explore prospects in B2C e-commerce retail export. "Online international trade is flourishing and given the increasing accessibility to Internet and the focus of the government on digital drive, MSMEs can benefit directly from this opportunity".

Online retail has seen exponential growth globally over the past two decades, and has picked up in the country in recent years. The e-commerce spend in the country still accounts for less than 2% of the total retail spending, compared to 10-13% in developed countries. The segment has become a key driver to create new markets in previously unreachable geographies.

According to the report, bandwidth and network restrictions, lack of availability of skilled workforce, privacy and security concerns and inaccessibility to finance are some of the reasons that are dissuading Indian MSMEs from adopting modern retail practices. It highlighted the need for the government to recognise e-commerce retail exports as an industry and work towards removing regulatory barriers, including reviewing the foreign trade policy and simplifying customs duty procedures.



**Clarity on work share for MSMEs expected at CCS meet today**

The 'strategic partnership' (SP) model, which was approved by the Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) in May 2017, does not address the issue of work share for the MSMEs.

In the developed defence markets, including the US and Europe, MSMEs contribute more than 50% in the value chain of any military platform. The past experiences with defence PSUs, including the ordinance Factory Board, Hindustan Aeronautics and the shipyards, have shown very little work being outsourced. This may be one of the reasons why the Tier I, II & III chains have

failed to develop in spite of the DPSUs being in the defence production for the last 50 years.

Some of the broad contours cleared so far include: One SP, One Group; there will be financial gates, technology gates; process expected to be kept simple to avoid any subjectivity. One of the key factors in the SP model would be the level and depth of Transfer of Technology (ToT). "The involvement of the Indian private sector as strategic partners in hi-tech defence manufacturing will germinate the requisite growth shoots for 'Make in India' in defence and aerospace manufacturing."



## ANSWERS OF CYBERQUIZ ~ 66

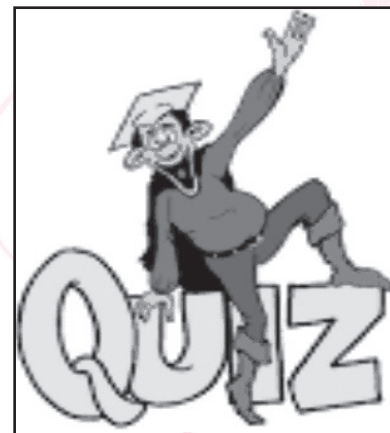
1[a] Herman Hollerith : Hollerith was son of a German immigrant and Census Bureau statistician. His Punch Card Tabulating Machine used an electric current to sense holes in punched cards and keep a running total of data.

2[a] Albert Arnold Gore, Jr. : Al Gore is a former US Vice President. He coined the expression "Information superhighway" to describe the Internet.

3[b] Norbert Wiener : The Wiener crater on the far side of the Moon has been named in his honour.

4[b] Gururaj "Desh" Deshpande : The name of the center is Deshpande Center for Technological Innovation.

5[d] Andress Bechtolsheim : The other two co-founders are Vinod Khosla and Scott McNeally.





## HEALTH CARE !

### TOP 6 ANTI INFLAMMATORY SPICES TO RELIEVE INFLAMMATION BY: JOSEF BICHLER

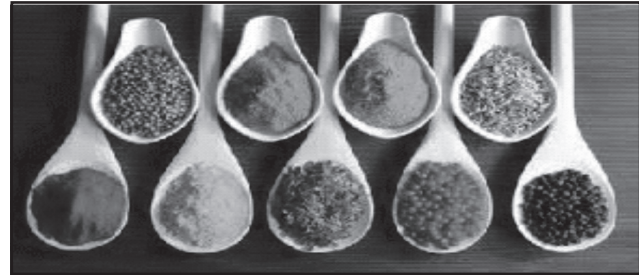
Inflammation is an immune response of the body which helps in the healing process. But, there also comes a time when it can get out of control and damage the body. Words that end in “-itis” indicate inflammatory problems. Inflammation can produce even the most chronic diseases which include cancer. You can be experiencing these conditions and may feel that it is inevitable and unavoidable, but it is. There are many anti-inflammatory spices that are used in your everyday life. You may have been using these spices all along but do not know that they work against inflammation.

Before going through the anti-inflammatory spices, it is best to know that foods high in sugar and saturated fat are great contributors to inflammation. They can cause the immune system to become out of control which can lead to blood vessel damages, joint pain, and fatigue. Removing these from your diet is the first step to reduce joint pain, arthritis and other inflammatory problems.

Now, let us go through the different anti-inflammatory spices that will start you off in an inflammatory free road. Just a teaspoon of these herbs and spices can help your body control the levels of inflammation to reduce the risk of chronic illnesses.

**Turmeric** - This is the yellow color of curry. It is greatly used in Asian and Indian cooking. Turmeric is proven to reduce inflammatory disorders such as arthritis and tendonitis. It works to turn off the protein which triggers the immune system's inflammation process. The full benefit may take two months to develop.

**Ginger** - It is side-by-side with turmeric on the top of the anti-inflammatory spices list. It is also widely used for cooking in Asia. Ginger has been seen to reduce inflammation in the intestines. It is easy to use, you can grate, chop or slice it - there is also dry ginger which is excellent in treating inflammatory problems.



**Basil** - A fragrant herb that is commonly used in salads and pasta sauces. Basil can inhibit the enzymes that are blocked by anti-inflammatory medications. It can stop bacteria that cause inflammation. But, be safe when eating basil because an overdose can be a cause of other illnesses.

**Cinnamon** - This spice is used everywhere - it can be added to bread, brownies, cakes, and coffee. It does not just enhance the flavor, it also fights bacteria and reduces inflammation in the body. Large doses of anything can pose risks, so eat it in moderation.

**Cayenne** - With its spicy flavor, the 5th one in our anti-inflammatory spices can help in treating your inflammatory problems. It is packed with vitamin B-complex, calcium, potassium and vitamin C. It has capsaicin which decreases inflammation inhibiting a substance that is involved in the body's immune response.

**Nutmeg** - Being native to India, nutmeg has been used as a medicinal spice since the 16th century. It has the ability to destroy pathogens that can cause chronic diseases in your body. Nutmeg is commonly used as ointment to soothe pain in muscles and joints.

The top 6 anti-inflammatory spices we have should be taken in moderation and with a healthy diet. Reduce eating fatty food and foods that are high in sugar. Remove the thinking that inflammation is just an anti-aging process; it could be reduced by using these essential spices and eating a healthy diet.

