

COSIDICI COURIER

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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.



FROM THE DESK OF THE EDITOR

DIGITAL INDIA INITIATIVE

In order to create a participative, transparent and responsive Government, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the much ambitious 'Digital India' programme on July 1, 2015. Digital India is an umbrella programme that covers multiple Government Ministries and Departments. It weaves together a large number of ideas and thoughts into a single, comprehensive vision so that each of them can be implemented as part of a larger goal. Each individual element stands on its own, but is also part of the larger picture. Digital India is to be implemented by the entire Government with overall coordination being done by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology. Digital India aims to provide the much needed thrust to the nine pillars of growth areas, namely Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology, e-Kranti - Electronic Delivery of Services, Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing, IT for Jobs and Early Harvest Programmes. Each of these areas is a complex programme in itself and cuts across multiple Ministries and Departments.

Digital India Initiative :

With the launch of Digital India programme, the Government is taking a big step forward and giving a strong impetus for furtherance of e-Governance. The existing/ongoing e-Governance initiatives would be revamped to align them with the principles of Digital India. The programme includes projects that aim to ensure that Government services are available to citizens electronically and people get benefit of the latest information and communication technology. This mandated delivery of Government services electronically would also bring in public accountability.

The 3 major goals of the programme are :

- to create a digital infrastructure as a utility to

every Indian citizen - includes providing high-speed internet, mobile phone and bank account enabling participation in digital & financial space, shareable private space on a public cloud, and creating a safe and secure cyber space.



V.S. RATHORE
Secretary General, COSIDICI

- to take digital literacy to the next level with focus on finding ways to encourage people to opt for cashless financial transactions.
- a seamless integration across departments/jurisdictions, ensuring availability of services in real time from online and mobile platforms.

It includes various schemes worth over Rs.1 lakh crore like Digital Locker, e-education, e-health, e-sign and national scholarship portal. BharatNet in 11 states and Next Generation Network (NGN). The Ministry of Communications and IT is the nodal agency to implement the programme. Vision Of Digital India Digital is Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen, Governance & Services on Demand Digital Empowerment of Citizens.

Projects & Products :

Given below are some of the projects and products that have been launched, or are ready for deployment, as part of the Digital India initiative:

- Digital locker system to minimise usage of physical documents and enable their e-sharing via registered repositories.
- MyGov.in as an online platform to engage citizens in governance through a "Discuss, Do and Disseminate" approach.



- e-Hospital system for important healthcare services such as online registration, fee payment, fixing doctors' appointments, online diagnostics and checking blood availability online.
- Digitise India Platform for large-scale digitisation of records in the country to facilitate efficient delivery of services to the citizens.
- National Scholarship Portal for beneficiaries from submission of application to verification, sanction and disbursal.
- BSNL's Next Generation Network to replace 30-year old telephone exchanges to manage all types of services like voice, data, multimedia and other types of communication services.
- Electronics Development Fund to promote innovation, research and product development to create a resource pool within the country as also a self-sustaining eco-system of venture funds.
- Centre of Excellence on Internet on Things (IoT) as a joint initiative of the government agencies and private institutions such as Nasscom.
- To connect all schools with broadband and free wifi.
- Swachh Bharat Mission Mobile app to generate more awareness about the cleanliness campaign among the people



and connect them with various programmes related to the Swachh Bharat Mission.

Conclusion :

The Digital India vision would promote inclusive growth that covers electronic services, products, devices, manufacturing and job opportunities. Digital infrastructure will focus on providing high speed and secure Internet Services. Governance and services on demand will stress on integrating services across departments and jurisdictions and making services available in real time for both online and mobile platform. The vision of Digital India is to transform the country into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The large spectrum of products and services required for this ambitious programme would open up immense opportunities for the MSME sector to enter into new areas and play the role of an active partner in the Digital India revolution.

Vikram Singh

(V.S. RATHORE)



To replenish mental energies – pack up your mind about work once the task is done; deal only with that what is happening in the present and keep other things aside mentally; look at your life with higher perspective and avoid multi-tasking.



MUDRA BANK

The Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank or MUDRA Bank, which was launched on April 8, 2015 has already advanced over Rs.24,000 crore to over 3.7 million micro enterprises and the advances are expected to cross Rs.1.2 lakh crore by the end of the current financial year, with over 12.5 million borrowers. By the yardsticks of even the most efficient organisations, this is a phenomenal achievement; by the standards of India's public institutions, even the well-run ones, this seems to be a creditable record, matching the pace at which bank accounts were opened under the Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana. Over time, evaluation studies of both programmes will provide a better understanding of both how such rapid scaling up was achieved and what kind of impact it has had. Meanwhile, it is useful to look at the opportunities and challenges faced by this organisation as it deals with its mandate of universalising access to credit among micro enterprises.

MUDRA Bank is currently set up as a subsidiary of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (Sidbi), which itself was hived off from the then Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to deal with its small business portfolio. The model that IDBI and Sidbi primarily followed was a refinancing model; state-level institutions, like state finance corporations, extended loans to these enterprises and these were then refinanced by the apex institutions. Over time, the state-level architecture withered and, at present, is virtually defunct. This effectively shut down the main channel of funding for the national institutions; the little that they could do through direct lending and refinancing banks kept them afloat. Along the way, IDBI morphed into a universal bank, while Sidbi remains but, some might say, a pale shadow of its former self.



This is not to deny in any way the importance of a refinancing institution. In many situations, it is an essential component of a robust financial framework. It provides liquidity and can help shape lending policies and risk management practices. The question is really about the strength of the delivery network. Here, MUDRA Bank will have a significant potential advantage over the Sidbi model. Its refinancing activities are not going to be restricted to a specific set of institutions. It has the mandate to use the entire range of financial service providers currently servicing the micro segment. Some of this is being done by banks, but non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) and microfinance institutions (MFIs) are active players in this field and they, particularly the latter, stand to gain access to significantly more resources to lend onward to the target segment. In fact, MUDRA Bank may well play a critical role in the viability and success of the newly licensed small finance banks, which are mandated to lend the bulk of their funds to priority sector borrowers, a large proportion of which will qualify as micro enterprises. So, a much more viable architecture is emerging. Of course, with such large amounts of money being talked about, great care has to be taken with risk assessment and management. Going forward, this should become a significant institutional capability in MUDRA Bank.



Source : Business Standard



THE MISSING MIDDLE IN INDIAN MSMEs

* **TAMIL SARKAR**

The “missing middle” is a near-continuous phenomenon in the history of Indian MSMEs. According to the fourth census (2006-07) of the 11.5 million manufacturing MSMEs, as many as 99% are micro and less than 1% are small and medium. Although MSMEs were defined differently during the fourth and the third (2001-02) census, if we broadly equate tiny with micro and small-scale industries with small and medium, the share of small and medium units has hovered at around 1-2% during this period.

At such a marginal level, it is not the numbers, but the reasons for this sub-optimal result and the policy initiatives that could give a big push to this frontier that are the moot issues. In a recent three-country study (of India, Egypt and the Philippines), the German Development Institute (Bonn) came out with some interesting results. They argued that entrepreneurial success depends on the enterprise (age, size, sector, informality) and the entrepreneur (human capital, motivation), support of the personal and professional networks, and a conducive business environment. While finance is an issue when it comes to the need for expansion, marketing is a more important issue, with entrepreneurs managing finance mostly through the market. Interestingly, it was also found that growth-oriented MSMEs showed such behaviour early.

Moving away from the traditional thinking—of assigning such responsibilities to the government, i.e. a unidirectional approach—we propose a two-pronged approach of assigning responsibilities to both the government and the private sector, based on their respective comparative advantages. Strategically, this can start as a small-lag unbalanced growth, modeled to naturally pull followers for its own gain. Second, business education is most effective when there is a business need and not necessarily when there is



a subsidy. Even smallest enterprises understand and learn faster when there is a business initiative attached to that learning. Hence, while the government may continue to pay attention to promoting a conducive business environment and taking care of the usual developmental issues, a major portion of the task—upgrading the enterprise and entrepreneurial characteristics, and building the professional network—should be assigned to the private sector with market-linked incentives.

First, the government should target the creation of MSMEs of excellence by, say, doubling or even trebling the number of small and medium enterprises during the current Five-Year Plan. But not all sectors are equally supportive of growth and not all MSMEs have equal propensity to grow. One can easily identify industrial or artisanal clusters of excellence and target those. Targeting clusters of excellence is only a strategy to create a growth cycle that will lift other centres of production.

Second, while on the one hand champion clusters should be linked through subcontracting by organising buyer-seller meets (BSMs)—with suitable stakeholders within these clusters as also other follower clusters—the champion clusters should be linked with the clusters outside India as well.

Third, growth must be rewarded. We definitely recognise excellence but only that of a few—say, just the top three. Here the thinking must get innovative. Lakhs of units that will grow and



graduate from being micro to small, from small to medium and from medium to large by the existing definitions should be supported by providing tax benefits. They can also be supported in generating and maintaining additional employment/exports for a continuous period of, say, 3-5 years.

Four, the units should be motivated for spreading learning and enhancing not only their own turnovers but also that of supporting units. The more a unit models its growth on specialising, i.e. carrying out one function and outsourcing the others to specialised producers in a value chain—thereby creating champions down the ladder—the more it should be encouraged with tax benefits,

based on the number or scale of the units that it promotes.

Five, entrepreneurship training must evolve as well. Such training is, so far, mostly confined to “starting a business”. We need to go a step forward, towards accelerating a champion. Those units that will qualify for benefits, either due to creation of growth nodes and/or moving up the levels (from micro to small or small to medium) of the enterprise scale, should be given training and exposure to high-value inputs, including “going international”, technology transfers, innovation, M&As, fund-raising through national and international routes, etc, at appropriate levels.



*The author is Director, Foundation for MSME Clusters, New Delhi.
Source: The Financial Express.*

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APPOINTMENTS

- Shri B. Sreedhar, IAS has been appointed as Vice Chairman & Managing Director, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation {APIIC}, Hyderabad vice Shri Jayesh Ranjan, IAS.
- Shri Manoj Aggarwal, IAS has been appointed as Vice Chairman & Managing Director, Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, {GIDC}, Gandhinagar vice Shri B.B. Swain, IAS.
- Shri Janak Digal, IAS has been appointed as Chairman & Managing Director, Delhi Financial Corporation {DFC}, New Delhi vice Shri Anindo Majumdar, IAS.
- Shri Sudhir Rajpal, IAS has been appointed as Managing Director, Haryana State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. {HSIIDC} and Haryana Financial Corporation {HFC}, Chandigarh vice Shri Vineet Garg, IAS.



- Smt. Supriya Sahu, IAS has been appointed as Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. {TIIC}, Chennai vice Shri S.K. Prabakar, IAS.
- Shri Ravindra Prasad, ITS has been appointed as Managing Director, Bihar State Financial Corporation {BSFC}, Patna vice Shri Pradeep Kumar, IAS.



Instead of looking at only outer mechanisms to cope with challenges or manage the stress, let us focus on our core values. Our core values give us the inner strength to face challenges. Daily study of spiritual knowledge helps us to create peaceful thoughts and stable responses to situations.

Daily study of spiritual knowledge helps us to create right thoughts. Daily meditation empowers us to implement the right thoughts into right actions.



LETTER TO THE EDITOR

23rd December, 2015

Dear Editor,

I am glad to know that COSIDICI, an apex body of all the State Level Financial Institutions in the country is engaged in the development and promotion of industry in the small, medium and large sectors. There is an imperative need to promote and nurture these enterprises for sustainable and inclusive growth in the country.

The Journal is also a real testimonial to all the laurels achieved and all the milestones conquered. It's extremely delightful and elating to see the Journal rendering such a platform for the new entrepreneurs. COSIDICI COURIER provides a wonderful opportunity to the entrepreneurs to communicate their views in today's competitive economy.

The sincere effort of the Council's team to bring out this Journal is worthy of applause. I wish them all Good Luck.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Abhishek Raja)

Abhishek Raja & Associates, C.A.

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Shri Abhishek Raja, C.A.

If our energy field is pure and powerful everyone will get touched with our pure vibrations. This will help them to emerge their own purity and power. This is the true meaning of blessing people.



PROFILE OF MEMBER CORPORATIONS

ASSAM INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED {AIDC}

About AIDC – Overview

Assam Industrial Development Corporation Limited (AIDC) was incorporated in the year 1965 and registered under the Companies Act. 1956. The objective of the Corporation as laid down while forming it are as follows :

- To promote, establish and execute industries / projects or enterprises for manufacture and production of plant and machinery tools, implements etc.
- To promote and operate schemes for industrial development of Assam.
- To aid, assist and finance any industrial undertaking, project or enterprise whether owned or run by Government, statutory body, private company or individual with capital credit, means or resources for prosecution of its works and business.
- To promote and establish companies and associations for execution of industrial undertakings.
- To procure capital for or to provide machinery equipments and other facilities to any company or association for the purpose of carrying into effect any objects connected with the industrial development and to subscribe for underwriting or otherwise deal with shares, debentures.

The above objectives which were set by the Govt. of Assam while forming the Corporation were solely promotional in nature.

Assam Industrial Development Corporation Limited has been striving towards creating high standard industrial infrastructure in Assam for the growth and development of industries in the State.



Strategy and Business Plan adopted for realization of goal :

Strategy:

- Restructuring for project development, appraisal, facilitation and corporate service group activities.
- Project development in PPP mode for generating immediate revenues.
- Develop export oriented units in the state for better trade facilitation.
- Use the immovable properties of closed PSUs for better utilization of industrialization.

Business Plan :

- With the objective of developing sustainable revenue sources, AIDC shall pro-actively engage in project identification and development of commercially viable projects.
- AIDC shall grow into a leading consultancy agency for similar organizations of North-Eastern Region.
- Under the initiative of AIDC with central



assistance, two sector specific projects namely 'Mega Food Park' at Tihu, Dist- Nalbari and 'Bamboo Technology Park' at Chaygaon, Dist- Kamrup are under implementation.

- The Corporation has taken steps to set up sector specific industrial parks in PPP mode and following parks are in progress of implementation – Plastic Park at Gelapukhuri, Dist-Tinsukia, Jute Park at Dhing, Dist-Nagaon, Banana Park and Agro Hub at Matia, Dist- Goalpara, Tea Park near Guwahati, Dist-Kamrup, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Hub at Chandrapur, Dist-Kamrup.
- The Corporation has taken steps for developing a Corporate Complex and a Commercial & Business Hub at its land at Guwahati to accommodate corporate offices of different multinational, central & state corporate houses in the Corporate Complex at R. G. Baruah Road and commercial/ business organizations in the Commercial & Business Hub at G.S. Road.
- The Corporation has taken steps for construction of Border Trade Centres at different places to facilitate border trade with the neighboring countries and already completed one such BTC at Mankachar, Dist- Dhubri and another one at Golakganj, Dist- Dhubri is under implementation by the Corporation.
- The Corporation has already implemented a Ginger Pack House at Amingaon, Guwahati for value addition and cold storage of ginger. For backward facility, the corporation has taken steps to set up four collection centres at four different places of Assam.
- The Corporation has taken steps to set up an Air Cargo Complex in the State to be located at Lokpriya Gopinath Bordolia International Airport, Borjhar, Guwahati to improve the cargo handling infrastructure facility including cold chain facility.

- The Corporation with the directive of Government of Assam has taken steps for implementation of large cement plant, Calcom Cement Project at Lanka & Umrangshu and IV Fluids project at Amingaoan, Dist-Kamrup.
- The Corporation had initiated steps for implementation of three MSME Cluster Development Projects at Moran, Dist- Dibrugarh at Sonari, Dist- Sibsagar and at Pathsala, Dist- Barpeta.
- The Corporation has taken steps to set up a Regional Food Testing Laboratory with central assistance at Tihu, Dist- Nalbari for the food processing sector.
- The Corporation has taken steps to upgrade the existing Export Promotional Industrial Park, Amingaon and Industrial Infrastructure Development Centre, Dalgaon under Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India for better infrastructural facility to attract the entrepreneurs for investment.
- AIDC has implemented various infrastructure projects like Export Promotional Industrial Park, Industrial Growth Centres and Industrial Infrastructure Development Centres to promote large, medium and small industries in the State.
- The Corporation has been successful to attract entrepreneurs in these centres and thereby contributed to the economic growth as well as employment generation.
- The Corporation has also been instrumental in attracting mega investment in the State. At Industrial Growth Centre – Matia, 200 acres of land has been allotted to M/S Kohinoor Pulp & Paper Pvt. Ltd for setting up of a Pulp & Paper Plant with an investment of Rs. 1500.00 Crore and another 100 acres of land is allotted to Ind Swift Laboratories Ltd for setting up of a pharmaceutical unit with an investment of Rs. 1285.00 Crores.

About AIDC - Advantage of being with AIDC

- AIDC follows a simple and transparent allotment procedure.
- AIDC offers reasonable allotment price for all the Industrial land.
- AIDC offers Industrial land with quality infrastructure.

A brief of the Overall Industrial Infrastructure Areas:

- Integrated Infrastructure
- Development Centre (IIDC) 7 nos.
- Industrial Growth Centre (IGC) 2 nos.
- Export Promotional Industrial Park (EPIP) 1 no.
- Industrial Parks 5 nos.
- Other Industrial Areas 9 nos.

Other Infrastructure benefits:

In addition to the Quality Industrial Infrastructure, these areas have a good support infrastructure in terms of Power, Transport and Communication.

Success Story of AIDC Ltd since inception

Incubation service for formation of the company: The Corporation on behalf of the Government of Assam carried out all the initial project implementation works till the formation of company for some of the major projects in the state like Numaligorh Refinery Limited, BCPL, MDTC of ATPO, Assam Hydro Carbon and Energy Company Limited etc. The works related till the formation of these companies were executed by in-house competency.

Promotion and establishment of the State PSU: The Corporation has established seven State PSU which generated a direct employment of 1500 people and indirect employment over 5000 people These 7 PSUs are as follows :

Assam Petrochemicals Ltd.; Assam State

Fertilizers and Chemicals; Assam Syntex Ltd.; Assam State Weaving and Manufacturing Company Ltd.; Cachar Sugar Mills Ltd.; Industrial Papers (Assam) Ltd.; Fertichem Ltd.

The PSU Industrial Paper (Assam) Ltd. Could not be implemented due to non finalization of Term Loan.

Training programme of unemployed youth for Gas Cracker Down Stream Project: The Corporation had successfully trained 100 unemployed Engineering Graduates from the state in the Entrepreneurs Development Institute (EDI), Ahmedabad for setting up Gas Cracker Downstream Project.

Refinance of the project under IDBI Refinance Scheme: The Corporation had given financial assistance to 78 nos. of Industrial units as term loan under the Refinance Scheme of IDBI. Under this account, Seed Capital – 16 nos. and Govt. Equity Participation 68 nos. were funded for encouraging the local entrepreneurs. The following units are the major Dividend paying company after Equity participation.

Assam Petrochemical Ltd.; Premier Cryogenics Ltd.; Assam Air Products Ltd.; Assam State Weaving and Manufacturing Company Ltd.; Guwahati Neurological Research Centre Ltd. (GNRC).

Equity participation was also done in the premier carbon products manufacturing unit namely Assam Carbon Products Ltd., which is now a subsidiary of Morgan Advanced Materials plc.

In service sector also, the following premier projects were established:

Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd. (Brahmaputra Ashok Hotel), Guwahati; Navin Enterprise Pvt. Ltd. (Hotel Kuber International), Guwahati; Barua Brothers Pvt. Ltd. (Hotel Rituraj), Guwahati; Rahman Properties Pvt. Ltd. (Hotel Dynasty), Guwahati; Pragjyotish Hotel & Leasing Company (Hotel Prag Continental), Guwahati; G.K. Enterprise Pvt. Ltd. (Hotel Chilarai), Guwahati; Eastland Mercantile Pvt. Ltd. (Urvashi Airport Hotel), Guwahati; Luit Valley Enterprise Pvt.



Ltd. (Hotel Luit), Tezpur; Sahnaz and Company Ltd. (Hotel Malini), North Lakhimpur; Siddhartha Enterprise Pvt. Ltd. (Hotel Siddhartha), Sivasagar; W.G. Resorts Pvt. Ltd. (Resorts), Kaziranga; H.S. Associates Pvt. Ltd. (Hotel Indraprastha), Silchar; Sukanya Commercial Pvt. Hotel Ltd., Bongaigaon; Down Town Hospital Pvt. Ltd. , Guwahati; GNRC Ltd., Guwahati; Intake Hospital Pvt. Ltd. (Pooja Hospital), Dibrugarh; Goenka Woolen Mills Pvt. Ltd., Guwahati

Joint Venture Companies: Calcom Cement Limited, a subsidiary of Dalmia group and Prag Bosimi Synthetic Limited promoted by Bombay Silk Mills Ltd. and Associates of Bosimi group had been established as joint venture companies. An IV fluid manufacturing unit by the name of Pearl Lifeline Ltd. is under implementation.

Completed a Wireless Broad Band Network connecting the areas: AIDC campus, MDTC, Industrial Estate, Bamunimaidan, Kalapahar, Bonda, EPIP.

Investment meet : The Corporation on behalf of the Government of Assam participates in various investment meets in the country and abroad. It had organised International Plastic Fair (N.E. Plasto Fair), Guwahati, Awareness Meeting on

the Plastic Park organized at Kolkata, Mumbai and Ahmedabad, participates in the N.E. Business Summit and Vibrant Gujrat, etc.

Implementation of Industrial Policy: Corporation has implemented various industrial policies of Govt. of Assam since inception for providing various incentives to small and medium units to encourage them for setting up the unit in view of fulfillment of economic development, employment generation, increase of income etc.

Implementation of Infrastructural project: The Corporation has implemented seven Industrial Infrastructure Development Centres, two Industrial Growth Centres and one Export Promotion Industrial Park under various Ministries for providing infrastructures to set up micro, small and medium sector units.

Vision:

Enriching the state of Assam through a vibrant and sustained industrial growth.

Mission :

Facilitating the continuous and speedy industrial growth through optimal utilization of available resources.



Instead of looking at only outer mechanisms to cope with challenges or manage the stress, let us focus on our core values. Our core values give us the inner strength to face challenges. Daily study of spiritual knowledge helps us to create peaceful thoughts and stable responses to situations.

Counseling is best done by someone who is detached from us and from the people and situation because of whom we are creating anxiety.



DO YOU KNOW !

MEMORY MEASUREMENT OF COMPUTER SYSTEM

Bit : It stands for a Binary Digit. Which is either 0 or 1

Byte : A byte is the unit most computers use to represent a character such as a letter, number or typographic symbol (for example, “g”, “5”, or “?”). A byte is abbreviated with a “B”. (A bit is abbreviated with a small “b”). Computer storage is usually measured in byte multiples.

Nibble : Half a byte (four bits) is called a nibble.

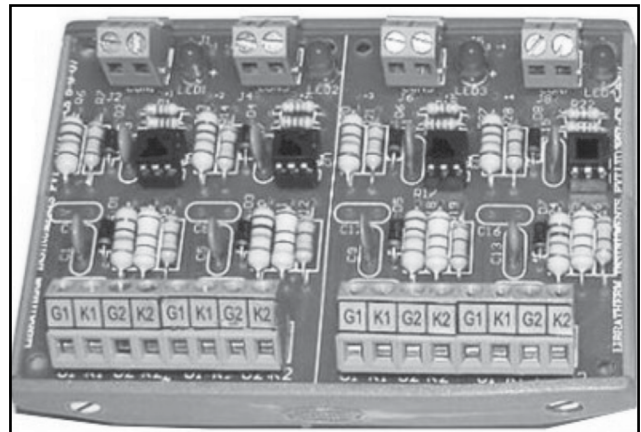
Octet : In some systems, the term octet is used for an eight-bit unit instead of byte. In many systems, four eight-bit bytes or octets form a 32-bit word. In such systems, instructions lengths are sometimes expressed as full-word (32 bits in length) or half-word (16 bits in length).

Kilobyte : A Kilobyte (kb or Kbyte) is approximately a thousand bytes (actually, 2 to the 10th power, or decimal 1,024 bytes).

Megabyte : As a measure of computer processor storage and real and virtual memory, a megabyte (abbreviated MB) is 2 to the 20th power byte, or 1,048,576 bytes in decimal notation.

Gigabyte : A Gigabyte (pronounced Gig-a-byte with hard G's) is a measure of computer data storage capacity and is “roughly” a billion bytes. A gigabyte is two to the 30th power, or 1,073,741,824 in decimal notation.

Terabyte : A Terabyte is a measure of computer storage capacity and is 2 to the 40th power of 1024 gigabytes.



Petabyte : A Petabyte (PB) is a measure of memory or storage capacity and is 2 to the 50th power bytes or, in decimal, approximately a thousand terabytes (1024 terabytes).

Exabyte : An Exabyte (EB) is a large unit of computer data storage, two to the sixtieth power bytes. The prefix exa means one billion billion, or on quintillion, which is a decimal term. Two to the sixtieth power is actually 1,152,921,504,606,846,976 bytes in decimal, or somewhat over a quintillion (or ten to the eighteenth power) bytes. It is common to say that an Exabyte is approximately one quintillion bytes. In decimal terms, an Exabyte is a billion gigabytes.

Zettabyte : A Zettabyte (ZB) is equal to one sextillion bytes. It is commonly abbreviated ZB. At this time, no computer has one Zettabyte of storage. It has 1024 Exabytes.

Yottabyte : A Yottabyte is equal to one septillion bytes. It is commonly abbreviated YB. At this time, no computer has one Zettabyte of storage. It has 1024 Zettabytes.



*Our journey of self-transformation has to be checked in reference only to ourselves, no comparison with others.
Appreciate yourself for the smallest change made.*



ACTIVITIES OF COSIDICI

Revitalisation Of SLFIs – Support From MSME Ministry :

COSIDICI vide its letter dated December 30, 2015 had requested the Ministry of Micro Small & Medium Enterprises for help in revitalization of SLFIs, the extract of which is reproduced below :

The SLFIs have the outreach to penetrate every corner of the country. Industrial development in the backward and underdeveloped areas considered to be 'risk areas' by banks has taken place to a great extent due to efforts of these SLFIs. The SLFIs have helped to decentralize economic development, created employment opportunities and have played an important role in developing the backward regions. The SFCs have played a very important role in promoting and financing first-generation entrepreneurs and have also financed and supported artisans, crafts-persons etc. in far flung areas. They have thus been able to bridge the credit-gap in such areas by financing MSMEs leading to balanced regional development.

SFCs have thus been instrumental in fulfilling the socio-economic objectives of the government by bringing about 'inclusive growth'. The Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) had conducted a study on the impact of KSFC's assistance to MSMEs on the economy of the State of Karnataka in the year 2008. The sample size consisted of 100 MSMEs assisted by KSFC which were chosen by random sampling technique. The units financed by KSFC besides yielding a substantial Domestic Produce for the State had also contributed annual tax revenue of around Rs.100 crores to the State exchequer. It was found that every Rs.one crore loan assistance provided by KSFC had generated VAT and ST income of Rs.18.5 lakhs per annum for the State.



Above all, units assisted by KSFC during that year generated 13,500 skilled jobs directly and 1500 jobs indirectly. Many of the present day multinational/big companies like Infosys, Biocon, Cremica etc. which were initially denied finance by the banks due to the risks involved, were first funded by these SLFIs in their respective States.

The financial health of the SFCs has deteriorated particularly during the past 10-12 years after the introduction of economic reforms and deregulation of the financial sector. COSIDICI has been following up the State Governments to extend financial support to the SFCs in their respective States so as to enable them to continue their support to the MSME sector. Many State Governments had come forward with financial support. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Haryana had provided some financial support from time to time in the form of equity or as pass-through investment or in other forms to their SFCs. However, the SFCs continue to face problems of



low capital base and non-availability of adequate resources at cheaper cost. We have also been approaching other stake-holders including the Ministry of Finance, SIDBI, RBI for providing the required support/relief to enable them to continue to perform their developmental role for promoting the MSMEs and contributing in the industrial development of the States.

SFCs now need to function on commercial lines and need to provide diversified products/ services and also take up more non-fund based/ advisory activities. In this context, we request you to kindly support the SFCs by channelizing the various schemes of the MSME Ministry for the MSME sector through the SFCs/State Governments. This would enable the SFCs to provide a comprehensive and holistic package of services to the MSME sector and also to diversify their activities, so as to become profitable and financially sound.

COSIDICI' 3rd National Award Function, 2016 :

Members are aware that in the Executive Committee at its meeting held on October 16, 2015 at India International Centre, New Delhi it was decided that COSIDICI may organize its Third National Award Function in the 2ND week of February, 2016 in Jammu. You may kindly recall that these awards were instituted in the year 2013 to honour successful units which have been financed by the State Level Financial Institutions (SLFIs). It was felt that this activity would give



exposure to the SLFIs and would serve to highlight their achievements towards industrialization and economic progress of the country as well as motivate the units to continue with their good performance. The awardee units were chosen from all corners of the country. Though they started small they have become industry leaders today and are, therefore, a source of inspiration for many an entrepreneur. Shri Amit Sharma, KAS, Managing Director, J&K State Industrial Development Corporation (J&K SIDCO) has very kindly offered to host the function in Jammu. However, Member Corporations have requested the Council for some more time to finalise the Units which are to be awarded. It is, therefore, proposed to hold the function in the first/second week of April, 2016.

Accepting the outcome of the situation, keeps us stable at that moment. We retain the strength, confidence and motivation to put in our best in the next moment.



ECONOMIC SCENE

Govt. plans Rs.5,000-crore Mega Port in TN

To reduce India's dependence on Colombo and Singapore ports for handling cargo traffic, the government is planning to build a mega transshipment hub at a cost of over Rs.5,000 crore. The transshipment hub is expected to come up near Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu around the international trading route. Currently, Colombo and Singapore ports handle most of the container movement as Indian ports cannot handle larger vessels. "We need to cut dependence of east coast cargo on Colombo by building a container port near the international shipping route. This would also benefit Indian traders as their cost would come down. The smaller feeder vessels will bring container cargo, which then will be loaded onto larger ships". The new container handling facility will not only reduce the logistics cost by around 10% but will also bring down the travel time substantially. The capacity of the terminal is expected to be over 1 million twenty equivalent unit (TEUs), which will be increased four times in phases in coming years as more berths would be added. Currently, around 2 million TEUs are trans-shipped from India to ports such as Colombo, Singapore, Salalah in Oman, Jebel Ali in Dubai and Malaysian ports. Colombo and Singapore together account for around 66% of containers trans-shipped from India.

India is also likely to provide cabotage relaxation at the new hub. This means foreign liners would be able to transport goods from one Indian port to another without paying additional tax. Earlier, a similar international transshipment hub was planned near Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which was just 25 nautical miles away from the international shipping route which connects Singapore. The project could not take off due to environmental concerns in the Greater Nicobar area. The ports would double country's cargo handling capacity to 2000 MT and will substantially cut down the logistics cost for movement of coal, petroleum, etc.

Govt. approves Amended TUF scheme for textile sector

The government has decided to introduce the



Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for the textile and garment sector and approved a total allocation of Rs.17,822 crore to clear pending claims as well as roll out the new scheme in December, 2015.

Textile Secretary, Shri Sanjay Kumar Panda said the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs also ended the interest subsidy being provided for investments made under the extant TUFs and decided to provide only the capital subsidy.

Of the total outlay approved by the CCEA, Rs 12,671 crore would be used for clearing pending claims under the current TUFs, while another Rs 5,151 crore has been allocated for subsidy payment under the new scheme over a period of seven years. The amended scheme would give a boost to "Make in India" in the textiles sector and is expected to attract investment to the tune of Rs.1 lakh crore and create over three million additional jobs over a period of seven years. Textile expert Shri D.K. Nair said: "It's a welcome change in the sense it brings clarity and predictability to the scheme. It will also be easy to implement ATUFS, as various forms of support have been replaced by just capital subsidy, which will be in the form of a one-time support. However, the support under the scheme appears to have been scaled down now."

Under the new scheme, there will be two broad categories: apparel, garment and technical textiles segments will be provided 15% subsidy on capital



investment, subject to a ceiling of Rs.30 crore rupees for entrepreneurs over a period of five years; remaining sub-sectors would be eligible for capital subsidy at a rate of 10%, subject to a ceiling of Rs.20 crore on similar lines. Currently, the government provides interest subsidy up to 6%, capital subsidy up to 30% in the form of a grant and support under the margin money scheme (another form of capital subsidy) for investments under the TUFS, depending on the segment in which investments have been made. The government has already trimmed Budget allocation for subsidy payment under the TUFS to Rs.1,521 crore for 2015-16, compared with Rs.1,864 a year before. The move to end interest subsidy is a part of the government's efforts to remove various interest subsidies across sectors to curb their distorting effect on the interest rate market.

Foreign direct investment grew by 13% in H1FY16

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country grew 13 per cent to \$16.6 billion during the April-September period of the current financial year. The foreign investment was \$14.7 billion during April-September 2014, according to the latest figures of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). During the first half of the financial year, India received most FDI of \$6.7 billion from Singapore, followed by Mauritius (\$3.6 billion), the Netherlands (\$1.09 billion), and Japan (\$815 million). Sectors that attracted highest foreign investment in the period include computer software and hardware (\$3.05 billion), trading (\$2.3 billion), services and automobile (\$1.5 billion each), and telecommunications (\$659 million).

During financial year 2014-15, foreign fund inflows grew at 27 per cent to \$30.9 billion as against \$24.3 billion in 2013-14. The government has relaxed FDI norms in as many as 15 sectors, including defence, single-brand retail, construction development, civil aviation, and Limited Liability Partnerships, to boost FDI in the country. LLP is a flexible legal and tax entity that allows partners to benefit from economies of scale by working together while also reducing their liability for the actions of other partners. Foreign investments are crucial as India needs \$1 trillion in the next five

years to overhaul its infrastructure sector such as ports, airports, and highways to boost growth. Growth in foreign investments helps improve the country's balance of payments and strengthen the rupee.

Indirect tax collections up 34% during Apr-Nov

Indirect tax collections rose 34.3 per cent in the first eight months of 2015-16, led by high excise collections, signaling a pick-up in economic activity. A part of the collections was on account of additional revenue measures announced in the current year, data released by the Ministry of Finance in December said. Revenue on account of indirect tax stood at Rs. 4.38 lakh crore in the April-November 2015 period from Rs.3.26 lakh crore in the year-ago period. Collections in the first eight months of FY16 were 67.8 per cent of the entire financial year's target. Indirect tax collection in November rose 24.3 per cent to Rs.55,297 crore. The government's additional revenue measures including the excise rise on diesel and petrol, increase in clean energy cess, withdrawal of exemptions for motor vehicles, capital goods and consumer durables, and the increase in service tax from 12.36 to 14 per cent were attributed to the high collection. The growth in indirect tax collections in the first six months including service tax, excise duty and customs are close to double the 19 per cent estimated in the Budget.

Bulk of the growth in indirect taxes came from excise duty collections, which grew 67.2 per cent during the period under consideration. Excise collections during April-November 2015 was Rs.1.7 lakh crore, against Rs.1.02 crore in the year-ago period. In November, the government further increased excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs 1.6 a litre and Rs 40 paise a litre, respectively. This is estimated to provide another Rs.3,500 crore to the exchequer.

Service tax revenue expanded 25 per cent to Rs 1.27 lakh crore, making up for 61 per cent of the Budget target. The customs revenue grew 14.7 per cent to Rs 1.4 lakh crore during the first eight months of FY16. For 2015-16, the government aims to collect Rs 6.46 lakh crore from indirect taxes.



Forex reserves down \$150 mn to \$352 bn

India's foreign exchange reserves declined \$149.7 million to \$352.4 billion during the week ended November 20, due to fall in foreign currency assets (FCAs). In the week before that, the reserves had increased \$781 million to \$352.5 billion.

FCAs, a major component of overall reserves, went down \$133.5 million to \$328.4 billion, RBI said. Gold reserves remained unchanged at \$18.7 billion. FCAs, expressed in dollar terms, include the effect of appreciation and depreciation of non-US currencies such as the euro, pound and the yen, held in the reserves. The country's special drawing rights with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) declined \$12.2 million to about \$4 billion in the week, while the reserve position with IMF fell \$4 million to \$1.3 billion.

Over Rs.42,520 cr disbursed under MUDRA Yojana: PM

Over Rs.42,520 crore has been disbursed under the MUDRA Yojna to more than 66 lakh borrowers, of which nearly a third are women, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi said. "MUDRA Yojana: funding the unfunded - the 3Es of MUDRA – enterprise, earning and empowerment," he said in a tweet. Under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY), loans between Rs.50,000 and Rs.10 lakh are provided to small entrepreneurs. Of the borrowers, over 23.50 lakh are women and 32.86 lakh are new entrepreneurs. As many as 22,01,944 borrowers belong to SC/ST and OBC categories.

The Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd (MUDRA) focuses on the 5.75 crore self-employed who use funds totalling Rs 11 lakh crore and provide jobs to 12 crore people. The scheme was launched by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi in April. Three products available under the PMMY are Shishu, Kishor and Tarun, to signify the stage of growth and funding needs of the beneficiary micro unit or entrepreneur. Shishu covers loans of up to Rs 50,000 while Kishor covers those above Rs 50,000 and up to Rs 5 lakh. Tarun category provides loans of above Rs 5 lakh and up to Rs 10 lakh. The banking sector has been allocated an overall disbursement target

of about Rs 1.22 lakh crore during 2015-16 for MUDRA loans.

India poised for one of highest growth rates in emerging Asia

Boosted by an improved business environment, the Indian economy is projected to see "one of the highest levels" of growth among emerging Asian countries, a report by Paris-based think tank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), said in November. While projecting an economic expansion of 7.2 per cent for this year and 7.3 per cent next year for the country, OECD noted large non-performing loan is a potential barrier to continued growth.

For the 2016-20 period, India's average real gross domestic product (GDP) growth is anticipated to be 7.3 per cent, it said. "Growth in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean) region is projected to average 4.6 per cent in 2015 and 5.2 per cent over 2016-20, led by growth in the Philippines and Vietnam among the Asean-5 and in the CLM (Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar) countries.

The report was produced in cooperation with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Asian Development Bank Institute. According to the report, India is seeing increased investment rates, on account of public infrastructure development and private investment motivated by improvements in the business environment, though passing some key structural reforms is proving difficult. "Private consumption is also increasing, thanks in part to higher wages and improved benefits for public sector employees. Domestic financial risks remain potential barriers to continued growth in India, particularly large non-performing loans and the high leverage ratios of some firms". Business growth in Southeast Asia, China and India has been supported by foreign direct investment inflows to the region.

Exports at 11-Mth Low, Dip 17.5%, Trade Gap Shrinks

India's exports declined for the eleventh month running in October, highlighting the stiff competition faced by the country in a weak global economy,



but a sharper fall in imports helped keep the country's trade deficit in check. Exports fell 17.5% year on year in October at \$21.35 billion, according to data released by the department of commerce in November, indicating that tepid global demand continues to be a drag on economic recovery. Imports declined 21.15% to \$31.12 billion, yielding a trade deficit of \$9.7 billion, an eight-month low and down from \$10.47 billion in September and \$13.35 billion in the year ago period.

Outward shipments declined in 20 out of the 30 industries, led by iron ore, the data showed. Sluggish global demand, an overvalued rupee, declining imports from China and devaluation of the Chinese currency have deterred India's

exports from growing despite the commerce department expanding export incentive schemes for various products and markets.

Exports in the first seven months of the year were about \$154.2 billion. In 2014-15, India's exports had totalled \$310.5 billion. Drugs and pharma, tea, cereal preparations, ceramic, minerals, electronics, textiles, carpets, jute, and plastics were the only sectors that posted a growth in exports in October.

Non-oil imports fell to \$24.2 billion and were 9.93% lower on year. Non-oil, non-gold imports, seen as a measure of domestic demand, fell 0.57% to \$22.75 billion.



QUESTIONS OF CYBERQUIZ ~ 57

- Q.1 The technique that extends storage capacities of main memory beyond the actual size of the main memory is called ?
[a] Multitasking; [b] Virtual Storage; [c] Multiprocessing; [d] Multiprogramming; [e] Switching.
- Q.2 Which of the following memory chip is faster?
[a] There is no certainty; [b] DRAM; [c] SRAM; [d] RAM
- Q.3 Which of the following is an example of optical disk ?
[a] Digital versatile disks; [b] Magnetic disks; [c] Memory disks; [d] Data bus disks
- Q.4 Which of the following is not an access mode ?
[a] Random; [b] Sequential; [c] Continuous; [d] Direct.
- Q.5 Computer memory is normally measured in ?
[a] Kilobytes; [b] Megabytes; [c] Gigabytes; [d] Terabytes.
- Q.6 In order to reproduce sound a compact disk (CD) audio players uses ?
[a] Quartz Crystal; [b] Titanium Needle; [c] Laser Beam; [d] Barium Titanate Ceramic.
- Q.7 The storage device used to compensate for the difference in rates of flow of data from one device to another is termed as ?
[a] Chip; [b] Channel; [c] Floppy; [d] Buffer.
- Q.8 Virtual memory is ?
[a] An extremely large main memory; [b] an extremely large secondary memory; [c] an illusion of extremely large main memory; [d] a type of memory used in super computers.
- Q.9 Magnetic tape is not practical for applications where data must be quickly recalled because tape is?
[a] a random access medium; [b] a sequential access medium; [c] a read only medium; [d] fragile and easily damaged.
- Q.10 The highest unit of information, computer can understand and process is known as a ?
[a] exa byte; [b] zetta byte; [c] geop byte; [d] bronto byte.



For Answer See Page No. 27



SUCCESS STORIES OF ASSISTED UNITS OF KSFC

M/s MEGA MILES BEARING CUPS PVT. LTD., BANGALORE

M/s Mega Miles Cups Pvt. Ltd. was started in 1990 with Mr. Y.S. Mahadev, Mr. S. Rudra Prasad and Mr. B.S. Divakar as Directors. The company is engaged in the manufacture of cold forged and CNC machined components consisting of bearing cups, oil pump rotors, thrust plates and inner rings for automotive industries.

The company started with three machines and three employees. Now, the facilities have been upgraded with the latest machinery and the company has over 100 employees. The company has availed several loans under different schemes, amounting to Rs.240 lakhs. Its Indian clientele includes Ashok Leyland, S.K.F. Limited, Sundaram Fasteners Ltd., Spices India Ltd. and R.S.B. Transmissions (India) Ltd. Delegro and Trelleborg Automotive Systems and Components are their international client.

The sales turnover of the company for the year 2006, 2007 and 2008 was Rs.642.78 lakhs, Rs.991.92 lakhs and Rs.832.76 lakhs respectively.



Awards :

- Awards for achieving quality excellence by the Department of Industries and Commerce.
- Rajiv Gandhi Shiromani Award for outstanding achievement and distinguished service to the nation (2006).
- Rashtriya Pratibha Puraskar for outstanding achievement and excellence in the chosen field of activity (2006).
- ISO 9002 and ISO / TS 16949 2002(2002)
- ISO 9002 Certification from SBI (2000)



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.

Daily study of spiritual knowledge helps us to create right thoughts. Daily meditation empowers us to implement the right thoughts into right actions.



ALL INDIA INSTITUTIONS

RBI creates fund of Rs. 2,000 cr to push financial inclusion

The Reserve Bank of India on October 15, 2015 announced merger of two funds to create a new Financial Inclusion Fund with a corpus of Rs.2,000 crore to support 'developmental and promotional activities' for expanding reach of banking services. After completion of initial five years, RBI said it has now been decided to merge both the Financial Inclusion Fund and Financial Inclusion Technology Fund into a single Fund — Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF). "The overall corpus of the new FIF will be Rs.2,000 crore. Contribution to FIF would be from the 'interest differential' in excess of 0.5 per cent on RIDF and STCRC deposits on account of shortfall in priority sector lending kept with NABARD by banks," it said while issuing revised guidelines of the new FIF.

The new FIF will be administered by the reconstituted Advisory Board constituted by government and will be maintained by NABARD. "The objectives of the FIF shall be to support 'developmental and promotional activities' including creating of FI infrastructure across the country, capacity building of stakeholders, creation of awareness to address demand side issues....with a view to securing greater financial inclusion," the guidelines said. Enhanced investment in Green Information and Communication Technology (ICT) solution is one of the another major objective of the fund.

Govt to disburse Rs.1.22 lakh cr loans under MUDRA by March

Those engaged in micro and marginal businesses such as fruit sellers, vegetable vendors, mechanics, barbers or cobblers, will get a total of Rs.1.22 lakh crore of loans this financial year through the recently launched Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA),



Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley said in October.

Launching a drive under the scheme at a Punjab National Bank (PNB) event in New Delhi, Shri Jaitley said Rs.24,000 crore had been given as advances to 3.7 million small entrepreneurs through MUDRA. The ministry aims to cover 12.5-17.5 mn small business people under MUDRA in 2015-16. The Scheme was launched by the Prime Minister in April to fund and promote micro finance institutions and banks, which would in turn provide loans to small and vulnerable sections of businesses. The initial corpus was Rs.20,000 crore and a credit guarantee fund of Rs.3,000 crore was provided by banks from their priority sector lending shortfall. A non-banking finance company and part of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, it will later take the form of a bank, through legislation in the next year. Small businesses can take a loan of up to Rs. 50,000; the highest bracket of loans available to the small and medium enterprises sector would be up to Rs.10 lakh. The current focus is on small businesses, encompassing a range such as shopkeepers, fruit sellers, vegetable vendors, mechanics, barbers, cobblers, and small units, all of which need to borrow from money lenders and informal sources.

FinMin to infuse Rs.5,000 cr into PSBs

The Finance Ministry will inject Rs.5,000 crore in public sector banks (PSBs) to boost their capital but this will depend on improvements in performance and efficiency. Eight lenders



are expected to benefit from this last round of capitalisation in the current fiscal year, including Vijaya Bank, Indian Bank and Syndicate Bank. "We are committed to support PSBs but the onus is on them to improve their profitability and return on assets (RoA), which will be the key factors before allocating any further amount," said a finance ministry official.

The government allocated Rs.25,000 crore for bank capitalisation in FY16, of which Rs.5,000 crore was to be provided in the second supplementary this year. Parliament's approval was sought for additional spending of Rs.56,256 crore in the second supplementary demand for grants, largely to cover excess expenditure on defence pensions and the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. For FY16, allocation for bank capitalisation had been raised to Rs.25,000 crore from the initial budgetary allocation of Rs.7,940 crore.

Of this, Rs.20,000 crore has been infused. "Any further capital infusion in banks will now happen at the end of fiscal after looking at their performance in the first nine months of F.Y. 16". The other parameters on which banks will be assessed include bad loans and growth in low-cost deposits. In August, the government announced a Rs.70,000 crore capitalisation plan for state run banks over four years under its seven pronged Indradhanush revamp initiative.

State Bank of India, the country's biggest lender, was the biggest beneficiary in the first round of capitalisation for this fiscal with an allocation of Rs.5,531 crore. "Some banks have already sought approvals for raising capital from the market. So the burden will be less on the government".

The ministry estimates that state-run banks will need Rs.1.8 lakh crore of additional capital in the next four financial years, of which Rs.1.1 lakh crore will be raised from market.

The finance ministry has also identified six banks - Bank of India, IDBI, Indian Overseas Bank, Bank of Maharashtra, UCO Bank, and United

Bank of India - which require special focus to arrest bad loans. As per finance ministry data, the gross non-performing assets (NPAs) of Bank of India have almost doubled to Rs.29,894 crore since September 2014.

RBI revises priority sector lending norms for RRBs

The RBI in December, 2015 revised the priority sector lending target for regional rural banks (RRBs) to 75% of total outstanding loans from 60% earlier, effective January 2016. The central bank said that during the last decade, RRBs have undergone significant structural and operational changes, be it two-phased amalgamation, implementation of CBS platform or recapitalisation.

Categories of the priority sector include, medium enterprises, social infrastructure and renewable energy, with a cap of 15% of total outstanding. Agriculture should constitute 18% of total outstanding; target of 8% of total outstanding for small and marginal farmers within agriculture. "The priority sector loans sanctioned under the guidelines issued prior to this date will continue to be classified under priority sector till repayment/maturity/renewal," RBI said.

Within agriculture, three categories are eligible for priority sector lending. Farm credit comprises loans to individual farmers, including self-help groups (SHGs) directly engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Agriculture infrastructure comprises loans for construction of storage facilities (warehouses, market yards, godowns and silos), including cold storage units designed to store agriculture produce among others. Micro, small and medium enterprises engaged in the manufacture or production of goods to any industry specified in the first schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and as notified by the government from time to time are eligible for priority sector loans. The central bank said that data on priority sector advances has to be furnished by RRBs to

Nabard at quarterly and annual intervals. "For the purpose of calculation of priority sector lending targets, total outstanding will be calculated as on corresponding date of the previous year."

Bandhan Bank collects Rs.3,000-cr deposits in less than 3 months

Bandhan Bank, which commenced operations in August 2015, has been able to collect deposits of more than Rs 3,000 crore in less than three months. The Kolkata-based private sector lender, the first instance of a microfinance entity transforming into a universal bank in the country, has roped in 5 lakh new customers. With the opening of a new branch in Odisha's Bhubaneswar on November 16, 2015, the bank's total number of branches at present stands at 566. The bank had started operations on August 23 with 501 branches across 24 states. Now, it operates across 27 states.

"We had started the banking operations with a customer base of 74 lakh, and it has increased to 79 lakh in less than three months. Total number of accounts has increased to 1.60 crore. And during the period, the bank has collected deposits of over Rs 3,000 crore," Bandhan Bank MD and CEO Shri Chandra Shekhar Ghosh said. Bandhan commenced full-fledged banking operations with 1.43-crore accounts and around Rs 10,500-crore loan book. The lender has two divisions — micro banking and general banking. Currently, only microfinance loans are being disbursed. As the bank was able to garner good deposits it would soon start full-fledged loan disbursements. Focusing on serving low-income group and the eastern region, the lender plans to provide housing and commercial vehicle loans, among others. Bandhan started off with Rs 2,570 crore capital and this will soon be ramped up close to Rs 3,052 crore. Its public shareholders include International Finance Corporation, Sidbi and an arm of GIC, the sovereign wealth fund of Singapore.

RBI paves the way for M&As in Banking

The RBI has thrown open the doors for mergers and acquisitions in the banking industry by signaling that it is open to persons owning more than 10% stake in a bank. For the first time in decades the central bank has said that it could permit promoters, or investors to own more than 10 per cent if the applicant meets certain conditions including if 'it is in public interest' and in the 'desirability of diversified ownership.' Many investors who owned up to 4.99 per cent in banks and were keen on raising it but did not do so till now will have an opportunity to raise their holdings. If they get the central bank permission to buy 5 per cent, then they automatically have a right to go up to 10 per cent. "This indicates that RBI would be willing to allow shareholding of more than 10 percent for purposes of consolidation." "With the ability to grant 26 per cent voting rights as per the amendment bill even though not automatically extended here, this could pave the way for increased promoter shareholding and consolidation activity in banking."

For a central bank which has been rigid about the 5 per cent cap on ownership and a 10 per cent voting rights to ensure that no single holder gets a dominant position in running a bank, the latest is a reversal of policy. The central bank has now detailed the 'fit and proper criterion' that would be used to grant permission for bigger stakes. "The applicant's integrity, reputation and track record in financial matters and compliance with tax laws," will be a barometer to judge the 'fit and proper criteria', the central bank said in a note. "Where the applicant is a body corporate, its track record or reputation for operating in a manner that is consistent with the standards of good corporate governance, financial strength and integrity in addition to the assessment of individuals and other entities associated with the body corporate." These directions will also apply to compulsorily convertible bonds, voting rights or convert optionally convertible bonds.



NEWS FROM STATES

Odisha launches food security programme

Odisha launched the first phase of the food security programme under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) in 14 districts on October 30, 2015. Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik distributed the new digitized ration cards to beneficiaries at a state-level function organized in Bhubaneswar. As many as 93.35 lakh beneficiaries of 26.33 lakh families will be brought under NFSA in the first phase across the state. The State government aims to complete distribution of new ration cards at the panchayat level in 14 districts by October 8.

Odisha to set up 1,000-mw solar power park

Odisha is to set up a 1,000-Mw solar park. "There is a proposal for setting up a 1,000-Mw solar park. The identification of land for the project is underway. For setting up such a park, about 5,000 acres are required. Since it is an uphill task to get a contiguous patch of 5,000 acres in Odisha, the park might be developed in clusters," said a government official. The park, to be developed on a public-private partnership mode, has been formally approved by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. It was likely to involve an investment of about Rs.6,500 crore.

The State Government is expected to commit a provision to buy 20 per cent of the power generated from the park. Power producers would have an option to sell the remaining power out of Odisha at bilateral prices, upon securing the first right of refusal from the state government. To develop the park, Green Energy Development Corporation of Odisha Ltd (Gedcol) is likely to sign a pact with Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), after securing the approval of the state government. Gedcol is the nodal agency to explore renewable energy resources in the state. Idco (Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation) has been asked to identify land.

In August 2014, the Union renewable energy



ministry had unveiled a plan to develop 25 solar parks, each with capacity of 500-1,000 Mw and Odisha is planning to be a part of it. Odisha received average solar radiation of 5.5kWh/sqm, with about 300 clear, sunny days every year and solar power potential of about 20,000 Mw. Due to high solar irradiance (measure of solar radiation) in districts such as Nabarangpur, Bolangir and Sundergarh, large solar power plants are likely to come up in these districts. Currently, Odisha had an installed solar power capacity of 64 Mw. According to the SECI website, states such as Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Telangana and Karnataka are keen to set up solar parks and ultra mega solar power projects. The central government has set a target of generating 175,000 Mw of power through renewable energy sources by 2022. Of that, solar power would account for 100,000 Mw, while 60,000 Mw would be generated by harnessing wind capacity. Besides, 10,000 Mw and 5,000 Mw would come from biogas and small hydro projects, respectively.

AP signs 2 MoUs for LNG terminal at Kakinada port

Andhra Pradesh has signed two separate memoranda of understanding (MoUs) for setting up a floating LNG terminal at the Kakinada deep water port. The first MoU is a terminal company agreement between Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation (APGDC) — a JV between AP government and GAIL, GDF



SUEZ and Shell. The second MoU is the trading company agreement between GAIL, GDF SUEZ and Shell and covers both the sourcing of LNG and the marketing of the regasified LNG from the terminal.

The Kakinada LNG terminal will use the Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) with a peak capacity of 5 million tonne per annum (mtpa) with the provision to double the capacity. The FSRU will be constructed with a cost of R1,800 crore initially. The terminal will use high-end technology and will be one of the first of its kind of PPP projects in India, the state government said. The Kakinada port was found suitable for a project of this nature, owing to its availability of a natural break-water in the Hope Island — a barrier that protects against the impact of high seas.

Speaking on the occasion, CM Shri Naidu said both domestic and international partners who have come together, will bring the best expertise, technology and speediness from all over the world to complete the project within 18 months. He described the LNG terminal as a great opportunity in the development of a project that shall ensure continuous availability of natural gas and support the government's gas grid which is one of the five grids.

Kerala readies infra AMC to steer in Rs.1,17,349-crore NRI inflows

The Kerala government is readying an Asset Management Company (AMC) which counts on steering in a good chunk of Rs.1,17,349-crore NRI inflows for infrastructure development. Kerala has enormous infrastructure needs, and land acquisition for the National Highway alone would need at least Rs.35,000-crore. "The proposed AMC has got all clearances, including Sebi sanction," said Shri KM Chandrasekhar, former central cabinet secretary and current vice-chairman, Kerala State Planning Board. "This would be a worthwhile option for NRIs to park their funds in the AMC because it would not only have assured returns, but would also cater to the long-term infrastructure needs of their home-state".

The AMC would also have the brief to negotiate and utilise loans with financial bodies. The company will categorise projects to short-term, medium-term and long-term. The state is also scouting for a finance expert with sound experience to run the AMC. "Kerala has given priority to inclusive growth and environmental security. The state's growth rate is pegged on the start-up revolution and buoyancy in the MSME (medium, small and micro enterprises) segment, since this would ensure inclusive growth that's light on ecological resources, as well". Three major cities in Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode, are set to have free wi-fi by December. This is expected to boost internet use and IT-skill sets of the younger population. An institutional framework will be formed to raise funds for long term investments through Alternate Investment Fund and Infrastructure Investment Trust or Infrastructure Development Fund.

Punjab gets Rs.1.15-lakh-cr investment proposals

Investments worth Rs.1.15 lakh crore were pledged at the Progressive Punjab Investors' Summit in October. "In total 378 companies signed MoUs involving an investment of Rest.1.15 lakh crore at the event," Punjab Deputy Chief Minister Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal said. Uber will train 45,000 drivers in Punjab during next 3 years while HDFC Bank will shift its IT operations to Mohali and will also provide skill training to youth. He added that Apollo Hospitals will set up a world class facility in Amritsar and that work on the project would start by April next year. The Government is set to tie up with Apollo to conduct health mapping of its citizens.

A startup fund of Rs.100 crore was announced to encourage young entrepreneurs to come up with new ideas. He also requested those "born in Punjab" industrialists to invest back in their state in case they have settled out of Punjab or abroad. Major players were moving to Punjab besides committing to involve themselves in the skill development drive initiated by Chief Minister Shri Parkash Singh Badal. Special emphasis was being laid on training girl students and the



government was starting 50 colleges in rural areas to train girls in various vocations.

PM announces Rs.80,000- cr plan for Jammu and Kashmir

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in November, 2015 announced an economic package of Rs.80,000 crore for Jammu and Kashmir. In a public meeting, Shri Modi said he would follow Vajpayee's three mantras for the development of Kashmir — "Kashmiriyat, jamhooriyat aur insaniyat" (social consciousness and cultural values of the Kashmiri people, democracy and humanity).

The PM also lauded the people of Jammu and Kashmir for their faith in democracy and said that Kashmiriyat was the pride and glory of India. Besides, he said that the Sufi tradition had emerged from Kashmir and taught us oneness and strength of unity.

Shri Modi laid the foundation stone for four-laning of the Udhampur-Ramban and Ramban-Banihal stretches of Jammu-Srinagar national highway, which is expected to cost Rs.4,306 crore. He also inaugurated the 450-megawatt phase-II Baglihar power project near Jammu. At the inauguration, the PM said the package of Rs.80,000 crore includes a plan for "honourable" rehabilitation of the West Pakistan refugees and Kashmiri pandits, and identified it as the most important task for his government. Although nearly 55,000 families came from West Pakistan in 1947, they haven't been recognised as residents of the state, which hampers their ability to buy land and apply for government jobs. Moreover, 59,000 Kashmiri pandit families left the Valley in 1990 owing to militancy. The PM also announced that four new India Reserve Battalions will be raised in the state, which will create jobs for 4,000 youths.

Later, Jammu and Kashmir Finance Minister Shri Haseeb Drabu said the Rs.80,000 crore was over and above the plan and non-plan assistance to the state as well as in addition to the Rs.35,000 crore to be spent on the construction of highways. He added that the package had five components: humanitarian relief, disaster management, social

infrastructure, economic infrastructure and developmental spending. Rs.60,000 crore in the package was earmarked for new infrastructure projects in the state sector, around Rs.7,000 crore for the existing projects, and Rs.8,000 crore for humanitarian relief, including the rehabilitation of the flood-affected. The package was to be spent over the next five years. It would rejuvenate the flood-hit state economy and create job opportunities.

Jharkhand to upgrade Infra to attract investors

After making it to the top three states in the country in terms of ease of doing business, Jharkhand is now focusing on a massive uplift of basic infrastructure including road, rail and power networks to usher in the next stage of reforms and attract more investment. As part of this plan, the state is pushing for private investment in mineral exploration and looking to rope in private talent in government departments and key state entities.

The state government is open to these entities forming joint ventures and special purpose vehicles. Jharkhand stood third in a recent World Bank study on ease of doing business with a score of 63.09%, after top-ranked Gujarat (71.14%) and Andhra Pradesh (70.12%). The report assessed implementation status of 98-point reform measures across eight areas, including setting up a business, allotment of land and obtaining construction permit, complying with environment procedures, complying with labour rules, obtaining infrastructure related utilities, registering and complying with tax procedures, carrying out inspections and enforcing contracts.

UP plans solar-powered mini grids to end power woes

Uttar Pradesh has drafted a solar mini-grid policy to provide electricity to rural areas while reducing burden on the main grid. UP Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC) has also initiated deliberations on electrification of remote villages through solar-powered mini grids. "The mini-grid policy is ready. The energy department

will soon send it to the state Cabinet for approval,” UP New and Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA) director Ms. Kajal said. Apart from public sector firms, private companies will be roped in to set up mini-grid projects ranging from 10Kw to 500Kw. A consumer will be able to draw power from these independent grids when the main grid fails to meet the demand. It will also help millions of households that are yet to be linked with the conventional power grid.

In a recent meeting chaired by UPERC chief Shri Desh Deepak Verma, it was decided to grant special status to mini grids as they would facilitate rural consumers who either do not have access to electricity or lack supply. Solar grids will also help in reducing UP’s carbon footprint. Issued like tariff regulation, minimum supply commitment, compatibility with distribution companies and safeguarding of investment will be clear when the state government approves the policy draft. UP has power supply deficit of up to 2,000 Mw. The state government has set a target of 500Mw solar power projects in the next couple of years with major private investment.

Karnataka to allow start-ups to pitch for government contracts

Karnataka plans to become the first state in

the country to allow start-ups to pitch for local government contracts, a move that could potentially revolutionise procurement for government agencies by bringing down costs and access to new technology solutions. The move called ‘the startup forum’, a collective of new enterprises across technology, manufacturing and services could pitch directly for government orders and execute them within the set cost and timelines.

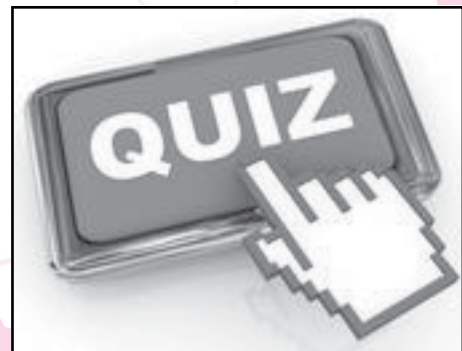
Rs.10,228-cr supplementary budget for Odisha

Odisha Finance Minister Shri Pradip Kumar Amat on December 21, 2015 presented the first supplementary budget of Rs.10,227.65-crore for 015-16 in the state assembly, with an objective to fulfill the fund requirement for public welfare and developmental activities in the state. Shri Amat said the need for the supplementary budget was necessitated to provide funds for new schemes or programmes announced after the formulation of annual budget, to meet the expenses relating to distress situation arising out of drought conditions in various parts of the state, and additional state share in respect of centrally sponsored schemes arising out of change in sharing pattern.



ANSWERS OF CYBERQUIZ ~ 57

1. [b] Virtual Storage.
2. [c] SRAM
3. [a] Digital Versatile Disks
4. [c] Continuous
5. [b] Megabytes
6. [c] Laser beam
7. [d] Buffer
8. [c] An illusion of extremely large main memory.
9. [b] a sequential access medium
10. [c] geop byte



MISCELLANEOUS

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE EMERGING TECHNOLOGY OF BIONICS

What Is Bionics?

As with many buzzwords, bionics can mean different things to different people. It started as a term for the application of principles of biology to engineering. Now it is used more to describe a method to engineer organs that can replace diseased or non-functional human organs. In the future, it could also be a way to design machines that can mimic biological behaviour.

Why Is It Important?

For the moment and in the near future, bionics is a way of giving sight, hearing or locomotion to people with disabilities. Those who have damaged retinas, for instance, can never hope to recover sight without the use of bionics. Those with lost arms or legs could recover the ability to pick up things or walk. In the future, we could use bionics for doing things human beings cannot normally do.

What Is The State Of Progress In The Field

Biomedical engineers have designed artificial ears and artificial retinas that can restore hearing and sight to people. US company Second Sight has developed a retinal implant that can transmit to the brain images from a small, eyeglass-borne video camera. New brain-computer interfaces are helping people control artificial arms through the force of thought. This has provided hope to



millions of people around the world who cannot see, hear or move.

What Is Expected In The Near Future?

Artificial retinas will get better and better, restoring complete sight to those with damaged eyes. Artificial limbs will become commonplace, as will be the ability to control them just the way we do with biological arms and legs. One day, bionics will provide us with inputs to our brain that we could not process before. For example, artificial implants might let us use ultrasound for seeing things we could not otherwise see. We could also develop telepathy through direct brain-to-brain communication. There are many dangers involved but the sky is the limit provided we proceed carefully.



God's role is to give us knowledge, love and power. God does not control the situations of our life; they are a result of our own karmas. When we understand this truth, we shift from fearing God to loving God.



HEALTH CARE !

REDUCING MALNUTRITION : WOMEN'S HEALTH HOLDS THE KEY

* MEERA MISHRA

Disease and malnutrition have close links; in many ways, malnutrition is the largest single contributor to disease in the world, according to the UN's Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN). In some instances, ill health or disease could be a direct consequence of malnutrition, while in others, a key contributor.

Impact of Malnutrition

Malnutrition at an early age leads to reduced physical and mental development during childhood. Stunting, for example, affects more than 147 million pre-schoolers in developing countries (UNSCN 5). Worldwide, under-nutrition is responsible for 45 per cent of child deaths, directly or through diseases made more severe because of it. Even mildly under-weight children face twice the risk of death as compared to well nourished children. Among micronutrients, Vitamin A deficiency compromises the immune system and leads to the death of approx. 1 million children each year. Globally, severe iron deficiency is the cause of more than 60,000 deaths per year of women during pregnancy. Similarly, maternal folate deficiency leads to 250,000 severe birth defects and iodine deficiency in pregnancy causes mental impairment of almost 18 million infants per year and a lowering of '0-15 IQ points in school children. (India Health Report: Nutrition, 2015).

Iron deficiency weakens the maternal body, impairs intrauterine growth and increases the risk of both maternal and foetal morbidity and mortality (World Health Organization 2000a). Malnutrition also has widespread economic ramifications. Problems related to anemia, for example, including cognitive impairment in children and low productivity in adults, cost

US\$5 billion a year in South Asia alone. (Ross & Horton, 1998)

"Women's deprivation in terms of nutrition and health care rebounds on society in the form of ill-health of their offspring – males and females alike."

-Siddiq Osmani and Amartya Sen

Links Between Health and Nutrition

The intergenerational cycle of growth failure, first described in 1992 explains how growth failure is transmitted across generations through the mother, thereby highlights the importance of addressing women's health and well being to bring about a significant change in the situation of malnutrition. Undernourished girls are likely to reach adolescence in disadvantaged physical conditions, and this may in turn, have severe implications for their overall health, in particular when they experience early pregnancies. Stunted and/or anaemic adolescent mothers are more likely to have complications during childbirth and the postpartum period as well as to give birth to premature and low weight babies. Closely-spaced pregnancies and repeated childbearing, along with heavy physical work, poor diets, discrimination and inadequate health care, may severely undermine the nutritional status of many women, with consequence for both them and for the health and nutrition of the next generation (World Health Organization 1997, 2000a; United Nations Population Fund 1997, 2000).

Critically: The First 1000 Days

Child nutrition in the 1000 days between a woman's pregnancy and her child's second birthday sets the foundation for all the days that



follow. Right nutrition during this window has a profound and lasting impact on the child's ability to grow, learn and thrive, thereby contributing immensely to the country's health and well being too. Nutrition during pregnancy and in the first years of a child's life provides the essential building blocks for brain development, healthy growth and a strong immune system. In fact, a growing body of scientific evidence shows that the foundations of a person's lifelong health, including their predisposition to obesity and certain chronic diseases, are largely set during this 1,000 day window.

India: Situation and Response

Despite its commitment to reduce malnutrition levels and its sustained economic growth, India lags behind on all key nutrition indicators. The Rapid Survey in Children shows that 38.7 per cent children under the age of 5 are stunted, 19.8 percent are wasted and 42.5 percent are under weight. Stunting is a measure of chronic under nutrition, wasting indicates acute under-nutrition and under weight is a composite of these two conditions. Until 2006, the rate of decline in these figures was rather slow. However, progress accelerated since NFHS-3, with the average annual rate of stunting declining by 2.3 percent per year from 2006-14 compared with 1.2 per cent per year between 1992-2006. (RSoc, 2014)

Many efforts are underway to address malnutrition in the country. The Government has been at the fore front with a number of Departments/Ministries implementing a range of schemes and programmes that have direct and indirect bearing on nutrition. Notably, the ICDS, a Flagship programme of the Ministry of women and Child Development, works towards improving the nutrition and health status of children and expectant mothers through a package of services-supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check ups, referral services etc. through a cadre of frontline workers at the Anganwadi Centres. Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies manages the mega Public Distribution System (PDS) providing

affordable food to households while the Ministry of Rural Development implements the MGNREGS with the aim to enhance household level incomes and thereby enable better access to food. The Mid-day Meal Scheme being implemented under the Ministry of Human Resource Development is the world's largest school feeding programme. Ministry of Tribal Affairs manages a range of initiatives for addressing multiple needs of tribal populations including hunger and nutrition. A large number of initiatives are also being undertaken by the private sector, civil society organizations and other development partners including the UN agencies.

State Level Innovation: A Case Study from Uttarakhand

In three districts of Uttarakhand, women's federations are supplying Mandua (Finger Millet), and other traditional cereals and pulses in the form of Take Home Rations for ICDS. They do grading, sorting and packaging for which federation pays them Rs.1 per packet. One member packs about 150-200 packets in 4-5 hours everyday. With a profit margin of over 10 per cent, ICDS rations are making an important contribution in improving the viability and sustainability of federations while at the same time, ensuring clean and nutritious supply to ICDS. Federations are paying farmers Rs.10 to Rs.15 per kg for Mandua, against Rs.5 to Rs.8 per kg earlier. With this opportunity, farmers are now much more interested in growing traditional crops, and there has been a big increase in demand for millet seeds. Finally, the work of processing and packaging creates paid employment for federation members. In 2014-15, a formal MoU was signed between ICDS and the women's federations and a business of INR 25.30 million was done with the profit of INR 2.3 million. From April 2014 to December 2014, federations directly benefitted nearly 7,500 pregnant/lactating women and 22,430 children. This initiative is being implemented under the Integrated Livelihood Support Programme of the Government of Uttarakhand.



Conclusion

This recently released India Health Report on Nutrition communicates 6 critical messages :

- Stunting, wasting and under-weight rates of India's children has declined, especially during the last decade, but still exceed levels observed in countries at similar income levels.
- The rate of improvement in nutrition in nutritional status has not kept pace with India's significant gains in economic prosperity and agricultural productivity during recent decades. Stunting rates may decline with economic progress but economic growth cannot, by itself, reduce under nutrition and may contribute to over-weight and obesity.
- Nutritional status and progress on reducing stunting vary markedly across India's states indicating that state specific approaches are necessary to achieve further gains in reducing stunting.
- The underlying reasons for India's high rates of stunting and variability in progress are complex and inter-twined. Some of the drivers such as complementary feeding, women's status and health, sanitation and social/caste inequality are the major challenges.
- India will ignore the problem of under nutrition and its impact on child development at its

peril and risk large economic, health and social consequences for future generations.

- India's under-nutrition problem is a serious threat to child development. Accelerating action at the state level is essential to change the course of the future for India's children.

With high prevalence of low maternal height, low body mass index and anemia, India's women are at great peril of having small babies and remaining mal-nourished themselves. For the past decade or more, health service delivery has concentrated on improving maternal and child survival. Where this has been successful, there is an urgent need to revisit the neglected area of maternal nutrition, especially for improving weight gain prior to and during pregnancy as a way of improving birth weight (RWNS 6). A lifecycle approach which focuses on improving nutrition throughout women's lives is needed. Data on women's nutritional status can be powerful tool for informing communities and governments about the nature, extent, and consequences of female malnutrition, but data needs to be collected regularly, analyzed, and disseminated. Improving maternal nutrition offers important opportunities to improve both the health and well-being of the mother herself, as well as of her children and in turn benefits the country. India's cohort of 26 million babies each year deserves better life conditions than those that await them at present.

*** Courtesy: Yojana. The author has over 25 years' experience of working in the area of health and social development globally. As the Country Co-ordinator of UN International Fund for Agricultural Development in India since 2011, she is involved in issues of agriculture, food and nutrition security.**