

# Gujarat Textiles Towards Texellence



*Happy New Year*

September-October, 2021





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Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry,  
Ashram Road, P. O. Box No. 4045,  
Ahmedabad - 380 009.  
Tel.: +91 79 26582301 / 2 / 3 / 4,  
Email: [gcci@gujaratchamber.org](mailto:gcci@gujaratchamber.org),  
Web.: [www.gujaratchamber.org](http://www.gujaratchamber.org)

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## Team GCCI Message

સ્નેહી મિત્રો,

આપ સૌને નૂતન વર્ષ માટે ખૂબ ખૂબ અભિનંદન તેમજ શુભેચ્છાઓ,

વર્ષ ૨૦૨૧-૨૨ના જી.સી.સી.આઈ. ના આ પ્રથમ મુખપત્રના પ્રકાશન સમયે સૌ પ્રથમ તો જી.સી.સી.આઈ. ના પ્રમુખ તરીકે મારી વરણી કરવા માટે મને તેમજ અન્ય પદાધિકારીઓને આપણી આ સંસ્થા થકી ગુજરાતના વ્યાપાર-ઉદ્યોગ માટે કાર્ય કરવાની તક આપવા બદલ અમે સૌ આપના ઋણી છીએ.

આ સંદર્ભમાં જ પ્રમુખ તરીકે મારી વરણી થયા પછી આપણી વાર્ષિક સામાન્ય સભાને સંબોધતાં મેં આપણા “મિશન ૨૦૨૧-૨૨” અંગે વિસ્તૃત રજૂઆત કરેલ. આપણું આ “મિશન ૨૦૨૧-૨૨” જી.સી.સી.આઈ. ની મૂળભૂત વિઝનને ગતિમાન કરવાનો એક સુનિયોજિત પ્રયત્ન બની રહેશે તેવી અમને આશા તેમજ વિશ્વાસ છે.

### ૧) વ્યાપાર, ઉદ્યોગ, વ્યવસાયનો વિકાસ

વર્ષ ૨૦૨૧-૨૨ દરમિયાન આપણે ખૂબ જ મહત્વાકાંક્ષી આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સ્તરનાં ઔદ્યોગિક પ્રદર્શનોનું આયોજન કરવા માગીએ છીએ. આવાં પ્રદર્શનોને આપણે એક કાયમી સ્વરૂપ આપવાનું પણ વિચારીએ છીએ કે જેથી વાર્ષિક કે દ્વિ વાર્ષિક સમયાંતરે આવાં પ્રદર્શનોનું આયોજન કરી શકાય તેમજ જે થકી ચેમ્બર્સની બ્રાન્ડ-ઇમેજ પણ મજબૂત થાય. આવાં વૈશ્વિક પ્રદર્શનો આપણે પર્યાવરણ, ટેક્સટાઇલ, ઈન્ફર્મેશન ટેકનોલોજી, ઓટોમોબાઇલ, સંરક્ષણ સંદર્ભમાં સ્ટાર્ટ-અપ વગેરે ખાસ વિષયોને ધ્યાનમાં રાખી આયોજિત કરી શકીએ.

૨) વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહિત કરે તેવા નીતિવિષયક નિર્ણયો સરકારશ્રી તેમજ જે તે વિભાગ દ્વારા લેવામાં આવે તે માટે સચોટ તેમજ તાર્કિક રજૂઆત અને આવા નિર્ણય લેનાર મંચ પર આપણી ઉપસ્થિતિ તેમજ ભાગીદારી

આપણે સૌ જાણીએ છીએ કે જી.સી.સી.આઈ. ની સ્થાપનાથી આજ પર્યંત આપણે ખૂબ જ સક્ષમ રીતે ગુજરાતના વ્યાપાર ઉદ્યોગના પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત સરકારશ્રી સમક્ષ કરતા આવ્યા છીએ. આ જ કાર્ય આગામી વર્ષમાં પણ આપણે મહત્તમ ગતિથી કરવા કટિબદ્ધ છીએ. આ બાબતે આપણે ગાંધીનગર તેમજ દિલ્હી ખાતે સિનિયર લાયઝન અધિકારીઓની નિમણૂક પણ કરેલ છે કે જેથી વ્યાપાર ઉદ્યોગના આપણા પ્રશ્નો ત્વરિત ગતિથી જે તે વિભાગ સમક્ષ રજૂ કરી શકાય તેમજ તેનું નિવારણ કરી શકાય, સાથે-સાથે આપણું લક્ષ્ય સરકારશ્રી સમક્ષ રજૂઆત કરવાનું છે કે વ્યાપાર-ઉદ્યોગ અંગે નીતિવિષયક નિર્ણયો લેવા રચવામાં આવતી અલગ-અલગ કમિટીઓ પર જી.સી.સી.આઈ. ના નિષ્ણાત પ્રતિનિધિઓને પણ સ્થાન આપવામાં આવે, જેથી નીતિ વિષયક નિર્ણયો અંગે ચર્ચા સમયે જ આપણે આપણા વિચારા-મંતવ્યો સચોટ રીતે રજૂ કરી શકીએ.

૩) સભ્યો તેમજ વ્યાપાર-ઉદ્યોગ સાથે સંકળાયેલ વ્યક્તિઓના ડોમેન નોલેજ તેમજ સ્કિલ બેઝનો વિકાસ તેમજ તે માટે તેઓને તમામ પ્રકારની સગવડો પૂરી પાડવી.

આજના વર્તમાન ખૂબ જ સ્પર્ધાત્મક સમયમાં કે જ્યારે વ્યાપાર-ઉદ્યોગ ક્ષેત્રે સમગ્ર વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે કોઈ પ્રકારની સરહદો રહેલ નથી ત્યારે જરૂરી છે કે આપણા સભ્યો પણ નોલેજ તેમજ વ્યાવસાયિક તેમજ ઔદ્યોગિક સ્કિલના સંદર્ભમાં અત્યાધુનિક બને અને આવી વૈશ્વિક પ્રતિસ્પર્ધામાં સફળ બની શકે. આ બાબતને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને જ આપણે આપણી પોતાની રિસર્ચ ટીમ ઊભી કરવા માગીએ છીએ. આવી રિસર્ચ ટીમ જે તે ઉદ્યોગને લગતી નીતિ વિષયક બાબતો અન્વયે પણ રિસર્ચ કરશે તેમજ સાથે-સાથે વૈશ્વિક સ્પર્ધામાં આપણા ઉદ્યોગ કેવી રીતે અગ્રગણ્ય સ્થાન મેળવી શકે તે અંગે પણ રિસર્ચ કરશે. આ અંગે આપણે વિશ્વ સ્તરે નામાંકિત તેવી ચાર કંપની એટલે કે ૧) કે.પી.એમ.જી., ૨) પી.ડબ્લ્યુ.સી., ૩) ઈ.વાય. તેમજ ૪) ડીલિઓટમાંથી ગમે



તે એક-સાથે સહયોગ કરવા માગીએ છીએ કે જેથી તેઓની વૈશ્વિક કુશળતાનો લાભ આપણે આપણા સભ્યો સુધી પહોંચતો કરી શકીએ.

૪) બદલાતા સમય તેમજ વૈશ્વિક પ્રતિસ્પર્ધાના આ સમયમાં આપણી આ સંસ્થાની ઈમારત તેમજ તે દ્વારા પૂરી પાડવામાં આવતી સગવડોને વિશ્વ-સ્તરની બનાવવી.

જી.સી.સી.આઈ. પાસે ખૂબ જ સુંદર ઈન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર છે, પરંતુ આપણે આપણા આ વિદ્યમાન સ્ટ્રક્ચરને પણ અત્યાધુનિક બનાવી શકીએ તેમ છે, જે કરવા અમે કટિબદ્ધ છીએ. આ અંગે આપણે ફિઝિકલ ઈન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર પર તો ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરીશું જ પણ સાથે-સાથે ઈન્ફર્મેશન ટેકનોલોજી તેમજ ડિજિટલાઈઝેશન આપણી પ્રાથમિકતા બની રહેશે. આવા અપગ્રેડેશન થકી આપણે આપણા સભ્યશ્રીઓને વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે જરૂરી તેમજ ઉપલબ્ધ તમામ માહિતી તેમજ સંદેશ-વ્યવહારની તકો ત્વરિત ગતિએ પુરી પાડી શકીશું, જે થકી આપણે સાચા અર્થમાં "ગ્લોકલ" એટલે કે ગ્લોબલ અને લોકલના સમન્વયના સ્વપ્નને સાર્થક કરી શકીશું.

આપણા સન્માનનીય પૂર્વ પ્રમુખશ્રીઓનું સ્વપ્ન તેમજ પ્રયત્નો રહેલ છે કે આપણું પોતાનું “જી.સી.સી.આઈ. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય અધિવેશન સેન્ટર” હોય. આ અંગે આપણા પૂર્વ પ્રમુખશ્રીઓ દ્વારા અનેકવિધ પગલાં પણ લેવામાં આવેલ છે. વર્ષ ૨૦૨૧-૨૨ દરમિયાન અમારું સ્વપ્ન છે કે આપણે આ જી.સી.સી.આઈ. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય કન્વેશન સેન્ટરના બાંધકામનો પ્રારંભ કરી શકીએ.

## આઝાદીનો અમૃત-મહોત્સવ

વર્ષ ૧૯૪૭માં આપણા દેશને મળેલ સ્વતંત્રતાને વર્ષ ૨૦૨૨માં ૭૫ વર્ષ પૂરાં થશે. આ પ્રસંગે સમગ્ર દેશ "આઝાદી કા અમૃત મહોત્સવ"ની ઉજવણી કરશે. આપણે જી.સી.સી.આઈ. ખાતે પણ ૨૦૨૨ના સમગ્ર દેશ "આઝાદી કા અમૃત મહોત્સવ"ની ઉજવણી કરશે. આપણે જી.સી.સી.આઈ. ખાતે પણ ૨૦૨૨ના સમગ્ર વર્ષ દરમિયાન અનેકવિધ પ્રવૃત્તિઓનું આયોજન કરવા કટિબદ્ધ છીએ.

## આપણી રિજિયોનલ ચેમ્બર્સ

જી.સી.સી.આઈ. તેમજ ગુજરાતના વ્યાપાર-ઉદ્યોગ માટે આપણી તમામ રિજિયોનલ ચેમ્બર્સ એક કરોડરજજુ સમાન છે. જો સમગ્ર ગુજરાતના વ્યાપાર-ઉદ્યોગનો વિકાસ કરવો હોય તો આપણી તમામ રિજિયોનલ ચેમ્બર્સ પણ ખૂબજ સુદ્રઢ બને તે જરૂરી છે અને માટે જ છેલ્લાં કેટલાંક વર્ષથી આપણે ખૂબ જ સઘન રીતે આપણી રિજિયોનલ ચેમ્બર્સ સાથે ખભેખભા મિલાવી પ્રવૃત્તિઓ કરી રહેલ છીએ. ચેમ્બરના બંધારણમાં રિજનલ ચેમ્બર્સને ખાસ કાયમી જગ્યા આપવામાં આવી છે.

મને તેમજ મારા તમામ સાથી પદાધિકારીઓને સંપૂર્ણ વિશ્વાસ છે કે આપ સૌ સભ્યશ્રીઓના સહકારથી અને આપનાં સૂચનો થકી તેમજ આપની વ્યક્તિગત ભાગીદારી સાથે આપણે આપણા આ તમામ લક્ષ્યાંક સિદ્ધ કરી શકીશું.

આપનાં સૂચનો આવકાર્ય છે.

**હેમંત શાહ**

પ્રમુખ

**પથિક પટવારી**

સિનિ. ઉપપ્રમુખ

**સંજીવ ઇાજર**

ઉપપ્રમુખ

**સચીન પટેલ**

માનદ્-મંત્રી

**મહેશ પુજ**

માનદ્-મંત્રી (રીજનલ)

**નવરોઝ તારાપોર**

માનદ્-ખજાનચી

## Office Bearers 2021-22



**Hemant Shah**  
President

**Chairman & Managing Director of Navin Group**  
**BUSINESS: APPARELS, LOGISTICS, TRADING**  
**Executive Member of GCCI - 24 YEARS**

### LEADERSHIP ROLES

JITO A 'bad Chapter: Chairman (2014-16)  
JITO Gujarat Zone: Chairman  
H. L. College Alumni Association: President Emeritus  
GCCCI: Vice President (2018-19)  
GCCCI: Hon. Secretary (2015-16)  
AMA: Managing Committee Member  
Gujarat Hosiery Manufacturers Association:  
President (2001 -04)

### PHILANTHROPIC ACTIVITIES

Instrumental in promoting Low-cost Dialysis center at Thackarsey Hospital, Jain Visha Oswal Club, Gujarat Cancer Society, Kuthi Bhavan.  
Supporting pediatric cancer patients  
Scholarship and education assistance  
Renovation of C. J. General Hospital in Surendranagar and Kolsawala school in Dholka.

### BUSINESS

**NAVIN GROUP's** current businesses include 3PL Logistics, Management Contracts Men's Innerwear & Sports-wear.

**Apparel Brands** - NITEX, NITLON & TRUEREVO

**3PL Brands** - Super Handlers, Nav-Gujarat CFS & Safal Logistics LLP.



**Pathik Patwari**  
Sr. Vice President

### Professional Activities

**Director, NEXUS Group**

- **Nexus Infratech Pvt. Ltd.**  
An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Co.  
Manufacturing & Exports, Pre -Engineered Roofings, Structures & Roofings under brand 'SPIDER'
- **David – Nexus Infratech Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya**  
Manufacturing Pre-Engineered Roofings, Structures

### Institutional

- Hon. Secretary – : Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry 2020-21
- Hon. Treasurer – : Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry 2019-20
- Board Member : Indian Merchants Chamber, Mumbai
- Director : The Sports Club of Gujarat Ltd.
- Director : AIC-GUSEC Foundation, Gujarat University
- Board Member : St.Xavier's (Meritorious Alumnus) College, Ahmedabad (DoS)
- Board Member, : TiE Ahmedabad Governing Council
- Board Member : TiE Angles Ahmedabad
- Board Member : Gujarat Innovation Society
- Member : INDEXTb
- Member : Soldiers Welfare Board, Govt. of Gujarat
- Member : Project Proposal Evaluation Comm. Student Start-up Innovation Council (SSIP), Govt. of Gujarat

### Social Contribution

- President : Vallabh Youth Organisation
- YUVA Member : Health & Care Foundation (Formerly–Polio Foundation)
- Advisory Board Member : Sadvichar Parivar





**Sanjeev Chhajer**  
Vice President

**Managing Committee Member–GCCCI since 12 years**

**BUSINESSES:**

**Tours & Travels, Event Management, Textiles & Real Estate**

**Director,** Peregrine Business Network Pvt. Ltd.

**Director,** CK Travel Services

**CURRENT AND PAST POSITIONS HELD**

**Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry:**

Hon. Treasurer 2013-14 & 2015-16

**Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry:**

Hon. Secretary 2019-20

**Lions Clubs International Dist 3232 B2:**

District Governor 2018-19

**Lions Clubs International Multiple 3232:**

Multiple Council Chairman 2019-20

**JITO Ahmedabad Chapter:**

Sr. Vice Chairman 2021-22

**Junior Chamber International (India) Jaycees:**

National President, 2001

**Gujarat University Alumni Association:** Trustee

**Lalji Mehrotra Lions School:** Joint Secretary

**OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS**

- Motivational Speaker, Counsellor & Mentor
- Graduated as an International Trainer from Academy of Junior Chamber International, USA in 1996
- Conducted more than 1200 Management Training Program for corporates, entrepreneurs, executives, teachers, students, police officers, airline staff and officers at various public enterprises
- Served as Chief Traffic Warden, Commandant RSP (Road Safety Patrol) & member of Traffic Advisory Board



**Sachin Patel**  
Hon. Secretary

**Education Qual. :** B. E. – Chemical

**Date of Birth :** 11-08-1976

- **Business Activity :** Manufacturers and Exporters of Filter Press, Filter Plates, Glass Lined Reactors and Glass Lined Receivers
- **Filter Press Division :** Plot No. 77/8, Phase-I, G.I.D.C., Vatva, Ahd.–382445
- **Glass Lined Division :** Survey No. 1129/1, B/h. Ambuja Intermediate, Opp. Sandvik Asia, Village: Rajpur, Chhatral-Mahesana Highway, Chhatral
- **Managing Director :** SACHIN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
- **Managing Director :** STORK KAUMIL EQP. PVT. LTD.
- **Trustee :** K D PATEL FOUNDATION
- **Board of Director :** VEL (Vatva Industrial Estate Infrastructure Development Ltd.)
- **Former President :** Vatva Industries Association
- **Former President :** Lions club of Vatva Industrial Estate
- **Exe. Committee Member:** EEPIC INDIA
- **Awards / Recognitions:**
  - **BEST MSME–2013-14,** Govt. of Gujarat by the former Hon'ble Chief Minister Smt. Anandiben Patel
  - **World Wide Achievers Award:** 2018-19 by Shri Suresh Prabhu, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India
  - **Gujarat Brand Leadership Award – 2018**
  - **SME of the Year “Udhayami Samman”– 2018** by Hon'ble Dy. CM, Shri Nitinbhai Patel



**Mahesh Puj**  
**Hon. Secretary (R)**

**Founder of AMBAJI GROUP OF COMPANIES**

**Education** : B. Com. (S.Y.)

**Language** : Hindi, English, Gujarati

**Business : AMBAJI GROUP**

Real Estate, Warehousing, Edible Oil Refinery, Portbiz Industrial Park.

**AMBAJI GROUP OF COMPANIES :**

- **ARHAM INFRATECH**  
Developing World Class Portbiz Industrial Park
- **AMBAJI DEVELOPER**  
Real Estate Developers & Builders
- **MAHESH OIL INDUSTRIES**  
Edible Oil Refinery at Gandhidham & Hazira
- **SOVOX RENEWABLES PVT. LTD.**  
Solar Power Generation
- **VARUN INDUSTRIES & SANGHVI INDUSTRIES**  
Warehousing
- **AMBAJI IMPORT PVT. LTD.**  
Liquid Storage Terminals at Kandla (DPT)

**ASSOCIATE WITH BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS :**

**Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industries**  
Secretary (Regional)

**CII - The Confederation of Indian Industry**  
Committee Member Gujarat Western Zone

**Gandhidham Chamber of Commerce & Industries**  
Managing Committee Member, since 12 Years & (Joint Secretary) for 4 Years.

**Chairman, JITO-Gandhidham**

**Laghu Udyog Bharti**  
Active Member

**Federation Kutch Industrial Association**  
Active Member

**Vice President**  
**BJP Gandhidham City**



**Navroz Tarapore**  
**Hon. Treasurer**

- **Managing Director**  
– HT Engineers Pvt. Ltd. (1992)
- **Chairman**  
- Atmos Power Pvt. Ltd. (2010)  
- Atmos AJS Fuels Pvt. Ltd. founded (2021)  
- GCCI MSME Committee (3 years)
- **Co-Chairman**  
- Co-Chairman- GCCI CSR Committee (2019-20)  
- GCCI MSME Committee (9 years)
- **Proprietor**  
– Tarapore Enterprise (1988)
- **Trustee**  
- Arsh Foundation  
- Mani S. Cambatta Charitable Trust (Ahmedabad)  
- Rasiklal Vasa Foundation
- **President**  
- Rotary Club Ahmedabad (2008) & PHF (Paul Harris Fellow)  
- Ahmedabad Gymkhana (2010 -11)
- **Secretary**  
- Naroda Industrial Association (NIA)  
- Ahmedabad Gymkhana (2007-08 & 2011-12)
- **Assistant Governor of Rotary International (2019 -20)**
- **HT Engineers Pvt. Ltd.**  
- Manufacturer of Industrial Scale Vacuum Technologies
- **Atmos Power Pvt. Ltd.**  
- Leading Green Energy Company in Asia for Biogas to BioCNG (Renewable Natural Gas) Technology
- **Atmos AJS Fuels Pvt. Ltd.**  
- Manufacturer of Green Fuels such as Biomethane, BioCNG & Organic Fertilizer
- **Oxygen Plants**  
In 2021 during the dreadful Covid Pandemic Mr. Tarapore had dedicated all his factories towards making Large Scale Medical Oxygen Plants for Hospitals in dire need of oxygen across India through his company Atmos Power, which had managed to manufacture 150 Industrial Scale Oxygen Plants in a short span of 120 days.
- **Other Positions of responsibility:**
  1. Member of Advisory Committee at Dr. Jaimin Vasa MSME Chair promoted by Gujarat University.
  2. Member of Advisory Committee at Ahmedabad Mercantile Co-Op Bank Ltd Girdharnagar Branch.



# PASHUPATI

GROWTH WITH VISION

An organization where innovation, dedication,  
& optimism converge into **SUCCESS...**

## PASHUPATI



TEXTILE

### PASHUPATI COTSPIN LIMITED

- Ginning • Oil Mill • Delinting • Spinning • TFO

### PASHUPATI TEXSPIN EXPORT LLP

- Weaving • Technical Textile • Exporter of all cotton products

- Warehouses (3.5 lac sq.ft.) • Solar Roof Top (2.7MW)



PHARMACEUTICAL

INDIA Business

### UNIZA HEALTHCARE LLP

- Dermatology • Cardiology & Diabetology
- Respiratory • Obstetrics & Gynaecology

International Business and Manufacturing

### UNIZA LIFECARE PRIVATE LIMITED

- Tablets • Capsules • Creams • Gels
- Ointments & External Liquid Forms



## श्री Hotel WELCOME



HOSPITALITY

- 38 well furnished AC rooms
- Sanskruti, Water Dine Restaurant
- Cafe • Conference room
- Banquet (upto 1000 guests capacity)

O : D-707, Ganesh Meridian, Opp. Gujarat High Court, S.G.highway, Ahmedabad-380060  
F : Kadi-Detroj road, Balasar, Ta : Kadi-384440, Gujarat, India  
W : [www.pashupatigroup.in](http://www.pashupatigroup.in) • [www.unizagroup.com](http://www.unizagroup.com) • [www.hotelwelcome.in](http://www.hotelwelcome.in)

# GCCI Committee/Taskforce 2021-22

Sr. No.	Committee Name	Name	Chairman & Co-Chairman	E-mail ID
1	ADRC	Shri Gopinath M. Amin	Chairman	gm.amin@yahoo.co.in
2	Business Women	Smt Kusum Kaul Vyass Ms. Sarangi H. Kanani Ms. Runal Patel	Chair Person Co-Chairperson Co-Chairperson	kusumkaul66@gmail.com sarangikanani@gmail.com runalp79@gmail.com
3	Constitution	Shri Trilok R. Parikh	Chairman	trilok.parikh@gulmohargreens.com
4	Code of Conduct	Shri Hemant Shah	Chairman	hemant@navingroup.in
5	Direct Tax	Shri Jainik Vakil Shri Bakul Parikh	Chairman Co-Chairman	jainikca@hotmail.com bakulparikh@yahoo.com
6	Defence	Shri Piyush Tamboli Ms. Varsha Adhikari	Chairman Co-Chairperson	direct1@iplcl.in adhikari.varsha@gmail.com
7	Energy	Shri Dharendra S. Doshi Shri Karan Dangayach	Chairman Co-Chairman	sahajanandpm@gmail.com karan@shashwatcleantech.com
8	Environment	Shri Yogesh Parikh Shri Mayur Jani Shri Haresh Bhuta	Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman	yogesh@avanidychem.com mayurjani67@gmail.com haresh@alpschem.com
9	Film, Entertainment, Media & Event (FEME)	Shri Aasit Shah Shri Nayan Jain Shri Rajesh Ravani	Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman	aasit@equinox.in nayan@jainox.com rajeshravani@hotmail.com
10	Gems and Jewellery	Shri Vipul Mehta Shri Jigar Soni	Chairman Co-Chairman	ljewellery@yahoo.com jigarnsoni2010@yahoo.in
11	Healthcare	Dr. V. N. Shah	Chairman	dr.vnshah@gmail.com
12	Hotel and Hospitality	Shri Narendra Somani Shri Dilip Thakkar	Chairman Co-Chairman	ns@tgbhotels.com dilipthakkar16@gmail.com
13	Indirect Tax	Shri Nayan Sheth Shri Deep Thakkar Shri Amish Khandhar Shri Latesh Parikh	Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman	nayan@nayansheth.com cadeepthakkar@gmail.com amish@kmsindia.in latesh_parikh@yahoo.co.in
14	Industrial Estates & GIDC	Shri Ajit Shah Shri Ajay Patel	Chairman Co-Chairman	ajitshah.fia@gmail.com akashdyes@yahoo.com
15	Labour & Industrial Safety	Shri Ambar J. Patel Shri K.H. Patel	Chairman Co-Chairman	ambarpatel@shilpgravures.com khpandassociates999@gmail.com
16	Legal	Shri Tarak Damani Shri Jatin Jalundhwala Shri Pavan Godiawala	Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman	tarakdamani@yahoo.com jatin.jalundhwala@adani.in pavan@godiawala.com
17	Logistics	Shri Hitenbhai R. Vasant Shri Satyen Desai Shri Mukesh Dave	Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman	hiten.vasant@vasantgroup.in satyen.desai@ckbi-india.com agta.gujarat@yahoo.com
18	Membership	Shri Ankit S. Patel Shri Bipinchandra Shah	Chairman Co-Chairman	ankit.patel@amiphthalo.com bipinshah1957@gmail.com
19	MSME	Shri Tarachand R. Jain Shri Shailesh Patel Shri Tejas Mehta	Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman	shrinavkar@shrinavkar.com smpatel@toplineswitchgear.com tejasmehta2002@gmail.com
20	NRG Centre	Shri Himanshu Vyas Shri Nilesh Shukla	Chairman Co-Chairman	hcvyas@gmail.com nileshshukla6@gmail.com
21	Research	Ms. Varsha Adhikari Shri Amal Dhruv	Chairperson Co-Chairman	adhikari.varsha@gmail.com amaldhruv@gmail.com
22	Scrutiny	Shri Rupesh C. Shah	Chairman	info@sonyaceramics.com
23	Skill Development	Mrs. Yogini H. Brahmhatt Shri Bipinbhai V. Mehta	Co-Chairperson Co-Chairman	yoginihb81@gmail.com bv.mehta@outlook.com
24	Startup & Innovation	Shri Amit Parikh Shri Nehal Sheth Shri Niraj Shah	Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman	amitparikh2608@gmail.com nehal.sheth@in.ey.com er.niraj.shah@gmail.com
25	Staff Steering	Shri Anil Sanghvi	Chairman	anilsanghvi8181@gmail.com
26	S.M.A.R.T.	Shri Jitendra Chauhan Shri Mehlul Patel	Chairman Co-Chairman	jitendra@jadeblue.com mehlul@sanketgroup.com
27	Trade	Shri Kaushik D. Patel Shri Mitesh Patel Shri Bipinbhai Shah	Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman	kdvspice@yahoo.com miteshharry71@gmail.com bipinshah1957@gmail.com
28	Youth Wing	Shri Nirmam Jhaveri Shri Aditya Sharma Shri Hemal Prajapati Ms. Shumona Agarwal	Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairperson	nirmamjhaveri@gmail.com adityaysharma@gmail.com hemal@hariharbricks.com shumona.agrawal@bakeri.com



Sr. No.	Taskforce Name	Name	Chairman & Co-Chairman	E-mail ID
1	Agriculture & Agri. Products	Shri Ashish S. Guru Shri Ashwin K. Nayak	Chairman Co-Chairman	guruashish@gmail.com nayakashwin1@gmail.com
2	Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav	Ms. Rratna Janii Shri Parth Desai Shri Monil Parikh Shri Rohan Shah	Chairperson Co-Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman	ratnadave24@hotmail.com parthdesai@shubhlabhconsultancy.com monil@parikhinfracon.com rohan@hedweeg.com
3	Banking & Finance	Shri Nitin Parekh Shri Ketul Patel	Chairman Co-Chairman	nitinparekh@zyduscadila.com ketul@rspatelca.com
4	Chemical	Shri Shrenik Merchant Shri Prashant K. Patel	Chairman Co-Chairman	shrenik@apexpigmentsindia.com prashant@rksythesis.com
5	Construction and Infrastructure	Shri Chiranjiv Patel Shri Dhruvil Patel	Chairman Co-Chairman	chiranjiv@pcsnehal.com dhruvil.bpc@gmail.com
6	CSR	Smt. Jayshreeben Mehta Shri Dharmendra Joshi	Chairperson Co-Chairman	admin@infiniumtoyota.ooo indassociates@yahoo.co.in
7	Education	Dr. M. P. Chandran Dr. Shirish Kashikar	Chairman Co-Chairman	mpchandran@gmail.com director@nimcj.org
8	Engineering	Shri Dhruvbhai Shah Shri Kaumil Patel	Chairman Co-Chairman	dhruv@prasadgroup.com kaumil@sachininternational.com
9	Exhibition	Shri Samir J. Shah	Chairman	samir@jbsindia.com
10	Food and Dairy	Shri Hiren Gandhi Shri Rajesh Shah Shri Kamleshbhai Kandoi	Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman	hiren1470@hotmail.com rajesh2604@yahoo.com kbkandoi@gmail.com
11	Foreign Trade	Shri Anil M. Jain Shri Samirbhai Sheth Shri S.V. Modi	Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman	anil@ascentfinechem.com samir_ardip@hotmail.com svmodi@hotmail.com
12	Insurance	Shri Nilesh R. Desai Shri Pratik Shah	Chairman Co-Chairman	nileshdesai@shubhlabhconsultancy.com info@pratikshah.com
13	IPR	Shri Jatin Y. Trivedi Shri Pranit Nanavati	Chairman Co-Chairman	jatin@yjtrivedi.com pranit@nanavatiassociates.com
14	IT & ITES	Shri Jaimin Shah Shri Aditya Shah	Chairman Co-Chairman	jaimin.shah@devitpl.com aditya@amnex.com
15	Mahajan Sankalan (Local)	Shri Ashish Jhaveri Shri Akeal Shah	Chairman Co-Chairman	ashishjhaveri75@gmail.com sktcgroup@hotmail.com
16	Mahajan Sankalan (Outstation)	Shri Dilipbhai M. Padhya Shri Gunjan Mehta	Chairman Co-Chairman	dilip.padhya@yahoo.com gunjanmehta56@yahoo.com
17	Pharmaceutical	Shri Viranchi A. Shah Shri Chirag Doshi	Chairman Co-Chairman	viranchi@sagalabs.com chirag@ympl.net
18	Press and Media	Shri Jigish K. Shah Shri Pradip Jain	Chairman Co-Chairman	sanketadv@gmail.com pradip1963@ymail.com
19	Printing, Plastic and Packaging	Shri Shailesh Patel Dipeshkumar Shah	Chairman Co-Chairman	gspma1970@gmail.com cmd@tpplindia.com
20	Real Estate	Shri Sanjay Kothari Shri Ronil Shah	Chairman Co-Chairman	accounts@vivaninfra.com ronil.divine@gmail.com
21	Textile	Shri Saurin J. Parikh Shri Naresh Sharma Shri Bharatbhai Chhajad Shri Rahul Shah	Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman	saurin@pashupatigroup.in akash5500@yahoo.co.in bumacofabrics@gmail.com rahulshah@lp-group.in
22	Travel & Tourism	Shri Rohitbhai Thakker Shri Bhavesh Shah Shri Deepak Jayswal	Chairman Co-Chairman Co-Chairman	info@navbharatholidays.com bhaveshppl@yahoo.co.in dipak@aireo.in

# Annual General Meeting



વાર્ષિક સામાન્ય સભામાં ઉપસ્થિત હોદ્દદારો



સંબોધન કરતા પ્રમુખશ્રી નટુભાઈ પટેલ (૨૦૨૦-૨૧)



સંબોધન કરતા પ્રમુખ  
શ્રી હેમંત શાહ  
(૨૦૨૧-૨૨)



સંબોધન કરતા સિનિ. ઉપ-પ્રમુખ  
શ્રી પથિક પટવારી  
(૨૦૨૧-૨૨)



સંબોધન કરતા ઉપ-પ્રમુખ  
શ્રી સંજીવ છાજર  
(૨૦૨૧-૨૨)



નવા વરાયેલા પ્રમુખશ્રી હેમંતભાઈને  
આવકારતા શ્રી નટુભાઈ પટેલ



નવા વરાયેલા સિનિ. ઉપ-પ્રમુખ  
શ્રી પથિકભાઈને  
આવકારતા શ્રી નટુભાઈ પટેલ



નવા વરાયેલા ઉપ-પ્રમુખ  
શ્રી સંજીવભાઈ છાજરને  
આવકારતા શ્રી કે. આઈ. પટેલ



## Courtesy Visit by Office Bearers



ચેમ્બરના હોદ્દેદારો ગુજરાત રાજ્યના માનનીય મુખ્યમંત્રીશ્રી ભૂપેન્દ્રભાઈ પટેલની શુભેચ્છા મુલાકાતે



માનનીય મુખ્યમંત્રીશ્રીને  
સ્મૃતિ ચિહ્ન અર્પણ કરતા પ્રમુખશ્રી



ચેમ્બરના હોદ્દેદારો ગુજરાતના કુટીર, મીઠા ઉદ્યોગ તેમજ  
વન-પર્યાવરણ અને ક્લાઈમેટ ચેન્જ વિભાગના રાજ્ય કક્ષાના  
માનનીય મંત્રીશ્રી જગદીશભાઈ પંચાલની શુભેચ્છા મુલાકાતે



ચેમ્બરના હોદ્દેદારો ગુજરાત રાજ્યના નાણાં, એનર્જી અને  
પેટ્રોકેમિકલ્સ વિભાગના માનનીય  
મંત્રીશ્રી કનુભાઈ દેસાઈની શુભેચ્છા મુલાકાતે

## GCCI in Action

### Meeting with Consulate General of Georgia - Dt. 25-09-2021



A delegation led by H.E Ambassador MR. ARCHIL DZULIASHVILLI had an excellent interactive meeting with GCCI today and discussed how the trade and investment can enhance for the mutual benefit. President Shri Hemantbhai mentioned the historical ties between the two countries of last many decades. The mutual trust between people of both the countries will help to boost our relationship. He assured the delegation that GCCI will help the business community of Uganda to find the right partner for business. Shri Hemantbhai explained the functions of GCCI which helps not only the trade and

Industry but society at large.

H.E. Ambassador MR. ARCHIL DZULIASHVILLI said that they are looking forward for collaboration with State of Gujarat for economic development of Georgia and welfare of Gujarat. He said that the prime task of the delegation is to promote the trade and investment between Georgia and Gujarat which is one the prime state of India for trade. The major sectors of their interest are Pharma, Transport & Logistic. At present the main hurdle is connectivity between 2 countries but they are hopeful that it will resolve soon. GCCI and appropriate Chamber at Georgia will initiate the dialogue for Trade and Business development.

Chairman of various committees/task force and exporters of attended the meeting and exchanged the ideas. Tourism is also sector which can be focused as People of Gujarat love to travel and explore new destinations.

Sr. VP. Shri Pathik Patwari offered vote of thanks to the guest.

### Meeting with Ambassador of Vietnam - Dt. 28-09-2021



A delegation led by H.E Ambassador MR. PHAM SANH CHAU from Vietnam had an excellent interactive meeting with GCCI today and discussed how the trade and investment can enhance for the mutual benefit. President Shri Hemantbhai welcomed the delegation and briefed about the activities of GCCI. He also mentioned the historical ties between the two countries of last many decades. Vietnam is one of the growth Engine of Asia and Gujarat



State being one of the leading states for Trade and investment with the mutual trust between people of both the countries will surely help to boost our relationship. He assured the delegation that GCCI will help the business community of Vietnam to find the right partner for business.

H.E. Ambassador MR. PHAM SANH CHAU said that they are looking forward for collaboration with State of Gujarat for economic development of Vietnam and welfare of

Gujarat. He said that the prime task of the delegation is to promote the trade and investment between Vietnam and Gujarat. He suggested to organize a seminar to Promote Vietnam by introducing the opportunities of trade and investment and also have B2B meetings with Gujarati Companies. Its is proposed to hold the seminar in 2nd/3rd week of Nov. They have shown interest in Tourism, Textile, Agri products, Automobile spare parts, Dyes & chemicals and Pharma.

### Meeting with Ambassador of Uganda - Dt. 29-09-2021



A delegation from Uganda consisting H.E Ambassador MR. Kezaala Mohammed, Hon. Mrs. Tiperu Nusura Omar–MP, Hon. Mr. Lufafa Nelson – MP and more than 15 business people had an excellent interactive meeting with GCCI & SVUP on 29th Sept evening and discussed how the trade and investment can enhance for the mutual benefit. Shri Samir Sheth welcomed the delegation and said that the worst period of Corona is now getting over and we look forward for all around improvement in all areas. He also compliments Uganda as a country for proactive policy of Government. The potential is quite high with such interaction we are sure business will increase. He assured the delegation that GCCI will help the business community of Uganda in all respect.

H.E. Ambassador Mr. Kezaala Mohammed thanked GCCI for inviting them and said that they are looking at State of Gujarat as role model for Industrial development as they have lot of MSME same as Gujarat. He informed what is needed in Uganda- Automobile especially Motorcycle, Pharma, Insecticides, Paper, Machinery for Agri products, Chemicals, Rubber tires, garments etc. They are looking forward to sell their Coffee to India.

Hon. Mrs. Tiperu Nusura Omar–MP thanked GCCI & SVUP for arranging this meeting. She invited business people to come and invest in Uganda as it is centrally located and can offer high business potential from entire East and Central Africa. There is big scope for Hospitals and Diagnostic centers in Uganda. All are welcome especially who can add value to the business of their country.

3 local companies introduced their companies and products. The commercial attaché offered all help from embassy to local companies.

Ms. Varsha Adhikari introduced the activities and strength of GCCI and Gujarat State. She also offered vote of Thanks to delegates from Uganda.



## Meeting with Consulate General of Israel in association with Gujarat Cultural & Economic Forum – Gujarat-Israel Water Cooperation. - Dt. 06-10-2021



A delegation led by Consul General H.E. MR KOBBI SHOSHANI from Israel had an excellent interactive meeting with GCCCI today and discussed various issues regarding Water technology and management where Israel is an expert showing the world how one drop of water can be reused 7 times. President Shri Hemant Shah welcomed the delegation and briefed about the activities of GCCCI. He also mentioned that we have a lot to learn from Israel and having a water attaché' is indeed a welcome move by your Govt. We can get lot of benefits from Israel as everything in your country is unique. Gujarat is a vibrant state and we look forward for lot of cooperation by exchange of delegation, on line B2B meetings and connect with the leading chamber of commerce of Israel.

Consul General H.E. MR KOBBI SHOSHANI said

that he is very happy to be here at GCCCI and interact with business community with water as focus. He also added that we can jointly work with GCCCI on variety of field where we can learn mutually and cooperate as well. He invited President to Mumbai and meet the commercial official and discuss with her how and which Chamber we can associate for development of trade and investment. He also said that GCCCI would be an Ambassador for Israel in Gujarat.

Dr. Lior Asaf gave a detailed presentation on Water management, desalination and recycling of water as also the technology adopted by Israel which can be offered to State of Gujarat on Govt to Govt as well as B2B basis.

Representatives form Industry as well as Govt departments – GPCB, AMC, Gujarat University etc. were present.

## One-day Training on Urban Horticulture Development - Dt. 07-10-2021



ગુજરાત ચેમ્બર ઓફ કોમર્સ એન્ડ ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રીની એગ્રિકલ્ચર કમિટી અંતર્ગત રાજ્ય સરકારશ્રીના બાગાયતખાતાના નાયબ બાગાયત

નિયામક, અમદાવાદ દ્વારા એક દિવસીય “શહેરી બાગાયતી ખેતી” વિષયક તાલીમ પ્રોગ્રામનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

આ કાર્યક્રમનો મુખ્ય હેતુ શહેરીજનોમાં પોષણ અને તંદુરસ્તી માટે જાગૃતિ આવે અને બાગાયતી પેદાશોમાં ફળ અને શાકભાજીમાંથી પૂરતાં વિટામિન અને કાર્બોહાઇડ્રેટ જેવા પોષકતત્ત્વો કેવી રીતે મળી રહે તે અંગેની માહિતી આપવાનો હતો. આ કાર્યક્રમમાં લોકોને ક્વિઝ ગાર્ડનિંગ, ન્યુટ્રીશન ગાર્ડન, હર્બલ ગાર્ડન, રૂફટોપ ગાર્ડન, બાલ્કની ગાર્ડન, હાઈડ્રોપોનિક્સ, માર્શકોગ્રીન્સ, પેરી અર્બન હોર્ટિકલ્ચર જેવા વિવિધ વિષયો ઉપર તજજ્ઞ નિષ્ણાંતો દ્વારા માહિતી આપવામાં આવી હતી.

આ કાર્યક્રમમાં મોટા પ્રમાણમાં તાલીમાર્થીઓ જોડાયા હતા.

## New Members Meet - Dt. 13-10-2021



GCCI દ્વારા આ વર્ષે નવી પહેલ શરૂ કરવામાં આવી છે, જેમાં ચેમ્બરના નવા બનેલા સભ્યો માટે “સભ્ય સેતુ” કાર્યક્રમનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવશે. જેનો મુખ્ય ઉદ્દેશ્ય ગુજરાત ચેમ્બર દ્વારા થતી વિવિધ પ્રવૃત્તિઓની માહિતી નવા સભ્યોને મળી રહે અને સાથોસાથ ચેમ્બરના હોદ્દેદારો અને નવા સભ્યો વચ્ચે રૂબરૂ સંવાદ સ્થાપવાનો છે. આ અંતર્ગત એપ્રિલ-ઓગસ્ટ મહિનામાં બનેલા સભ્યો માટેનો કાર્યક્રમ યોજવામાં આવ્યો હતો, જેમાં ૪૦થી વધુ સભ્યો હાજર રહ્યા હતા.

## Youth Committee - Take Off Meet - Dt. 14-10-2021



GCCI's Youth Committee's take off meet held on 14th October, 2021.

Shri Nirmam Jhaveri has been selected as a Chairman

of Youth Committee of GCCI for the year 2021-22. Shri Aditya Sharma, Ms. Shumona Agarwal and Shri Hemal Prajapati will co-chair the committee.

The Ceremony was held in the august presence of Shri Prahladbhai Patel, Chairman, PSP Projects Ltd. and Shri Natubhai Patel, Managing Director, Meghmani Organics Ltd, Office Bearers of GCCI and RJ Dhvanit Thaker.

Shri Natubhai Patel and Shri Prahladbhai Patel addressed the youth and shared their lifetime experiences during the panel discussion which was moderated by RJ Dhvanit Thaker.



## Meeting with H.E. Ambassador of Kazakhstan - Dt. 14-10-2021



A delegation led by Ambassador OF KAZAKHSTAN H.E. MR NURLAN ZHALGASBAYEV OF KAZAKHSTAN had an excellent interactive meeting with GCCI today and discussed how the trade and investment can enhance for the mutual benefit. President Shri Hemant bhai mentioned the historical ties between the two countries of last many decades. The mutual trust between people of both the countries will help to boost our relationship. Shri Hemant bhai explained the functions of GCCI which helps not only the trade and Industry but society at large.

H.E. Ambassador MR NURLAN ZHALGASBAYEV said that they are looking forward for collaboration with State of Gujarat and they have a regional consular

Mr. Dilip Chandan who can help to create a forum of GCCI and Kazakhstan regional council to increase and improve trade and investment at both the places. for economic development of Kazakhstan and welfare of Gujarat. The major sector of their interest is Energy, Transport, IT, Pharma, Processing etc. Mr. Olizhas gave a presentation of Investment Opportunities in their country.

Chairman of various committees/task force and exporters of attended the meeting and exchanged the ideas. Dr Viranchi from Pharma task force raised an issue of regulatory process. Medical tourism is also a sector worth exploring. Dr Viranchi offered vote of thanks.



## ગુજરાત ચેમ્બર ઓફ કોમર્સ એન્ડ ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રીની મહિલા ઉદ્યોગ સાહસિકનું સુજલ જ્વેલર્સ ખાતે ફેસબુક લાઇવ : તા.૧૬-૧૦-૨૦૨૧



ચેમ્બરની બિઝનેસ વિમેન વિંગ કમિટિ દ્વારા દર મહિને ફેસબુક લાઇવ કાર્યક્રમનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવે છે જેમાં કોઈ પણ એક મહિલા ઉદ્યોગ સાહસિકના બીઝનેસના સ્થળ ઉપર જઈને ફેસબુક લાઇવ કરવામાં આવે છે અને તેની ઇન્ફર્મેશન આપવામાં આવે છે. આ સીરીઝ અંતર્ગત

તા.૧૬-૧૦-૨૦૨૧ના રોજ સુજલ જ્વેલર્સ ખાતે ફેસબુક લાઇવ કાર્યક્રમનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. કમિટિના મેમ્બર અને સુજલ જ્વેલર્સના ઓનર સુજલ શાહે તેમના દ્વારા બનાવવામાં આવતી જ્વેલરીની વિગતવાર માહિતી આપી હતી. તેમની ખાસ વિશેષતા જેમ્સ સ્ટોન માંથી બનાવવામાં આવતી જ્વેલરી જે સીલ્વર અને ગોલ્ડમાં બનાવવામાં આવે છે તેની વિગતવાર માહિતી આપી હતી. આ ઉપરાંત તેઓ દ્વારા બનાવવામાં આવતા ગીફ્ટ આર્ટીકલ્સની પણ જાણકારી આપી હતી. આ પ્રસંગે કમિટિના ચેરપર્સન શ્રીમતી કુસુમ કૌલ વ્યાસ, કો-ચેરપર્સન રૂણાલ વસા પટેલ અને સારંગી કાનાની તથા કમિટિના સભ્યો ઉપસ્થિત રહ્યા હતા. આ ફેસબુક લાઇવ કાર્યક્રમને ફેસબુક ઉપર ખુબજ સારો પ્રતિભાવ મળ્યો હતો.



## GCCI Business Women Committee Take Off & Networking Meet - Dt. 22-10-2021



GCCI Business Women Committee had organized Take off & Networking Meet of New Chairperson, Co-Chairperson and Committee for the year 2021-22. The programme was graced by Chief Guest Shri Vikas Gupta, IEDS, Jt. Director, Ministry of MSME, MSME Development Institute, Ahmedabad and Dr. Dharini Shukla, Director & Managing Trustee, Vedant Education Group as the Guest of Honour.

Smt. Kusum Kaul Vyass took over the charge of Chairperson of Business Women Committee. Ms. Sarangi Kanani and Mrs. Runal Patel became the Co-chairpersons for the year 2021-22.

In his speech Chief Guest Shri Vikas Gupta emphasized on use of Information Technology and Networking groups and also ensure to provide support from MSME Department for Women Entrepreneurs

Guest of Honour Dr. Dharini Shukla added that women should help other women with positive approach and also encourage grass route level women to become entrepreneur.

The Outgoing Chairperson Smt. Shilpaben Bhatt gave a brief overview of the activities carried out during her tenure and congratulated New Team.

Women Entrepreneur members attended the event in large numbers. The members of press & media also remained present on the event.

## Meeting with Ms. SUPATRA SAWAENG SRI Executive Director, Thai Trade Centre, Mumbai - Dt. 26-10-2021



A delegation led by Ms. SUPATRA SAWAENG SRI Executive Director & Consul General from Thailand had an excellent interactive meeting with GCCI today and discussed how the trade and investment can enhance for the mutual benefit. Vice President Shri Sanjeev Chhajer welcomed the delegation and Shri Anil Jain Chairman FTTF briefed about the activities of GCCI. He also mentioned the historical ties between the two countries of last many decades.

Thailand is one of the growth Engine of Asia and Gujarat State being one of the leading states for Trade and investment with the mutual trust between people of both the countries will surely help to boost our relationship. He assured the delegation that GCCI will help the business community of Thailand to find the right partner for business.

Ms. SUPATRA SAWAENG SRI Executive Director & Consul General said that they are looking forward for collaboration with State of Gujarat for economic development through trade show at Ahmedabad in month of May-2022. She also mentioned about the delegations visit to Thailand from Gujarat.

Shri Samir Shah responded that if specific sector is identified then we can arrange. She said that mutual visits will soon start as Covid is declining. Items of their interest is Gems & Jewelry, Chemicals, Pharma packaged food. For tourism they look forward for wedding events.

## Industrial Plant Visit – Steefo Engineering Corporation - Dt. 28-10-2021



The Youth Committee organized an Industrial Plant visit to Steefo Engineering Corporation on 28th October, 2021. Steefo Engineering plant is a fully



automated touch free TMT bars manufacturing plant, situated near Ahmedabad.

## International Business Conference on Opportunities and Challenges for Women Entrepreneurs - Dt. 30-10-2021



GCCI Business Women Committee (BWC) had organized International Business conference on Opportunities and Challenges for Women Entrepreneurs. The Esteemed Guest Speakers from various countries like INDIA, U.S.A., AUSTRALIA, SOUTH KOREA, BRAZIL, CANADA and BRITAIN participated over webex to grace the event. Ms. Kusum Kaul Vyass Welcomed all guests & members to the event.

Mr. Hemant Shah, President, GCCI congratulated the Business Women Committee Team for organizing such wonderful event. He added that Gujarat Chamber advocate the growth of Business & Industry in Gujarat and India. Ms. Runal Patel, Co-Chairperson, BWC moderated the Interactive Session.

In the session, Mrs. Anagha Pathak Founder of Unity group of companies from India shared her views that Women of Today need to update themselves on daily basis & keep Learning new things. "If you stop Learning you stop Living". Ms. Monica Sharma Raizada, CEO of Mantra Holistic Counselling-Australia and Ms. Malini



Shah, Founder, Difference Inc., USA shared that Ayurveda is a huge market for various Nations. Also Diamond Industry & Jewellery Market is big in India so Indian Women Entrepreneurs can start having bilateral business with USA. Ms. Mahima Jinah Kim Founder of Unicorn Incubation from South Korea pointed out that there are numerous opportunities for Indian & Korean Startups and that they need to update themselves for visibility, Practical Challenges & Exposure.

Mrs. Gurminder Randhawa, Founder, NTT UK Ltd, Britain, shared that Europe has huge market for IT Business which is booming and women have great Opportunities for Business.

Ms. Malini Shah, Founder, Difference Inc., USA had remarked that making difference in women life have been her passion. Ms. Sarita Mali Founder of Paper Moon fashions, Canada, shared that Exports could play a vital role especially handicrafts house a good opportunity & market in Canada. Ms. Sarangi Kanani Co-Chairperson gave a thank you note.

## Representations

COVID-19 મહામારીના કારણે ગુજરાતના ટેક્સટાઇલ ઉદ્યોગને પડેલી અસરને જોતાં રાહતો આપવા અંગે ગુજરાતના માનનીય મુખ્યમંત્રીશ્રી વિજયભાઈ રૂપાણીને પાઠવેલ પત્ર. (તા. ૨૪-૮-૨૦૨૧)

પાવર પ્રોસેસ એગ્રીમેન્ટ (PPA)થી બહાર નીકળવા ઓનલાઇન ઓપ્શનનો લાભ લેવા માટે સમયમર્યાદા લંબાવવા અંગે ગુજરાતના મુખ્યમંત્રીશ્રી વિજય રૂપાણીને કરેલ રજૂઆત. (તા. ૨૭-૮-૨૦૨૧)

ઇન્કમેટેક્સ એક્ટ-૧૯૬૧ની કલમ-૧૦(૨૩)(સી) ૧૨ એબી અને ૧૮જી અંતર્ગત ફોર્મ-૧૦એ ભરવાની છેલ્લી તારીખને તા.૩૧ ડિસેમ્બર, ૨૦૨૧ સુધી લંબાવવા અંગે સેન્ટર બોર્ડ ઓફ ડાયરેક્ટ ટેક્સીસ (CBDT)ના ચેરમેનને પાઠવેલ પત્ર. (તા. ૨૮-૮-૨૦૨૧)

જીએસટીના અમલીકરણના કારણે ટેક્સટાઇલ ઉદ્યોગને વેટની થઈ રહેલી ખોટની ભરપાઈ કરવા અંગે ગુજરાત સરકારના નાયબ મુખ્યમંત્રીશ્રી નીતિન પટેલને પાઠવેલ રજૂઆત. (તા. ૩૧-૮-૨૦૨૧)

ટેક્સટાઇલ પ્રોસેસિંગ ક્ષેત્રના પ્રશ્નો અંગે ગુજરાત સરકારના માનનીય નાયબ મુખ્યમંત્રીશ્રી નીતિનભાઈ પટેલને પાઠવેલ રજૂઆત. (તા. ૩૧-૮-૨૦૨૧)

ટેક્સટાઇલ પોલિસી-૨૦૧૨ ફાર્મને “Job Work” અંતર્ગત કોટન પ્રોસેસિંગ એસજીએસટીનું વળતર આપવા બાબતે ગુજરાત સરકારના માનનીય નાયબ મુખ્યમંત્રીશ્રી નીતિનભાઈ પટેલને પાઠવેલ રજૂઆત. (તા. ૩૧-૮-૨૦૨૧)

માનનીય ગુજરાત હાઇકોર્ટના ઓર્ડરને ધ્યાનમાં રાખી સીઈટીપી માટેના ઇનલેટ અને આઉટલેટ નોર્મ્સમાંથી ફિક્સડ ડીસોલ્ડ સોલિડ (FDS)ના માપદંડને દૂર કરવા અંગે GPCBના ચેરમેન શ્રી સંજીવ કુમાર, IASને પાઠવેલ પત્ર. (તા. ૧-૯-૨૦૨૧)

Deep Sea Discharge Lineના પ્રોજેક્ટ માટે જરૂરી બજેટ ફાળવી તેની કામગીરી ત્વરિત ધોરણે આગળ વધારવા બાબતે નાયબ મુખ્યમંત્રી શ્રી નીતિનભાઈ પટેલને પાઠવેલ રજૂઆત. (તા. ૪-૯-૨૦૨૧)

કેમિકલ ઇન્ટરમિડિયેટ્સ અને એગ્રો કેમિકલ્સ માટે પ્રોડક્ટ લિંકડ ઇન્સેન્ટિવ સ્કીમ (PLI)ને ત્વરિત ધોરણે લાગુ કરવા અંગે ભારત સરકારના કેમિકલ અને ફર્ટિલાઇઝર વિભાગના માનનીય મંત્રી શ્રી મનસુખભાઈ માંડવિયાને પાઠવેલ રજૂઆત. (તા. ૭-૯-૨૦૨૧)

હોસ્પિટલમાં રૂમ ના મળવાના સંજોગોમાં હોમ ક્વોરન્ટાઇન ખર્ચને મેડિકલેઇમ પોલિસી અંતર્ગત માન્ય રાખવા અંગે અગ્રણી ઇન્સ્યોરન્સ કંપનીઓની અમદાવાદ રીજનલ ઓફીસમાં પાઠવેલ પત્ર. (તા. ૭-૯-૨૦૨૧)

માનનીય ગુજરાત હાઇકોર્ટના ઓર્ડરને ધ્યાનમાં રાખી સીઈટીપી માટેના ઇનલેટ અને આઉટલેટ નોર્મ્સમાંથી ફિક્સડ ડીસોલ્ડ સોલિડ (FDS)ના માપદંડને દૂર કરવા અંગે ભારત સરકારના પર્યાવરણ સચિવ શ્રી આર.પી. ગુપ્તા, IASને પાઠવેલ પત્ર.

૫૦ મેટ્રિક ટનથી ઓછી ઉત્પાદન ક્ષમતા ધરાવતા



બટાકાના ખેડુતને ઓપરેશન ગ્રીન સ્કીમનો લાભ આપવા અંગે ભારત સરકારના ફિશરીઝ પશુપાલન અને ડેરી વિભાગના માનનીય મંત્રી શ્રી પરષોત્તમ રૂપાલા તેમજ ફૂડ પ્રોસેસિંગ ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રીઝના માનનીય મંત્રી શ્રી પશુપતિકુમાર પારસને પાઠવેલ રજૂઆત. (તા.૧૫-૯-૨૦૨૧)

ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં અન્ય રાજ્યની જેમ સ્માર્ટ કાર્ડ સ્વરૂપમાં ઇ-પાસની સુવિધા આપવા બાબતે ગુજરાતના માનનીય મુખ્યમંત્રીશ્રી ભૂપેન્દ્ર પટેલને પાઠવેલ પત્ર. (તા.૨૫-૯-૨૦૨૧)

મિનિસ્ટ્રી ઓફ MSME, ભારત સરકારની નેશનલ એવોર્ડ સ્કીમ અંગે ડેવલપમેન્ટ કમિશનર MSME શ્રી એ. મિશ્રાને પાઠવેલ પત્ર (તા.૬-૧૦-૨૦૨૧)

એસ.પી. રિંગરોડ થકી ભારે માલવાહક વાહનોને ઔદ્યોગિક વસાહતો તથા એન્ટ્રી-એક્ઝિટની પરવાનગી આપવા અંગે અમદાવાદના કલેક્ટરશ્રી સંદીપ સાંગલેને પાઠવેલ પત્ર (તા.૮-૧૦-૨૦૨૧)

ઇ સધર્ન ગુજરાત ચેમ્બર ઓફ કોમર્સ એન્ડ ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રી, સુરતની રજૂઆતના અનુસંધાને ઓટો ડીલર્સ પ્રોટેક્શન એક્ટ લાગુ કરવા અંગે ગુજરાતના માનનીય મુખ્યમંત્રીશ્રી ભૂપેન્દ્રભાઈ પટેલને પાઠવેલ પત્ર ને પાઠવેલ પત્ર. (તા.૧૧-૧૦-૨૦૨૧)

ગાંધીધામ SIR ખાતે કેમિકલ ઔદ્યોગિક ઝોનની સ્થાપના બાબતે ગોધરા સ્પેશિયલ ઇન્વેસ્ટમેન્ટ રીજન ડેવલપમેન્ટ ઓથોરિટીના CEO એન્ડ મેનેજિંગ ડિરેક્ટર શ્રી હરિત શુક્લ તેમજ ઉદ્યોગ અને ખાણ વિભાગના અધિક મુખ્ય

સચિવ ડો. રાજીવકુમાર ગુપ્તાને પાઠવેલ રજૂઆત.

ઓક્ટોબર-૨૦૨૧ માટેનાં GSTR-1 રિટર્ન રજૂ કરવાની છેલ્લી તારીખને તા.૧૧-૧૧-૨૦૨૧થી લંબાવીને તા.૩૦-૧૧-૨૦૨૧ કરવા બાબતે ભારત સરકારના માનનીય નાણામંત્રી શ્રીમતી નિર્મલા સીતારામન તેમજ ગુજરાત સરકારના માનનીય નાણામંત્રીશ્રી શ્રી કનુભાઈ દેસાઈને પાઠવેલ રજૂઆત. (તા.૨૬-૧૦-૨૦૨૧)

ટેક્સટાઇલ પોલિસી-૨૦૧૯ અંતર્ગત ઘણા સમયથી બાકી તેવી સ્ટેટ લેવલ એપ્રૂવલ કમિટી (SLAC)ની મિટિંગ યોજવા અંગે ગુજરાત સરકારના ઉદ્યોગ અને ખાણ વિભાગના અધિક મુખ્ય સચિવ ડો. રાજીવકુમાર ગુપ્તાને પાઠવેલ પત્ર. (તા.૨૯-૧૦-૨૦૨૧)

કોમન ડિજિટલ પ્લેટફોર્મ થકી ઓનલાઇન નોન પ્રેફરન્સિયલ સર્ટિફિકેટ ઓફ ઓરિજિન લેવામાં પડતી મુશ્કેલીઓને ધ્યાનમાં રાખી ફરજિયાત ઓનલાઇન સર્ટિફિકેટ લેવાની સમયમર્યાદા લંબાવવા બાબતે DGFT ભારત સરકારના ડે. ડાયરેક્ટર જનરલ ઓફ ફોરેન ટ્રેડ શ્રી સંજયકુમાર તિવારીને પાઠવેલ પત્ર. (તા.૩૦-૧૦-૨૦૨૧)

ટેક્સટાઇલ ફેબ્રિક ઉપર જીએસટી રેટ વધારવાના નિર્ણય અંગે ફેરવિચારણા કરવા ભારત સરકારનાં માનનીય નાણામંત્રી શ્રીમતી નિર્મલા સીતારામન, ભારત સરકારના માનનીય વાણિજ્ય અને ઉદ્યોગ મંત્રી શ્રી પીયૂષ ગોયલ અને ગુજરાતના નાણાં મંત્રી શ્રી કનુભાઈ દેસાઈને પાઠવેલ રજૂઆત. (તા.૨૭-૧૦-૨૦૨૧)

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Phone : +91-99099 69791

[info@ariesgroup.in](mailto:info@ariesgroup.in)

[www.ariesgroup.in](http://www.ariesgroup.in)

# Reinventing Indian Textiles

## Analysis on Current Cotton Season & Future Predictions



**Ajay Shah**  
Member  
GCCI Textile Committee

### Is India leading towards becoming a net importer of cotton? Analysis on current cotton season & future predictions

#### World cotton - Current scenario

Season 2020-21 ended with full demand and market gained nearly 60%. From last year's opening that is almost double from Covid blow. Whole textile value chain got good earning in last season.

New season has started with a hope that market will be stabilized by arrival but due to some adverse weather, futures go speedily up. NY December gains nearly 30% from opening of the month. Chinese ZCE surges at a new record near 22000rmb per ton. Pakistan spot rate for the first time touches 15000 and also Indian MCX followed that uptrend and crossed 33000 per bale of 170 kg.

Speculators dominate market and with real demand support, mills have to cover cotton in panic.

All markets are running at a decade high. With more than a dollar in US, Indian shankar6 moves over 66500 and Chinese cotton near 1.5 dollar. Will this sustain or will be a repetition of 2011? These then is a main question in the minds of all stake holders of the cotton value change.

#### Equation of demand and supply:

After Covid year, world's ending stock was at highest level. But demand in last year and current year gradually is reducing the ending stock. Both years'

consumption got higher than production so over supply is now an old story.

- Earning mills increased inventory due to getting forward demands of yarn
- Logistic congestion forced mills to cover excess one month cotton; same is the story with yarn for weavers.
- Continuous uptrend allows investors to stock.
- Mills covered 'On call' has to fix their rate in particular time.
- Funds like mutual fund got huge money from stimulus packages of various governments. This money got invested a lot in agriculture commodities.

For all the above reasons extra and excess supply got absorbed.

These all reasons will not prevail for long time so when market will digest these reasons then only market will stabilize or get reverse.

When the actual consumers are earning market will always be well supported and with the support from mills, middleman also adds some fuel in keeping prices up.

#### Indian cotton - Current scenario

In India season 2020-21 started with huge opening stock mainly with government agencies. Hype of





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second and third wave of Covid created panic on farmers. So farmers brought all produced speedily in the market and so with huge stock again CCI had purchased another 97 lakh bales till February. With this huge inventory CCI was daily a seller with market rate and due to regular availability Indian basis went highly negative. Cheaper Indian cotton gives best opportunity to Indian mills and they run with optimum capacity. Also cheaper Indian cotton got exported nearly 78 lakh bales in year 2020-21.

When Indian cotton prices are less Indian mills prefer to go in course count so they consume more cotton per spindle. Also new spindles are with higher capacity of production so Indian consumption rise to optimum levels.

Higher consumption and higher exports absorbed most of excess inventory. Season started with opening of 125 lakh bales ended with ending stock of just 65 lakh bales. CCI almost sold around 150 lakh bales in the season 2019-20 & 2020 - 21

With start of season 2021-22 north arrival started fast in September but late rain in whole India creates loss in first pick cotton. There has been a delay in arrival and damage in grade of cotton. Weather has changed the sentiment and whole October month gains nearly 10000 RS per candy from the already higher opening rate. Indian cotton has seen a lifetime new rate. Indian future mcx also got lifetime high of 33000 per bale of 170 kg.

Continuation of uptrend creates disparity to ginners. So ginners also hoards some quantity before sale. This first month of new season was a bonanza for farmers getting a lifetime high rate of Kapas.

### Will market sustain at this rate?

Chinese future at higher rate and Chinese funds hedge Chinese future with buying from ICE. International basis players purchase India and hedge on NY. China government has extended their reserve sales despite harvest is in progress but this intervene also did not succeed to stop the rally in ZCE. This cycle will reverse if ZCE gets a correction and cools down.



New higher rate of yarn is not viable for finished gray or garments. If buying gets slow in finished products definitely consumption also will slow down.

At higher rate some share of consumption can be lost to manmade fibers also.

But all are time taking arguments, at present earning funds and speculators have grip on the market. In near future Indian mills can incur a loss as well but mills are a constant industry, they have to run it whether there is profit or loss.

We are waiting for cycle to derail from its path yet there is no sign of market to go down. Every correction gives new high. But always high volatility damages the structure of the value chain.

### Learning from this Year

When the end user is earning market will go up and up.

If you have cheaper cotton any quantity can be consumed as well as exported.

Indian consumption exceeds Indian production.

This year is going to be tough for hedging. Mark to mark margin is not going to be easy to manage. Here 'Options' seem to be a good idea.

In these type of year's there is never a Top or a bottom price. The mindset to trade thinking this could be the highest point or this could be the lowest point should be changed and do not speculate way too much.

### Will India become a net importer of cotton?

Season 2020-21 has given a good lesson to textile industry despite. Huge opening and near 353 lakh

## Reinventing Indian Textiles

bales new production Indian cotton season ended with just 65 lakh ending stock.

### Role of mill body under radar

Mill body yet not confirming that Indian consumption is higher than Indian cotton production

As per data with textile commissioner office Gujarat consumption is far low. There is no correction done after new textile policy came in Gujarat. Today situation is including selves Gujarat running with 4250000 spindles in cotton yarn and all new spindles with higher productivity.

In south India also mills upgrade their machines.

Question is why mills body give lower consumption data?

If they wants to show availability of cotton is better and not to panic buy they are proving wrong market filters right or wrong data.

Due to this confusing data Indian government impose 10% duty on cotton import. All government policy is being finalize with data they get from industry with this wrong data they hurt their own interest only.

### Why Indian cotton production is lower?

India is cultivating near 30% of global cotton land. Yield is very poor due to various reason. Indian cotton yield is approx. 486 kg/hectare VS Pakistan 550/per hectare & USA 960 kg/hectare and Australia 2091 kg/hectare. So despite using more land Indian cotton production is only in range of 330 lakh to 370 lakh bales of 170 kg other reasons for this how yield are:

- Fertility of land
- Not improving seeds
- More area depending on rain only
- Not scientific approach by government to increase yield

### Prospect of Indian spinning industry

Every year Indian spinning industry upgraded with



new spindles so with better productivity Indian cotton consumption is increasing.

Indian spinning Industry is exporting near 40% production.

Indian spinning industry has advantage of multiple length quality available at home.

Due to band on Chinese Xinjiang cotton by various brand in Europe & USA there is flavor internationally to buy products made from Indian cotton and this have favored Indian spinners. After some anti-China sentiment has support Indian spinning industry.

Various government has given special packages under new textile policy

India has better availability of work force

India is big market of textile products so it is advantage of having domestic sale

New entrepreneur are educated and generous to run industry

### Indian cotton export

India has geographical advantage near to main cotton consumer countries. so minimum 50 lakh bales every year exported and near 10 to 15 lakh bales ELS cotton we are importing.

At present scenario we are at neck to neck in consumption with production and every year new spindles came with expansion in consumption. It looks India was second highest exporters after us and second highest consumer after China has to ban the export or to import more cotton.

## Reinventing Indian Textiles

Now a day India is just near to self-sufficient and headed toward importing country.

### What will role of industry in coming year?

China was highest producer in world before 5 year. Despite highest producer China was highest consumer also so China was main importer at that time. So it is not bad if India also headed toward same position but to survive and earn with importing cotton is not easy. It wants better discipline, better planning and scientific approach.

Bangladesh and Vietnam are importing whole requirement but they manage to prepare quality require by main brands and prepare value addition quality to survive and earn.

In future Indian spinning industry has to change mind set and go with policy of Bangladesh and Vietnam. What you prepare will not sale easily but change mind set what buyer require they have to choose same raw material and prepare value added items.

### What should India government do?

First to improve the yield government should take steps what suggested by experts including doing research for improving cotton seeds which can give more yield.

Trained the farmers to reduce contamination so that Indian cotton can get better pricing.

Remove import duty on raw cotton which is currently 10%.

Give some extra advantage to those who are doing



export of cotton yarn or value added products against same imported cotton.

### Analysis – Is India heading to become a net importer of Cotton?

Over all looking at current production figures of current seasons which are 350-360 lakh bales VS consumption at 340 lakh bales. India has currently surplus 20 lakhs bales.

Traditionally approximately 50 lakh bales are export out of India and 10–15 lakh bales are imported. According to data mean India has today additional capacity of approx. 20 lakh bales which is available plus opening of 65 lakh bales is surplus for exports. Going by the current trend of expansions happening in the spinning industry it is anticipated to add 30 lakh spindle in coming 3 years. Considering an average consumption of 1.5 bales/per spindle it means that India consumption will increase by 45 lakh bales which is equivalent or more than the current surplus that India has in coming 3 years.

This would mean that if India current yield is not improved & productions level remain same as per current after 2 years India would become a net importer of cotton and may lose its competitive strength of pricing in cotton.

Undoubtedly it's a time today for Indian government to seriously look at this issue and focus on the 4 points highlighted by us above which are areas that government must immediately focus on for improving cotton yield. Unless yields are not increased the future forecast in view of expansion in spinning capacities points at indian becoming a net importer of cotton after 3 years – lets wait and watch !!



# Reinventing Indian Textiles

## Textile Finishing: Value Addition by Functional Finishes



**Shri Nitin Shah**

Head:  
Chemical Technology Division  
Ahmedabad Textile Industry's  
Research Association  
Ahmedabad  
E-mail: nitin.shah@atira.in

### Introduction:

Functional finishes or special purpose finishes are applied to textiles to enhance its performance in a specific area. The optical & aesthetic appearance to a large degree is not affected.

The fabric becomes more appealing, fresher, brighter, and live with some of the intelligent properties added into the fibres. All functional traits in the final garments either for kid's, women's or men's wear are value addition of performance. Without finishing the purpose of wear is unachievable. That is why finishing technology is of paramount importance in fabric processing stage. Some of the functional finishes that are popular with specialty brands and high-end trade are described below:

No.	Title
1.	Hygiene Finishing: Bacterial Growth on Textiles
2.	Soft Touch Finish and Durable Finish: Silicon-A Wonder Molecule
3.	Antistatic Finishing
4.	Peach Effect: Emerising Finishing
5.	Easy-to-iron- ETI Finish: Wrinkle Free Process

### 1. Hygiene Finishing – Bacterial Growth on Textiles

#### Sources of Contamination of bacteria are:

1. Skin
2. Food
3. Water
4. Environment

Antimicrobial finishing has become essential part of the textiles that we use in our day-to-day life to make them fresher and more hygienic. Microbial attack on the textile materials can be tackled well with the application of antimicrobial finishes. Any textile finish that inhibits or kills microorganism can be described as an antimicrobial. We can subdivide this general type of finish into three main groups:

- Rot proofing is an antimicrobial finish applied to textile material to give protection against physical deterioration for longer duration.
- Hygiene finishes are applied for control of infection and unwanted bacterial growth.
- Aesthetic finishes are used to control development of bad odor and prevent staining.

#### The application of antimicrobial agents can be through various processes like

- Padding process
- Exhaust process
- Spray technique /coating
- Foam technique etc.

#### Choice of antimicrobial agent

Choice is always dependent on the final usage, requirements and way of its antimicrobial action. They act in two ways:

(1) The antimicrobial agent chemically binds on the surface of treated fabric and do not detach from surface by its own. Microbes are killed by agent when it comes in contact with treated fabric.

(2) The antimicrobial agent only physically attached with fibers and leaches or diffuses in environment and performs its action of killing microbes.

#### Growth cycle of Bacteria on Textile:

Organism lands on fabric – germination – secretion of enzyme - attack on cellulose molecule – hydrolyzation of soluble sugars i.e., food for microorganism

## Reinventing Indian Textiles

### Selection of antimicrobials: Must-have characteristics.

1. Wide spectrum of effectiveness against both bacteria and fungi
2. Durable & Nontoxic to human body & safe to handle
3. Colorless and odorless but at Reasonable cost
4. No adverse effect on handle of fabric
5. Compatible with other finishes
6. No adverse environmental impact

### 2. Soft Touch Finish and Durable Finish: Silicon—A Wonder Molecule

Silicon softeners are the most popular and versatile softening agents. Special properties that make them wonder molecule are:

- **Highly flexible backbone:** Si-O bonds rotate freely with zero kj/mol-zero bond rotation energy; films are extremely flexible & lubricative
- **Very low surface tension:** the low surface tension of 21 dyn/cms means that the film has little affinity for most organics and reduces fiber-to fiber cohesion, maximizing fabric bulk; it is also water repellent.
- **High bond strength:** the Si-O bond is very strong, 445 kj/mol, compared to C-C at 346 kj/mol & C-O 358 kj/mol. Silicones therefore are resistant to breakdown at higher temperatures.
- **Low glass transition temp.:** films remain flexible from -90 to +200° C without any step change in any physical properties.
- **Very low vapor pressure:** product above 50 cst have no volatiles & no odor whatsoever and no weight loss on heating.
- **Chemically inert:** silicones are resistant to strong oxidation attack and only show weakness under strong alkali conditions at high temp.; they are also resistant to U.V. & I.R. radiation and are physiologically benign (no impact over environment)
- **Highly compressible:** treatments have positive effects on fiber, yarn & fabric modulus.

- **Permeable to oxygen & nitrogen:** This is associated with comfort & wear characteristics
- **Temperature-stable physical properties:** refractive index, surface tension, density & viscosity change little with temperatures.
- **High dielectric stability & strength:** widely used outside the textile industry in electrical applications.
- **Highly surface active:** very good spreading & film forming properties on fiber surface; alkoxyated silicones are excellent wetting agents.

### Selection Criteria for textile application:

- Polydimethylsiloxanes are marketed as white opaque liquid emulsion up to 60 % silicon oil content (Concentrate as macro emulsion).
- Silicon microemulsions with clear appearance are having particle size less than 50 nm (Microns).
- In the case of finer particle size the penetration level is very good inside the core of the fiber particularly cotton. Here this is to be noted that in the case of -Si-O- bond, the bond rotation energy is zero kj/mol. Due to this the film is very flexible and lubricative.
- For silicon softener, as a general thumb rule, to produce softness the polymer viscosity must be over 10,000 cst (centi-stocks). As we increase viscosity, the softness value also increases. 1,00,000 cst is a very good compromise.
- Of course, high viscosity polymer is difficult to manufacture and so high in cost.
- In the case of synthetic fibre, the shape is very regular hence the surface area is less compared to natural fiber. So PDMS is the best suitable for synthetic fiber as the quantum of silicon required is quite low (app. 0.25% o.w.f.)
- PDMS type has a definite advantage in case of crease-resistant finish due to the high temp. resistance. -Si-O-bond is very strong compared to, carbon & oxygen.
- PDMS is best suited for cotton and polyester yarn / fibers due to film's high refractive index (Polyester specially).

## Reinventing Indian Textiles

- Amine value is direct indicator for an individual silicon emulsion in terms of softness value/ degree. Higher the amine value higher the softness, but as increase in no. of amine groups give effect of yellowing overheating.
- All silicon emulsion has a slight to higher positively charge and due to this they are sometime feeble cationic and so substrate as well application bath pH plays a vital role in fixation/Exhaustion and achieving degree of softness.
- In the case of highly cationic product bath pH at 6.00 is giving 80% exhaustion (In exhaust/Pad dry application). But as pH is shifted towards 4.00 more positively charged silicon molecules are attached towards cotton fibers. They are more attached in oriented/orderly manner & so softness cum bulk get improves.
- Normally equal or more than equal amount of emulsifier is added in the silicon oil. As less amount of emulsifier is maintained, silicon droplets can separate out and give spots of oil on the substrate. Normally 9% - 11% silicon oil content is industry practice with 9% - 11% emulsifier.
- In the case of hydrophilic amino silicon product, the no. of amine groups, in the pendant position is reduced. Due to reduced amine groups in the pendent position, softness level is drastically reduced. Synergistic blends of amino functional—primary, secondary or tertiary &/ QUATS + hydrophilic softener is well accepted in terry towel industry.
- Low molecular weight silicon is preferred for Hydrophilic Softener Nature. Also, hydrophilic groups such as polyglycol chains are added to aid water absorbency or wicking.

### Do's & Don'ts About Silicone

- In the case of application bath with high electrolyte con. Use non-ionic silicon emulsion (e.g., in case of Low pH Resin bath).
- Maintain the use conditions with design limits of bath pH, concentration, Temp etc. otherwise emulsion

can break down under the shear of the padding process.

- In the case of cationic emulsion, always predilute the product prior to addition & add gradually avoiding shock addition.
- In the case of exhaust application heat the treatment bath prior to addition of silicon.
- Avoid use of cationic silicon softer along with O.B.A., O.B.A. may precipitate or O.B.A stain can happen.
- All silicon softeners irrespective of class are cationic in nature & contain amine groups. So, shade change or dulling during cure process is unavoidable. Always check the shade change by trials for accepted limits.
- Low density polyethylene is recommended along with easy care process/always use PDMS – Type (QATS with LDPE softener for best results.)
- HLB Value - Hydrophilic – lipophilic Balance is 9.6 – 14.9.
- Substrate core alkali should be less than 7. Best for optimizing feel is 6-6.5 pH.
- In the case of Terry Towel, it is the synergic blend of two silicon softener, normally recommended. Amino functional + Hydrophilic. (Glycol based)

### 3. Antistatic finish: - Recent approach

Use of synthetic fabrics has been increasing consistently. However, customers demand garments free of static charge. Hence, the garment made of polyester fabric are never processed without antistatic agents. The fabric manufacturer should have fundamental knowledge about how to tackle this important property of fabrics. The process is simple and does not increase the cost burden significantly. The various types of antistatic agents are available in the market with reasonable pricing. Individual processors based on their suitability & wash permanency.

The problem of antistatic charge can be solved with proven technical applications in the fabric processing



## Reinventing Indian Textiles

stage by selecting appropriate chemistry.

First, it is imperative to understand discomfort /disadvantages caused by static charges in clothing:

- Static charge increases dust formation.
- Thin polyester fabric or other light weight fabrics can stick to each other or to other materials or human body.
- A discharge can be painful to consumers, for example synthetic fabric discharge sparks.
- In industries working with flammable substances or fine powders, a discharge is a severe safety hazard.
- Many semiconductor devices used in electronics are highly sensitive to the presence of static charge and can be damaged by a static discharge e.g., computer application.
- One of the most annoying discomfort in the garment is clinging properties causing nuisance value.

Second, In the textile industry, especially in dry (low humidity) atmosphere, electrostatic charge generation may cause,

- Fibers need to be repelled from each other in charged slivers
- Fibers lap around rollers
- Yarn balloon and catch on adjacent machinery
- Fabric attracts lint and dust particles

### Measurement of electricity propensity:

- **Measurement of cling time:** Test method widely used is AATCC 115-1989
- **Measurement of electrostatic voltage:** This method is used for carpets over floorings, as all carpets are made from synthetics for durability and non-soiling characters.
- **Measurement of electrostatic resistance:** This is the most preferred method for textiles as it provides most objective way of determining the electrostatic properties of textile materials.

The electrical conductivity of textile fibers, yarns and fabrics can be increased by the application of various classes of chemical compounds. But these antistatic agents must have following characteristics,

- Easy to apply with dilutability.
- Should have no impact on fastness or color change in textiles.
- Should not decompose on drying or washing.
- Must possess low toxicity.
- Should not have yellowing tendency.
- Should not allow to deteriorate other properties of fabrics like abrasion resistance.

The chemicals compounds applied over fabrics are divided in to two types - one is polyglycol derivatives and other is with ionic nature. Polyglycols are used for Nylon and wool. The ionic compounds are preferred in spin finishes that are incorporated with suitable lubricants also. They belong to mono or di-esters of phosphoric acid.

Principles of dissipation of Static charge:

- **Imparting moisture/absorbency:** Impart hydrophilicity to fabric surface. Water has good electric conductivity.

- **Giving ionic nature:**

Improves electric conductivity. Neutralizing of electric charge.

Polyester : charge (−) → give it cationic treatment (+)  
Nylon : charge (+) → give it anionic treatment (−)

- **Lowering friction resistance:** Imparts slicking component. Controls electric static by friction.

Application methods: -

There are two principal methods for the application of antistatic agents to textiles.

1. **Spray Technique:** During processing of fibers, slivers, rovings etc. antistatic agents are applied by spray technique.

2. **Pad-Dry on stenter:** Fabrics are treated by padding with an aqueous solution of the selected agents followed by drying on stenter. The compatibility is also tested prior to application with other softeners in the laboratory to avoid any extra passage.

## Reinventing Indian Textiles

Pass/Fail criteria are: -

Domestic/export clothing	R< 1.0	X1012 OHMS
Industrial clothing	R< 5.0	X1010 OHMS
Carpets	R< 2.0	X1010 OHMS

Suitability & choice of antistatic agents for selected fibers/fabrics:

1. Protein materials (Wool)- tri octyl methyl ammonium chloride
2. Acrylic material- ethoxylated diethylene triamine.
3. Polyamide materials (Nylon)- ammonium salts, quaternary ethoxylated amines & quaternary fatty amide amines
4. Polyester material-Weight reduction treatment with caustic soda modifies the handle after heat setting and is reducing the static problem. After De-weighting the polyester fabric can be treated with a solution of a reactive polyethylene glycol of molecular weight around one thousand to achieve best antistatic finish that is fast to thirty home launderings. Quaternary salts of ammonia reduce the surface resistance of polyester.

#### 4. Essentials of Emerising Finishing

The emery covered or special bristles rollers function as cutting tools, severing the protruding fibers to produce the velvet like effect, very short pile or naps.

Emerising, also known as sueding or sanding, is processed in open form of the fabric under specific tension and contact time over abrasives. Woven and knitted fabric as well as laminated fabric can be sueded. The fabric look is altered in appearance, texture and handle as per severity of the treatment. The Europeans machine popular in India like LAFER, GAMATEX, SPEROTTO RIMER are very expensive and there are cheaper versions of LIZZA machine popular in local industry. But the some of the vital controls of machine parameters must be managed with extra

manual skills in generation of surface cut fibers in pile and anti-pile directions by forward and reverse motions of rollers. The luxurious handle is produced later by applying different type of silicones as softeners.

Emerising is a mechanical finishing and involves sound skills of managing run over the machine to generate specific handle/feel. Trained workforce is required to avoid any damage to the strength of the fabric.

Typical problems associated like uneven Emerising across width & length are:

- Colour difference post emerising
- Too low or high degree of Emerising
- Strength of weft tear
- The dry & wet crocking fastness

In multi roller system the emerise and sueded effect obtained is dependent upon degree of mechanical action on the fabric. The main parameters are listed below:

1. The number of rollers in operation.
2. The direction of the rotation of the rollers –clockwise/anticlockwise.
3. The constant fabric tension.
4. The fabric speed–indirectly contact time of the fabric upon sueded rollers.
5. The grade of abrasive grit. /Count of the bristles with specific hardness.
6. Crease free fabric.
7. If required pre-softened the fabric with polyethylene
8. The temperature of the fabric.
9. In more recent machine designs, the abrasive covered metal rollers are provided with water cooling system for high friction synthetic microfilaments fabrics of polyester or nylon.

Emerising microfibers fabrics should be carried out prior to dyeing. Experience has shown that emerising a dyed fabric can result in slight unevenness and specially stripiness. A further problem arises from the colored dust generated by emerising in pre-dyed fibers. This dust settles in the fabric and need to be removed. Where grey fabric is emerised, however, the

## Reinventing Indian Textiles

subsequent wet processing i.e., dyeing and rinsing, may be used to remove the dust.

### **Abrasives & emery grades: -**

Lightweight fabrics-100-180 gsm

280-320 grain size

Smooth cotton/cellulosic fibers or woolen blends

80-120 grain size

Microfibers like polyester/nylon

400-600 grain size

Bottom weights –heavy gsm > 225

600-800 grain size

**Note:-** If abrasive is too fine—synthetic fibers may experience fusing and harsh handle.

### **Advantage of Multi-roller Emerising machine: -**

It is more flexible and versatile in terms of the range of surface effects. The multi-roller machines are more productive & particularly effective for spun yarn fabrics. The most versatile and common form of emerising machine is the multi-roller type which typically may have 4-8 rollers. Each roller is independently driven and may be rotated in clockwise or anticlockwise directions. The surface character of the rollers come in many varieties:

1. Emery paper of various grits
2. Nylon bristles with specific composition
3. Carbonium bristles with ceramic/carbon fibers
4. Diamond emery
5. Metal spike's length and angle

### **5. Wrinkle free finishing technology: -**

“Cellulosic materials are notoriously susceptible to creasing and removal of this defect may perhaps be regarded as one of the greatest achievements in the history of textile finishing”

- J. T. MARSH

Normally finishing technology is today understood as the final touching to the fabric before going into the hands of consumers. The well understood meaning in technical terms are nothing but the application of resins and softeners via stenter padder, which makes the fabric richer and superior in feel /look.

### **Resin finishing: PRE-CURE**

The conventional approach to easy care or easy to iron or wash and wear finishing is use of DMDHEU i.e., N, N- 1,3- Dimethylol 4,5- Dihydroxyethylene urea along with the acid liberating agent like  $MgCl_2$ ,  $6H_2O$ . Normally the resin recipe is incorporated with a silicone softener and polyethylene-based softener— secondary P.E. Emulsion to protect or safeguard tensile and tear strength. Also, silicone softener helps in regaining harsh handle produced due to crosslinking of cotton with resin and finally ameliorates the loss of abrasion resistance.

It is well known fact that DMDHEU attacks amorphous region and penetrates more into this region. The actual crosslinking occurs via methylene ether crosslinks.

The resultant effect is greater crease recovery or wrinkle resistance and greater elastic recovery after elongation.

The biggest challenge is controlling the generation of free formaldehyde in the resin treated fabric, which has many limitations with regards to emission regulations and dermatological issues.

- How to curb the releasing of formaldehyde for baby wear or men's wear within the prescribed limits of release level is a matter of resin structure and its concentration.
- To arrest hydrolytic release of formaldehyde, after curing washing is required
- Modification of DMDHEU with alcohols to produce etherified DMEdHEU to decrease its release.
- Addition of formaldehyde scavengers or acceptors like carbonylhydrazide in bath
- Addition of 1-2 % of urea to the finishing bath to protect formaldehyde release. The presence of urea may reduce the efficiency of resin, so to compensate increase the concentration of resin by 5-10%

### **How to formulate recipe –**

1. **resin:** crosslinker, (may be precatalysed, buffered, low formaldehyde, modified glyoxal base)
2. **catalyst:** acid liberating agent to facilitate



## Reinventing Indian Textiles

crosslinking.

3. **wetting agent:** helps to penetrate faster and even to produce excellent results.

4. **high density polyethylene softener** imparts soft hand, improves tear strength, abrasion resistance and sewability

5. **amino silicone softener or reactive softener** imparts soft hand and slick surface feel, improves wrinkle recovery, provides sewing needle lubrication

6. **silicone elastomer** imparts springiness and improves strength

7. **acrylic:** coats the garment with protective layer

**Dry cross-linking process:-** Following steps are considered

Padding process involves application of resin with all suitable ingredients in the same bath of stenter padder having std. process parameters like,

Pick up	60-70%
Bath temperature	ambient
Bath ph	5.5-6.5
Residual moisture	6.0-7.0%

Process route: - (Equipments used)

PADDING-DRYING (ON STENTER)-POLYMERISING-SANFORISING

In case of resin with free formaldehyde of more than seventy-five p.p.m., additional washing after polymeriser is required, then process route followed is as under

PADDING-DRYING (ON STENTER)-POLYMERISING-WASHING OFF -TOP FINISH-SANFORISER

### Why creasing?

The free hydroxyl groups present in the crystalline region or amorphous region are primarily responsible for crease forming property of the cotton. To detail this fact the capacity of hydrogen bonding of hydroxyl

groups in the fibre creates crystalline segment. The hydrogen bonding requires low energy – (weak bonds) and shorter distance, hence in the crystalline region the distances between –hydroxyl groups are less in the adjacent macromolecules. When the fabric is folded or deformed by any means the hydrogen bonding breaking and reforming are taking place simultaneously.

The factors affecting the tensile strength during resin finishing or easy-care finish are

1. Staple length of yarn
2. Breaking elongation in warp and weft
3. Extent of fibre damage due to chemicals at various stages of wet processing

### Oeko Tex Standard

The standard contains analysis of specific substances which are ecologically hazardous for humans and stipulates individual limit values.

The focus of these standards is only human ecology. Human ecology refers to the effects of clothing on the human body.

The criteria in detail: The product labeled as Oeko tex. Std 100 or any other Eco marks,

- are free of allergy causing dyes.
- are below the limit values for pesticides which are applied for fruit and vegetables in the food industry
- release only at most as many heavy metals under the influence of sweating as are permissible in drinking water
- contain no dyes or products split off from dyes which are regarded as being carcinogenic or liable to cause cancer
- contains less formaldehyde than must be declared as per the law
- have a pH value favorable to skin in that area which has close skin contact.



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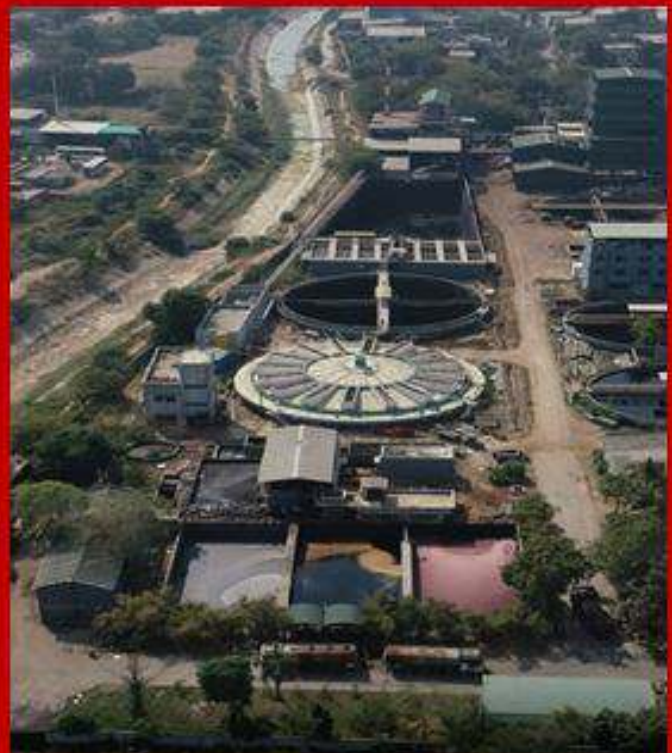


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# Reinventing Indian Textiles

## Electricity Crisis in China - A Game Changer



**Rahul Shah**  
Member  
GCCCI Textile Committee

### Electricity Crisis in China – Why?

In 2018, Australian Government banned Huawei of china for setting up of 5G network in Australia, which was the genesis of the starting of a trade-war between Australia & China. Countering this ban in 2020 China banned import of all the products from Australia which also included Coal & Raw Cotton. This was directly affecting the electricity manufacturing Thermal Power Plants in china which is majorly based on Australian Coal and these plants felt the

shortage of Coal. In past some years china was biggest importer for Australia for Coal. These plants had to resort to immediate purchases of coal from alternate suppliers like Russia, Indonesia, Brazil and this led to a sudden upswing in coal prices globally making coal more expensive by three times

China's power rate is controlled by the Chinese government, which did not permit an increase in the power selling rate. As a result, the plants that are producing electricity have to buy coal which was three times more expensive than before and had to supply the electricity to the consumers at their previous rate. This led to heavy losses to the Electricity manufacturers and hence they reduced their electricity production which led to shortage in supply terming the electricity cut as Annual Maintenance. This then started the crises setting off a shortage in power supply from coal based power plants

Pollution control is also one of the reasons behind a reduction in coal imports in China. According to Overseas Media Reports the UNION and added that some provinces have set targets to reduce carbon emissions until 2026. Furthermore, some industries also have targets for reducing carbon emissions, which include coal mining. While this could be one of the reasons the main reason behind today's shortage of power has been what is elaborated above

### Dual Reasons for the Power Crisis

#### 1. Increase in Demand

As we are entering in the post Covid Era, in most of the countries Retail Demand is back to Pre-Covid Levels. Which means Retail buying is now back to the new normal. In some countries we are looking at a phenomenon popularly called as "Revenge Shopping", in which customer are going out and buying more than their requirements. This increased the demand of textile products in post Covid era and specially with Christmas approaching demand has been more. The due to above good demand and factories running full capacities to fulfill same the energy Consumption in China In the post-Covid era almost increased by 14%, while the production of electricity decreased as a result of coal generating plants reducing production. This led then to a large gap between Demand & Supply.



## Reinventing Indian Textiles

China has a great dependency on the Coal for power generation as more than 80% of power generated is from coal & because of the ban of Australian products into China, China is increase their importing of coal from other countries, which include Mangolia, South Africa, Brazil, Indonesia & Russia & Kazakhstan.

### 2. Decrease in Supply

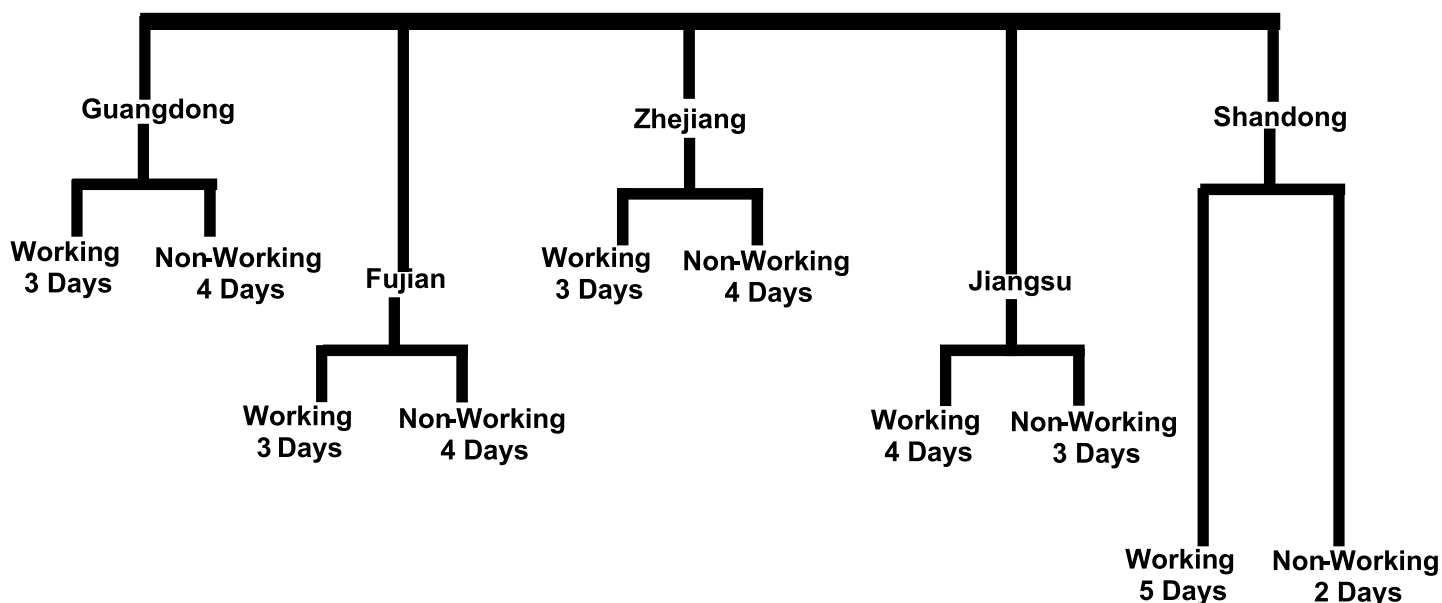
With the ban of Australian Coal, Power Company is facing a reduction in the supply of key raw materials for power generation, along in the escalation in the cost of the coal prices by almost 3 times. Resulting in the decreasing of production of Power. Hence overall power production by Thermal power generating plants are going down. Resulting in the overall decrease of production. The government is also working with the large State owned Enterprises and has allocated for the coal from various mines at reasonable prices. While coal prices are recommended by market and the electricity prices is recommended by the government there is a mismatch in costing resulting in coal companies making losses

The increase in demand and the decrease in supply – both then are reasons for the current power crisis in china.

### Where is the power crisis in China?

Currently China is facing Electricity crisis in 20 Province all across in China, but the effect is varies from each province and each district. So it's difficult to generalize the Loss in China due to Electricity Crisis.

The main 5 province which have majority of textile industry in china are **Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jianguo & Shandong**, in which all the province have minimum affect from 5-12 days in month. Which means that there are 20-40% loses are facing by the manufacturers in Textile Industry in China.



### Flow Chart: Working & Non-Working Days

The Spinning production loss is almost 20%. In comparison of other sectors in textile, spinning sectors have some less loss, as many spinners have their in house power plant like Weiqao Textile Company Limited – china's biggest spinner.

## Reinventing Indian Textiles

In Weaving and Dying factory Production loses is almost about 30-40%, which is maximum.

In Garment production loses is almost about 20-30%, due to short supply of Raw materials.

Due to the complete shutdown of 7-15 days in major textile producing areas (depending on their location), the industrial sector is facing almost 20-40% production lost every month.

### Implication on Textile Industry

As we can see that Australian Coal is the primary reason behind the price increases of textile products, the Coal prices are fire up and gone up to 3 times. In India if the coal prices is around INR 5000/ton then now it is on INR 15000/ton approximately.

Due to the heavy production losses in the Spinning, Weaving, Dying & Garmenting Departments, and increased demands prices of all products starting from yarn to garments are on an upswing and deliveries are also getting late.

The Raw cotton prices in Aug-2021 which levels 17000-18000 RMB/tons, now at the level of 22000 RMB/tons. Which is showing the increase of 20% in raw cotton prices. The Yarn Prices of 30/1 Combed 29000RMB/ton in August-2021 is now at the level of 32000RMB/ton in October, 2021. Which means that the increase of yarn prices is almost 10%.

Prices of Finished fabric is increased by almost by 15%, which is affected by 20% increase in Cotton Prices, coal which are increase by 3 times of its previous price & Chemicals which are facing the prices increasing of almost 100-200%.

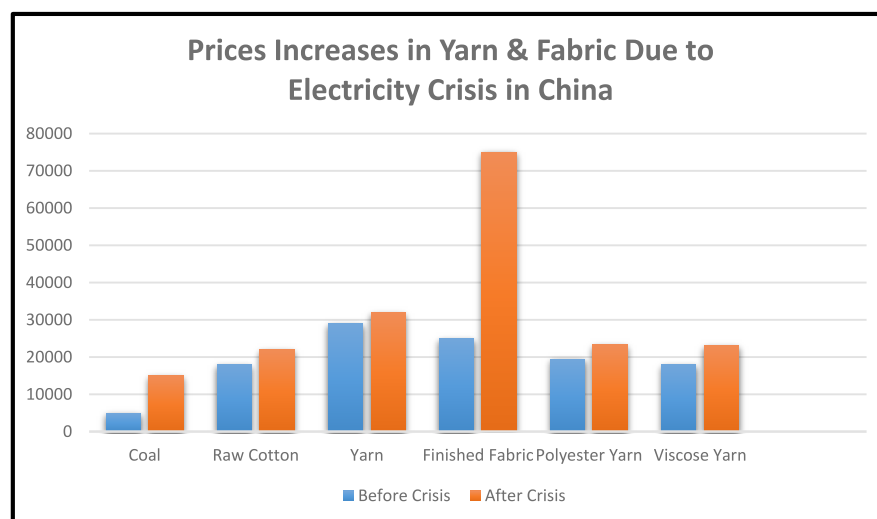


Chart: Prices Increases in Yarn & Fabric Due to Electricity Crisis in China

The Prices of Polyester fibres increases by 19400RMB/ton to 23480RMB/ton which is almost equal to increase in price of 20-30%. As well as the similar increase in prices happened with Viscose fibres. Viscose fibre's prices is

## Reinventing Indian Textiles



increase by 18000RMB/ton to 23000RMB/ton. The prices of Viscose is also increased by 20-30%.

Garment Pricing is increase by 20%. As well as the orders are delayed due to the shortage of supply also as the China is the world's biggest Garment Exporter.

### Till When?

According to the Chinese government in some provinces the crisis will end till December 2021 to January 2022. In

added that some provinces the crisis will end till the End of February 2022.

### Effect of the Electricity Crisis on Textile Industry

The electricity crises in china has had huge effect in the cascading increase in prices all across the textile value chain from fibre to finished products. As per reports customers who placed garment orders on china are not getting their deliveries on time as factories production is reduced. These customers are hence rushing to buy garments and other products from alternate suppliers like turkey, India, Vietnam and Bangladesh etc. On the other hand many Chinese factories who had booked orders are also asking their customers for a revision in prices upwards due to their increase in production costs.



Hence the decrease of production of fabric and garment from china and a simultaneous increase in demand from all countries in the post Covid era has led to a boom in prices of all textile products. We estimate that this will continue till January and a lot will depend on how fast china comes back to its original production capacities.



As far as Indian is concerned the markets has seen an upswing in prices in all products as well as improved demand both from domestic and export markets. It is a good opportunity for India to improve its market share globally for fabric and garments as it is poised to capture some of the markets which china will not be able to service. How far Indian manufacturers take advantage of this opportunity – time will tell.



# Reinventing Indian Textiles

## Renewable Energy – The Future of Textiles



**Mr. Ripple Patel**  
Managing Director  
Fiotex Cotspin Pvt. Ltd.

Renewable Energy is the buzz word these days, entire world is keeping eye to convert their energy demands from Coal based to Renewable based. Textile sector especially Spinning, Weaving and Processing Industries are considered as POWER GUZZLER industries, in short these Industries requires huge power demand. Moreover Textile manufacturing sector is almost 365 x 24 x 7 business, hence this industries have huge connected load. Infact Energy (Power) is one of the key raw material in business and hence forth energy cost carries huge weightage in the pricing factor. Currently mostly all energy demand is met by State Electric Companies or Distribution companies. Many big Textile units have their captive power consumption mostly coal based. These units produce their power from coal supplied by Govt. or Independent agency and consumed in house for their production needs. Main idea of captive power plant is un-interrupted power supply at cheaper cost by which the production cost is reduced in order to stay in the market.

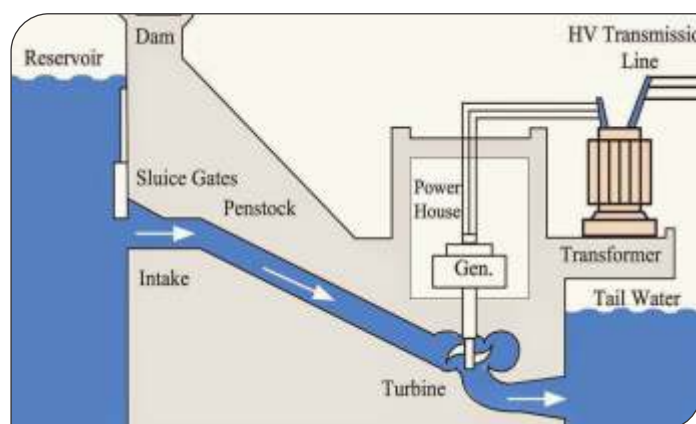
When times are good, everything is certain, but when business starts rough patch, these giant units are hard to feed and sustain themselves, as the energy requirement is mammoth, textile Industries are more prone to succumb in tough times. So there is constant need to find the cheap power and in recent era Renewable Energy is perhaps the future of Textile Industries because Renewable energy is not only

cheap source but clean source. The textile industry has been always early adopters of renewable energy in India. This has contributed significantly to the growth of renewable energy in the form of Wind Turbine Installations and Solar Energy. Though solar energy module technology has recently started adopting in big scale, because Solar Parks is win win situation for the government and also developer and end user also. The textile industry has about 2700 MW of wind generation capacity in Tamil Nadu alone and Industrialist from Punjab, Maharashtra and Gujarat has started adopting this renewable energy resource and it has soon become a profitable venture for textile industries.

### TYPES OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

- Solar Energy
- Wind Energy
- Hydroelectric Energy
- Ocean Energy
- Geothermal Energy
- Biomass Energy
- Hydrogen Energy

Out of these So called renewable Energy only Solar and Wind Energy are favorable source for textile Industries



## Reinventing Indian Textiles



### SOLAR Energy

With the growth of the solar ecosystem in India and the several advantages of solar energy, the textile industry has started to deploy solar power systems in a fairly big way. Currently solar panels technology has been in advanced stage and lot of research is being made to make this panel cost effective. Earlier one solar panel could produce 330 Peak watt compared to latest Mono PERC Cut Type Solar Panels for Commercial and Utility-scale Projects. With a technology that combines rear wafer surface passivation and local rear contacts to maximize light capture, mono PERC solar modules are paving the way for dramatically increased PV system efficiency and this module panel can produce upto 560 Peak watt per Panel with same size reducing the area and increasing the efficiency. The incredible drop in solar module prices and the growth of the solar ecosystem have created the ideal situation for more widespread adoption of solar PV systems.



### WIND Energy

Wind turbines are best source of Wind energy. In India Wind turbine technology has also been in advanced stage, currently commercially many Wind turbine manufacture produces 2.7 Mega Watt model. This Wind Turbines are of 140 meter height, with 130 meter Rotor Diameter, which is capable to produce up to 1 Crore units per annum. Also some prototype Wind Mills upto 5.0 M.W capacity are being installed in the off shore (In the Sea). Wind energy is almost matured and textile units are quite familiar with this.

### Benefit of Renewable Energy

The textile industry can benefit a lot by deploying Solar or Wind power projects. The advantages are quite obvious:

- Cost reduction – The electricity tariff for industrial consumers is the highest among all sectors. In most States, Solar power and Wind Power is much cheaper.
- If any Textile Industries has Compliance of renewable purchase obligations (RPO) and setting up of a solar or Wind Turbine plant is one of the simplest ways to comply with the RPO
- Reducing carbon footprint – Most of the companies operate with explicit carbon footprint reduction. Solar and Wind help in environmental protection and also reduce carbon footprint.



## Reinventing Indian Textiles

### Basic understanding of Return on Investment

The major problem faced by industries is high capital cost of Renewable energy resource below here is some basic calculations for easy understandings

	Wind	Solar
Capacity Mega Watt	2.7 MW (Latest)	1.0 MW
Capital Cost	2100 Lakhs	410 Lakhs
Unit Generations (Approx)	Rs. 90 Lakhs PA	Rs. 18 Lakhs PA
General Cost of Dis Com Per Unit	Rs. 7.80 per Unit	Rs. 7.80 Per Unit
Other Cost and Charges per Unit	Rs. 1.00 per Unit	Rs. 2.10 per Unit
Amount Saved per Annum	Rs. 702 Lakhs PA	Rs. 140 Lakhs PA
Maintenance Cost per Annum	Rs. 30 Lakhs PA	Rs. 6 Lakhs PA
Rate of Interest for Funds	10.00 % Per Annum	10.00% Per Annum
Break even at 10% ROI	4.5 Years	5.0 Years

Above calculation derived with standard and market scenario, can be different this is just for sake of knowledge

If the Industries is having very high consumption of power, Wind Turbine Installation can be thought considering 10% Rate of interest, the pay back derived is around 4.5 Years. While Industries having moderate to high requirement of power can think of Solar. Also currently Individual unit can opt for Roof top solar policy which now GOI has restricted to 500 KW capacity only with net metering.

### Conclusions

Since, the textile sector contributes to about 14 per cent of the total industrial production and 4 per cent of India's GDP - it does not come as a surprise; that an industry this large should switch to solar or Wind. Perhaps it is the most compelling of all decisions to adopt the eco-friendly methods in the technology now. Most of the industries worry about the cost of the machinery, without analyzing several other factors like the overall production cost. In some states to

promote textile Industries to their respective states many State government declare special tariff for the textile industry, but this will not prolong, because if India has to grow than subsidy is not the long term solution. Industries has to think of their own resources.

KPR Mills one of the leading name in Indian Textiles produces 69.92 M.W. of Renewable Energy which caters their 75% of their entire requirement. Welspun, Vardhman, Nitin Spinners are also investing in the renewable energy. And If Textile sectors especially Spinning, Weaving, Processing Industries will not think to convert their energy needs to renewable energy, than in coming days profitability and sustainability will be serious concern. So today considering as the capital cost of Renewable Energy is the only solution to keep Textile sector thriving and profitable, not only it helps reduction of carbon foot prints bit also it is compulsion for survival of the Industry.



# Reinventing Indian Textiles

## India: Current Trends and Opportunities in Technical Textiles



**Anjul Rajput**  
Member Textile Comm.

### Definition

Technical Textiles are textile materials manufactured mainly for their technical performance and functional properties.

### Other terms used

- Industrial Textiles
- Performance Textiles
- Invisible Textiles
- Functional Textiles
- Engineering Textiles
- High-tech Textiles

### Some examples of day-to-day use of Technical Textiles

- **Kitchen** – Floor Mops, Tea Bags, Coffee Filters.
- **Clothes** – Collar/Cuff Interlinings, Shoulder Pads, Waddings in Jackets.
- **Shoe** – Lining, Insoles, Toe Stiffners, Synthetic Uppers.
- **Car** – Carpets, Roof-liners, Seat belts, Tyres, Airbags.
- **Civil Engineering** – Geotextiles in Roads, Railway Tracks, Soil Erosion, Slope Stabilisation, Flyovers, Pond Canal lining, Landfills.
- **Furnishing** – Carpets, Vertical Blinds, Wall Coverings.
- **Factory** – Dust Collection Filter Bags, Liquid Filtration, Clean Air Filters of AC systems, Battery separators.
- **Hospital** – Masks, Gowns, Caps, Bandage.
- **Hygiene** – Baby Diaper, Sanitary Napkin, Wet Tissues, Incontinence Diaper.
- **Bed** – Blanket, Quilts, Mattresses, Bed sheets, Pillows.

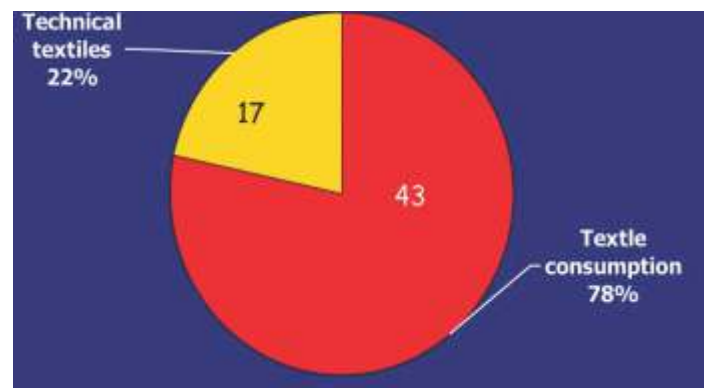
### Growth of Technical Textiles

	2010	2020	CAGR (%)
Quantity (bn. kgs)	17	24	3.51
Value (bn. US \$)	93	127	3.16

CAGR – Compound Annual Growth Rate

World Scenario

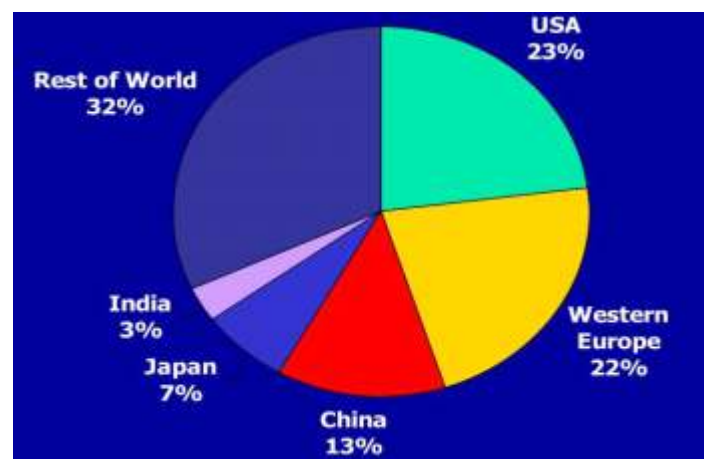
### Fibre Consumption of textiles



Total consumption – 60 bn. Kgs (2015)

World Scenario

### Technical textile consumption by Region

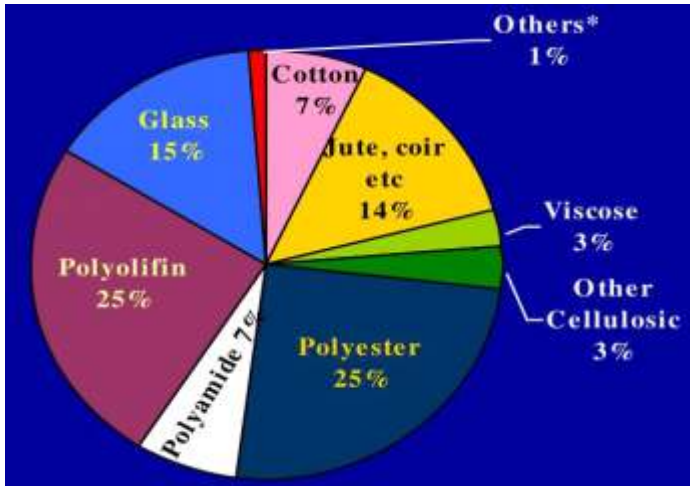


Total consumption – 17 bn. Kgs (2015)

World Scenario

# Reinventing Indian Textiles

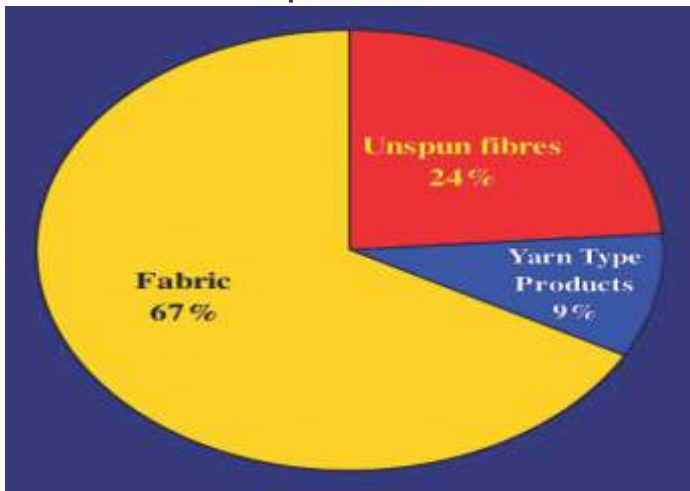
## Fibre consumption in Technical Textiles



\*- Others include specialized fibres & yarns/ high performance fibres/yarns.

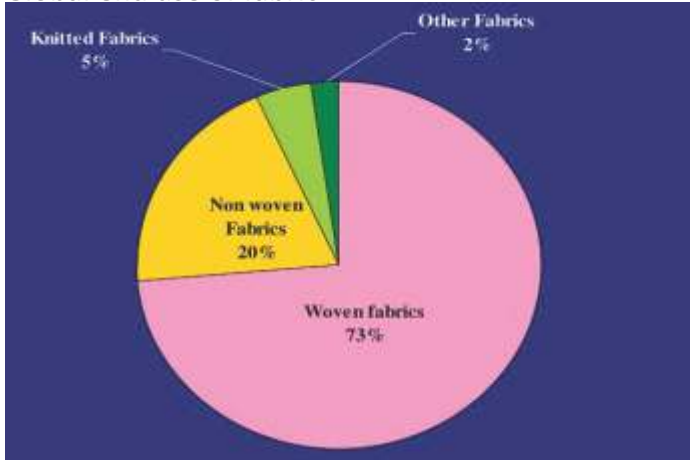
World Scenario

## Product wise consumption



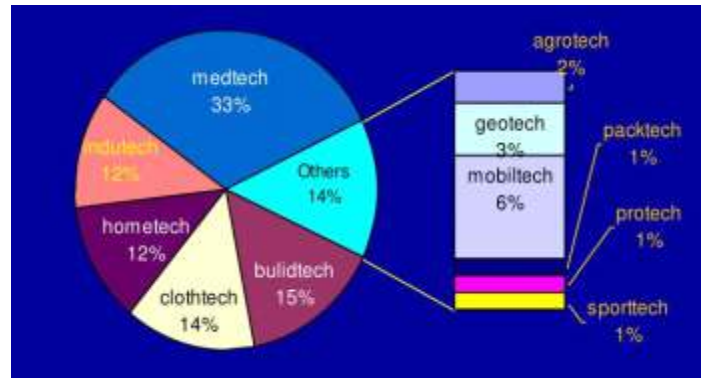
World Scenario

## Global end use of fabric



Total fabric consumption – 11 bn. Kgs. (2015)

## End use consumption of nonwoven fabrics



Total consumption – 2.2 bn. kgs (2015)

World Scenario

## Growth of technical textiles in the World vs Indigenous technical textiles

	2010	2020	(US \$ bn.)
World Technical Textiles	102	116	CAGR (%) 3.16
Indigenous Technical Textiles (Technical Textile Component)	5.97 (4.17)	9.15 (6.45)	11 (12)

Indian Scenario

## Indian Scenario

- Indigenous production of technical textile products is limited and scattered.
- The demand for many of the items is met through imports i.e., defence & police forces.
- Large untapped potential exists for potential investors.
- Some of the products can be produced by minor alteration in the existing production set up.
- Most of the fibre/yarn required by technical textiles are indigenously produced. Speciality fibres/yarns not produced can be imported.
- Speciality fibres have special properties, i.e., ballistic & thermal protection, high temperature protection and electrical insulation, chemical resistance, anti static properties, resistance to uv radiation, resistance to acids, solvents, etc.
- Major usage in technical textiles is of woven fabrics which is produced in India, only production of non-woven is limited in the country.

## Reinventing Indian Textiles

### Nonwovens

- Probably the only industry with a Negative Definition.
- Does not say what it is, but what it is not.
- In Conventional Textiles, Fibre is first Spun into Yarn and then Yarn is Woven/Knit into Fabric. In Nonwovens, as the name suggests, there is no Weaving.
- Therefore, No Yarns-No Spinning, Fibres are directly converted into Fabric.

### Technology

- Nonwoven manufacturing consists of two basic processes.
- Opening of Fibres and laying them into a Web/Batt
- Bonding of the Fibres in the Web/Batt into Fabric
- The type of Nonwoven is decided by the Bonding Process

### Bonding Technologies

The Bonding Process is the essence of Nonwoven Technology.

- **Mechanical Bonding**
  - Needle Punching
  - Stitch Bonding
  - Hydro-entanglement (Spun-lace)
- **Chemical Bonding**
  - Binder Application – Wet
  - Powder Application – Dry
- **Thermal Bonding**
  - Calender
  - HotAir
- **Spun Bonding/Melt Blown**

### Nonwovens – Product range

- Garment Interlinings
- Air & Liquid Filter Media
- Pollution Control Bag Filter Media (Dust Collectors)
- Geo-textiles
- Disposable Wipes and Surgical Dressings
- Coating Substrates
- Shoe Insoles, Stiffeners, Liners
- Furnishing & Decorative Fabrics
- Thermoplastic Felts for Automobile & other Technical Application

### Govt. of India initiative to promote technical textiles

- Govt. has appointed an Expert Committee on Technical Textiles (ECTT) to-
- Assess the market size and potential of technical textiles.
- Prepare project profiles for potential items.
- Formulate an action plan to promote the growth of technical textiles.
- The committee has carried out the detailed survey and the observations made are based on the survey conducted by the committee.

### Government Schemes/Support for Technical Textiles

- Launched 4 Schemes on 4th December, 2014 for Technical Textiles which includes lot of advantages of Tax Exemptions as well as Trade Policy Benefits.
- Launched a 'Technology Mission' which is especially designed for "Promotion and Growth of Technical Textiles"
- Setup of Integrated Textile Parks in various parts of India including Gujarat.
- Restructured Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme - TUF

### Market size and potential of technical textiles

- The ECTT assessed the segment wise market size and potential of different items considering production, import and exports.

#### • **GEOTECH**

Products : Geotextiles, Geogrids, Civil Engineering.

#### • **OEKOTECH**

Products : Environment Control : Municipal solid waste, Industrial hazardous waste, etc.

#### • **PROTECH**

Products : Fire retardant textiles, Ballistic protective clothing etc

#### • **HOMETECH**

Products : Fibrefill (including fibre from recycled polymer waste), Jute Carpet backing cloth, Stuffed toys, Blinds.



## Reinventing Indian Textiles

- **MOBILTECH**

Products : Seat belts, Air bags, Nylon tyre cord fabric, Seat covers, Car body covers, Automotive interior carpets, Helmets, Headliners, Insulation felts.

- **PACKTECH**

Products : Polyolefin woven sacks including flexible intermediate bulk containers (FIBC), Soft luggage products, Food grade jute bags, Jute sacks and Hessian.

- **MEDITECH**

Products : Sanitary napkins, Incontinence diapers, Baby diapers, Surgical dressings, Healthcare textiles, Sutures, Medical devices and implants.

- **AGROTECH**

Products : Fishing nets & Fishline, Shade fabrics, Woven and non woven covers for crops, Mulch mat.

- **INDUTECH**

Products : Conveyor belts, Hoses, Ropes, Drive belts, Computer ribbons, Battery separators, Filtration products, Decatising cloth, Bolting cloth.

- **SPORTTECH**

Products : Sports footwear, T.T. Shoe Component, Sports Composites,, Sleeping bags, Artificial Turf, Ballooning fabrics, Parachute fabrics.

- **BUILDTECH**

Products : Hoardings/Signages, Scaffolding nets, Awnings and canopies, Tarpaulins.

- **CLOTHTECH**

Products : Shoe laces, Sewing threads, Interlinings, Zip fasteners, Narrow fabrics (elastic, rigid velcro and labels), Taffeta fabric.

### Project Profiles

- The ECTT got the project profiles made of certain potential items. The profiles cover MES, project cost, names of machinery suppliers, potential demand, profitability, BEP, IRR and payback period etc.

### Needle-Punch Project

Market Size (Rs, crore)	2010-11	50	Mostly met through imports
	2012-13	150	
	2017-18	1320	
End use applications			
-Geotextiles	-Filtration		-Headliners
-Needle-punch carpets	-Insulation felts etc		
Investment required (Rs, crore)	46.83		
Net profit to sales (%)	13		
BEP (%)	51		
IRR (%)	12		
Payback period (Years)	6.32		

### Geogrid Project

Market Size (Rs, crore)	2010-11	10	Mostly met through imports
	2012-13	50	
	2017-18	214	
End use applications			
Re-enforcement applications:	-stabilization		
-steep slopes	-asphalt reinforcement		
-Embankment			
Investment required (Rs, crore)	9.59		
Net profit to sales (%)	22		
BEP (%)	48		
IRR (%)	31		
Payback period (Years)	3.33		

### Healthcare Disposables Project

Market Size (Rs, crore)	2010-11	3	Mostly met through imports
	2012-13	11	
	2017-18	120	
End use applications			
-gowns	-uniforms		-masks
-Caps	-surgical covers		-beddings
Investment required (Rs, crore)	2.53		
Net profit to sales (%)	3		
BEP (%)	73		
IRR (%)	10		
Payback period (Years)	7.09		

### Spunbond Project

Market Size (Rs, crore)	2010-11	14	Mostly met through imports
	2012-13	25	
	2017-18	111	
End use applications			
-Sanitary hygiene	-agriculture		
-Medical and surgical	-headliners		
Investment required (Rs, crore)	64.29		
Net profit to sales (%)	18		
BEP (%)	52		
IRR (%)	15		
Payback period (Years)	5.57		

# Reinventing Indian Textiles

## Spunlace Project

Market Size (Rs, crore)	2010-11	3	Entirely imports
	2012-13	32	
	2017-18	243	
End use applications			
-Wipes	-hospital use		
-cosmetic cotton pads			
Investment required (Rs, crore)	52.43		
Net profit to sales (%)	25		
BEP (%)	28		
IRR (%)	41		
Payback period (Years)	2.39		

## Surgical Dressing Project

Market Size (Rs, crore)	2010-11	450	
	2012-13	520	
	2017-18	694	
End use applications			
-Wound care products	-bandages		
-castings			
Investment required (Rs, crore)	22.02		
Net profit to sales (%)	7		
BEP (%)	61		
IRR (%)	28		
Payback period (Years)	4		

## Seat Belt Webbing Project

Market Size (Rs, crore)	2010-11	96	Entirely imported
	2012-13	260	
	2017-18	373	
End use applications			
-Passenger cars	-Aircrafts		-Buses
-Light/medium/heavy trucks	-Helicopters		
Investment required (Rs, crore)	2.80		
Net profit to sales (%)	6		
BEP (%)	62		
IRR (%)	16		
Payback period (Years)	5.31		

## Coating Project

Market Size (Rs, crore)	2010-11	1318	
	2012-13	1571	
	2017-18	2422	
End use applications			
-Hoardings and signages	-umbrella fabrics,		-scaffolding nets
-soft luggage material	-airbags		
-awnings and canopies	-FR textiles (coated)		-tarpaulins
Investment required (Rs, crore)	6.58		
Net profit to sales (%)	8		
BEP (%)	53		
IRR (%)	27		
Payback period (Years)	3.90		

## Circular Warp Knitting Project

Market Size (Rs, crore)	2010-11	40	
	2012-13	50	
	2017-18	71	
End use applications			
-Knee calf and ankle support	-headache band		-multipurpose restraint strap, etc
-cervical aids	-blood pressure cuff		
-traction kids and spares	-arm board		
Investment required (Rs, crore)	2.73		
Net profit to sales (%)	14		
BEP (%)	60		
IRR (%)	35		
Payback period (Years)	3.09		

## Sanitary Napkins Project

Market Size (Rs, crore)	2010-11	336	
	2012-13	430	
	2017-18	699	
End use applications			
-Sanitary napkins			
	European Technology	Chinese Technology	
Investment required (Rs, crore)	9.84	4.26	
Net profit to sales (%)	8	-	
BEP (%)	76	74	
IRR (%)	22	25	
Payback period (Years)	4.42	4.14	

## Incontinence Diapers Project

Market Size (Rs, crore)	2010-11	20	Entirely imported
	2012-13	54	
	2017-18	135	
End use applications			
-Incontinence diapers			
	European Technology	Chinese Technology	
Investment required (Rs, crore)	18.93	8.77	
Net profit to sales (%)	11	-	
BEP (%)	66	66	
IRR (%)	42	43	
Payback period (Years)	2.74	2.75	

## Baby Diapers Project

Market Size (Rs, crore)	2010-11	70	
	2012-13	80	
	2017-18	105	
End use applications			
-Baby diapers			
	European Technology	Chinese Technology	
Investment required (Rs, crore)	17.10	7.36	
Net profit to sales (%)	9	-	
BEP (%)	69	72	
IRR (%)	41	33	
Payback period (Years)	2.83	3.35	

# Reinventing Indian Textiles

## Taffeta Fabric Project

Market Size (Rs. crore)	2010-11	9	Entirely imported
	2012-13	10	
	2017-18	18	
End use applications			
-Lining, umbrella cloth, wind cheater, kites, courier bags, variety of domestic bags,	-artificial flowers, -sleeping bags, tents, -substrate for coating materials	-range of other applications	
Investment required (Rs. crore)	4.60		
Net profit to sales (%)	4		
BEP (%)	57		
IRR (%)	9		
Payback period (Years)	4.40		

### Strategies to promote the growth of technical textiles

#### Fiscal & Financial support

- Concessional rate of 5 percent custom duty on specified 22 machinery.
- Concessional customs duty on specified 35 high performance fibres and yarns.
- Reduction in GST duty on man-made fibre and filament yarns.
- Withdrawal of GST duty exemption on sanitary napkins/baby diapers/incontinence diapers.

#### Institutional support

#### Setting up of Centers of Excellence with the following facilities:

- Facilities from testing and evaluation of technical textiles
- Developed as a national and international accreditation center
- Development of Resource Centre with I.T. infrastructure.
- Facilities for indigenous development of prototypes.
- Facilities for training if core personnel.
- Facilities for regular training of personnel from the industry.
- Creating awareness.

### Strategies for demand enhancement measures:

#### Mandatory use:

- Geotextiles – The use of geosynthetics for construction of road where subsoil CBR is less than 3 and asphalt pavement overlay.
- Use of fire retardant textiles – The use of fire retardant textiles in all public places where the public has access irrespective of the number of persons as stipulated in the National Building Code (NBC)

### Strategies of demand enhancement measures

#### Mandatory use:

- Focus on Composites products – The use of composites products from indigenous should be promoted in projects.
- Environment protection – The use of textiles in the land fill projects.

#### Provision for making it mandatory with prospective effect, i.e., after 24 months.

#### Other promotional support

- To encourage setting up a large scale high-tech units, de-reservation of baby diapers, sanitary napkins and incontinence diapers.

#### Conclusion:

- The rise of India's technical textiles sector was well documented during the COVID-19 pandemic when India produced surplus medical and surgical protective gears based on technical textiles. It earned global praise by exporting a large amount of these necessary products globally due to their versatile applications, durability and strength in different segments. Hence, India must push to expand its production capacity under 'AATMANIRBHAR BHARAT ABHIYAN' in the process of becoming a \$5 trillion economy by 2024.



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## Important Information

### Centre amends the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules 2011 for enhanced protection of Consumer Rights

To safeguard the interest of consumers, the Department of Consumer Affairs under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution has omitted the Rule 5 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities), Rules 2011 defining the Schedule-II prescribing the pack sizes of various types of commodities. A new provision has been introduced to indicate the unit sale price on pre packed commodities, which will allow easier comparison of the prices of the commodities at the time of purchase. Earlier, the month and year in which the commodity is manufactured or pre-packed or imported was required to be mentioned in the package. Representation from Industry and associations in this respect has been received to remove this ambiguity.

For reducing compliance burden and removing the ambiguity of declaration of date on pre packed commodities for consumers, the declaration has now been required to the month and year in which

the commodity is manufactured for the pre packed commodities. The provisions of declarations of MRP has been simplified by removing illustration and providing for making the mandatory declaration of MRP in Indian currency inclusive of all taxes. This has allowed the manufacturer/packer/importer to declare the MRP on the pre packed commodities in a simplified manner.

Rules for declaring the commodities sold in pre packed commodities in numbers have been eased out for reducing the compliance burden for manufacturer/importer/packer. Earlier such declarations could be denoted as 'N' or 'U' only. Now the quantities can be expressed in terms of the number or unit or piece or pair or set or such other word which represents the quantity in the package. This will remove the ambiguity of declaration of quantity sold by number in pre packed commodities.

**Courtesy: - PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry**

### Shri Narayan Rane, Hon'ble Union Minister for MSME launched Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (SCLCSS) for Services Sector

Hon'ble Union Minister for MSME, Shri Narayan Rane launched the Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (SCLCSS) for services sector in the presence of senior officers of the Ministry of MSME at Guwahati. The scheme will help in meeting the technology related requirements of enterprises in the services sector and has a provision of 25%

capital subsidy for procurement of Plant & Machinery and service equipments through institutional credit to the SC-ST MSEs without any sector specific restrictions on technology upgradation.

**Courtesy: - PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry**



**Tushar Hemani**  
Senior Advocate

## 1 Introduction

Tax and Corporate have a love-hate relationship. Tax loves corporations and corporations hate taxes! Honest and pragmatic tax administration coupled with responsible and ethical corporations are the foundation pillars for any nation building. A reasonable, transparent, stable and inclusive tax system provides a healthy platform for the corporations to set up, nurture and build economies of scale so as to become world leaders in their respective fields. It would seem that India has been trying to woo its corporates since a few years now, with rate cuts and incentives. Hence, corporate tax in India has become a dynamic field with changing policies and a constant reduction in the effective tax rate. This article discusses the various basics of corporate tax and the current regime in place in India.

## 2 Taxes

Under the scheme of the Income Tax Act, 1961 ('the Act' for short), income [s.2(24)] of a person [s.(2)(31)] for the previous year (s.3) is taxed (s. 4) at the rate fixed for the assessment year [s.2(9)] by the annual Finance Act.

The definition of 'person' under s.2(31) of the Act includes 'a company.' Hence, all references to 'person' in the Act are to be read to include a company as defined under the Act.

## 3 Selected Corporate Tax Issues under the Act

Right from the days of *Salomon vs A Salomon & Co.*

Ltd., it is a settled position that:

(i) a company is a separate legal entity from its shareholders;

(ii) outstanding dues of the company cannot be recovered from the shareholders/directors of the company and;

1 (1896) UKHL 1, (1897) AC 22

(iii) a company is a juristic person amenable to sue, be sued and hold property.

For tax purposes too, these principles, subject to certain exceptions, apply *mutatis mutandis*. Under the Scheme of the Act a company is treated as separate taxable entity and has its own Permanent Account Number (PAN).

As stated earlier, a company is a person under the Act and income tax is charged on the income of a person for a period. Therefore, conceptually, the basis of charge, meaning of income and total income, modality and machinery to compute gross total income, allowable exemptions and deductions, requirements to file returns, procedure of assessment, appeals, revisions and rectification and compliance with various tax obligations are more or less the same irrespective of whether the Person is a Company or an Individual, HUF, Firm, Association of Persons or Body of Individuals. That said, there are certain special provisions under the scheme of the Act that are applicable only to a corporate assessee, some of which are discussed herein below:

### a. Concessional tax rate

In 2015, the Hon'ble then Finance Minister, Mr. Arun Jaitley announced that the corporate tax rate would be slashed from 30% to 25% over the next four years. Since then, the lowest possible tax rate for a domestic company has been brought down to 25% (without surcharge and cess) and in certain cases to 15% if opting for a special tax rate. This reduced tax rate is substantially lower than even the highest marginal tax bracket for individuals. In fact, compared to other developed nations, the corporate tax rate in India is palpably less. The manufacturing sector is given an



additional boost and corporates deriving income from the manufacturing sector are now being taxed at 15%. Progressive tax rates have been introduced for the first time for corporate assessees. Collectively, these rate

cuts have created a very conducive environment for the world to make India their manufacturing hub. The following table gives a bird's eye view of the effective rate of tax for Assessment Year 2020-21 i.e. Financial Year 2019-20:

### ***Tax rates at a Glance***

Particulars	Effective Tax Rate		
	Total Income ≤ Rs. 1 crore	Total Income > Rs.1 crore ≤ Rs. 10 crore	Total Income > Rs. 10 crore
Domestic Co. having a TO of ≤ Rs. 400 crs. in FY 2017-18	26%	27.82%	29.12%
Other companies (i.e., not fulfilling turnover criterion)	31.20%	33.38%	34.94%

Recently, special reduced tax rates have been introduced for certain companies if they opt to be taxed at a flat rate without claiming certain specified exemptions, deductions and allowances. The company that opts for this concessional rate of tax is also kept outside the purview of provisions of Minimum Alternate Tax as provided under s.115JB of the Act. The reduced tax rates w.e.f. 01/04/2020 can be summarised as under:

### ***Special optional Tax Rate for certain companies***

Assessee	Tax Rate	Section
Domestic Companies	22%	115BAA
New manufacturing domestic companies (set up on or after 01.10.2019 and commencing manufacturing before 31.03.2023) – certain businesses are excluded	15% (Non-mfg. income at 22%)	115BAB

However, this concessional rate may not be beneficial universally to all corporates. As stated earlier, total income is computed by foregoing certain exemptions, deductions and allowances. Hence, those who have sizeable claims of such exemptions, deductions and allowances, may not be benefited by opting for this concessional flat rate of tax as their effective rate of tax could be lower than this reduced flat rate.

#### **b. Thin Capitalisation**

Thin capitalisation is when a company's subsidiary in a different country is skewed towards being debt funded rather than equity funded by the parent. By having more debt, the subsidiary makes large interest pay outs to the parent, claims the interest as a

deductible expense and thus reduces its tax burden. Hence, many countries place a limit on deduction of foreign interest payments to associated parties to avoid erosion of their tax base. These are known as 'thin capitalisation rules.'

W.e.f. 01/04/2018, India, though belatedly, caught up

with rest of the world and introduced thin capitalisation rules in the form of s.94B of the Act. That said, s.94B of the Act also covers a situation where debt is issued by an unrelated company but guaranteed by an associated enterprise, making the provision quite stringent.

### c. Tax on Distribution of Profits

#### i. Dividend Distribution Tax

The direct method of distribution of profits of a company is by paying dividend to its shareholders. Dividend Payments were taxable in the hands of domestic companies at a flat rate of 15% under s.115-O of the Act over and above income tax chargeable on total income. This is commonly known as 'Dividend Distribution Tax.' Consequently, receipt of such dividend was exempt from tax in the hands of the shareholders under s.10(34) of the Act.

However, by the Finance Act, 2020, Dividend Distribution Tax has been abolished and is not applicable on distributions made after 31.03.2020. Consequently, s.10(34) of the Act has also become redundant. A reason for the change is to shift the incidence of tax on the shareholder-recipient of income, where it would be taxed. Moreover, a flat rate in the hands of the company is regressive as it is the same irrespective of the marginal rate at which the recipient is taxed. Amendments have been made w.e.f. 01.04.2021 and hence would apply from Assessment Year 2021-22.

#### ii. Share Buyback

Indirect method of distribution of profit is buy-back of shares whereby the company purchases its own shares from shareholders. This process results into distribution of accumulated income of the company. Though the income is earned by the shareholders of the company, the company is liable to pay tax at a rate of 20% on the amount of consideration paid minus 'amount received' for issue of shares. [s.115QA] 'Amount received' is prescribed in the Income-tax Rules, 1962. Buy-back process is also subject to the provisions relating to buy-back of shares as provided under ss.68 to 70 of The Companies Act, 2013.

### d. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

CSR can be said to be the responsibilities assumed by a corporate to positively impact the social and environmental welfare for the betterment of the society at large. Ideally, CSR points to corporate acts that go beyond what may be required by regulators. In other words, commercial model for conducting the business adopted by the corporate should integrate a built-in, self-regulating mechanism to monitor and ensure its active compliance with the spirit and substance of the law with respect to societal needs. In India, though, CSR spending is mandatory. S. 135 of the Companies Act 2013, mandates companies to spend a minimum specified sum on social and environmental welfare. However, the issue is whether such CSR spending can be claimed as business expenditure while computing taxable income under the Act.

Explanation 2 to s.37 of the Act lays down that any expenditure incurred by the company on the activities relating to CSR referred to in s.135 of the Companies Act, 2013 shall not be deemed to be an expenditure incurred by the company for the purposes of the business or profession of the company and resultantly, shall not be allowed as an expenditure under s.37 of the Act.

There are two reasons for not allowing CSR as expenditure under s.37 of the Act. Firstly, under the provisions of s.37 of the Act, only expenditure (not being expenditure of the nature described in ss.30 to 36 of the Act, capital expenditure or personal expenses) incurred wholly and exclusively for the purposes of the business is allowed as a deduction for computing taxable business income. CSR being an application of income, cannot be said to be expended wholly and exclusively for the purposes of business or profession. Expenditure and not application of income is allowable under s.37 of the Act. Secondly, the object of introduction of CSR provisions under the Companies Act, 2013 was to make companies having a net worth or turnover or net profit above a threshold limit share the burden of the Government in providing social services. Such expenditure, if allowed while computing the taxable income, would amount to

subsidising the mandatory CSR spending to that extent.

However, the embargo operates only while claiming CSR expenditure under s.37 of the Act. If CSR expenditure is of such nature that it can be claimed under ss.30 to 36 of the Act, there exists no such prohibition and companies may, if otherwise permissible under the law, claim such expenditure while computing its income. Even the eligible claims u/s 80G are not prohibited.

#### e. Exception to Corporate Status

##### i. Lifting of corporate veil

It is trite law that corporate veil can be lifted by the court or authorities where it appears that the company was formed only for some fraudulent purposes or to defraud the creditors or to avoid legal obligations. This general principle of law is well accepted under the taxing statute also.

Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of CIT v. Meenakshi Mills<sup>2</sup> held that:

*“It is well established that in a matter of this description the income-tax authorities are entitled to pierce the veil of corporate entity and to look at the reality of the transaction. It is true that from the juristic point of view the company is a legal personality entirely distinct from its members and the company is capable of enjoying rights and being subjected to duties which are not the same as those enjoyed or borne by its members. But in certain exceptional cases the court is entitled to lift the veil of corporate entity and to pay regard to the economic realities behind the legal facade. For example, the court has power to disregard the corporate entity if it is used for tax evasion or to circumvent tax obligation.”*

This view was further reiterated and reaffirmed in Juggilal Kamlatpat v. CIT.<sup>3</sup>

Concept of lifting or piercing the corporate veil is an exception to the general rules that a company is a separate legal entity from its directors and shareholders; its assets and liabilities are distinct and

separate from those of its members; its creditors cannot recover their dues from the assets of the members. However, when the corporate veil is pierced, this distinct existence disappears. Liability of the company is no longer limited; it becomes the liability of the members. Therefore Courts and authorities would be extremely careful and cautious while making a departure from this general rule in piercing the corporate veil. It is equally true that there is no straightjacket formula for applying this principle. The boundaries of application of this principle are continuously expanding. In the wake of ever increasing complexity in economic transactions and structures, courts would be extremely reluctant and rightly so, in limiting the scope and parameters or areas of application of this principle of lifting of corporate veil.

##### ii. S. 179 of the Income Tax Act; a statute to pierce corporate veil

Under s.179 of the Act, which begins with a non-obstante clause that notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, when tax due, including interest and penalty, from a private company, whether or not under liquidation, cannot be recovered, then every director (at the relevant time) is jointly and severally liable for its payment. Upon proper invocation of the section, the director(s) would step into the shoes of the company as an assessee and be liable for all the tax dues which were recoverable from the company. All the provisions of the Act, specifically, those relating to recovery would apply on the director as they were applied on the assessee company. The director can avoid this draconian operation of the section only if he proves that the non-recovery cannot be attributed to any gross neglect, misfeasance or breach of duty on his part in relation to the affairs of the company.

S.179 of the Act creates two perilous exceptions to the generally accepted legal principles. As discussed earlier, it is a well settled legal position that a duly incorporated company is a separate legal entity from its shareholders and the outstanding dues of the company cannot be recovered from its shareholders or directors. However, s.179 of the Act introduces a dangerous innovation in fiscal legislation. It destroys



the doctrine of limited liability of companies. The director becomes vicariously liable for the debts of the company upon passing of an order by the assessing officer. In other words, the liability of the director of a private limited company is unlimited when it comes to the tax dues of the company.

The second exception is with respect to burden of proof. Under the company law, the basic principle of jurisprudence is that a director is presumed to be innocent till he is proved to be guilty. S.179 of the Act is an instance of the disquieting drift in contemporary jurisprudence by presuming the director to be guilty unless he proves to the contrary. Under the provisions of s.179 of the Act, the burden is on the director to prove the absence of gross neglect, misfeasance or breach of duty on his part in relation to the affairs of the company.

S.89 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 is identical, in form and substance to s.179 of the Act

iii. *Offences by Companies – Persons connected with the affairs of the company are responsible*

S.278B of the Act ('Offences by Companies') deems every person who, at the time of the offence was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company as well as the company guilty of the offence. Consequently, these persons are liable to be prosecuted and if found guilty, punished. Such persons, if they can prove that the offence was committed without their knowledge or that all due diligence was exercised to prevent the commission of such an offence, shall not be punished.

Expanding the scope, the provision further states that a director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company shall also be deemed to be guilty of the offence if it is proved that the offence was committed with the consent or connivance of or is attributable to any neglect on their part.

S.278B of the Act is in pari materia with s.141 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. The legislative intent behind both these provisions is to find out the persons in charge of and responsible for the conduct of

the business of the company. The Hon'ble Supreme Court while interpreting the phrase "every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of and was responsible to the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence etc." in the context of s.141 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, held that "Liability depends on the role one plays in the affairs of a company and not on designation or status.... The legislature is aware that it is a case of criminal liability which means serious consequences so far as the person sought to be made liable is concerned. Therefore, only persons who can be said to be connected with the commission of a crime at the relevant time have been subjected to action." 4 Buttressing its reasoning, the Hon'ble Court went on to observe that the provision envisages direct involvement of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of a company in commission of an offence. Such a provision that operates in a trial has been enacted to cover such persons in cases of their proved involvement.

#### **4 Way Forward**

If tax is the food for a nation, corporation is the provider. A nation's development is measured by the size and prosperity of its corporations. In India, almost 57%5 of the direct tax revenues come from corporate assesseees. Corporations are, thus the growth engines of the modern day economy. Therefore in order to help the corporations prosper and grow, the Government must give them certainty and consistency in tax laws. Uncertainty is a singular factor which seriously hampers the growth and planning of corporations in India. Frequent changes in tax rates, related laws, policies and procedures unsettle the corporate world. A slightly higher rate of tax can be factored in while planning for future. However, unpredictable changes in tax laws cannot be planned for. If India were to be the economic super power and commercial hub of the world, it has to provide a stable, transparent and friendly tax structure to its corporations in the years to come.

## GST Registration Certificate Cannot be Cancelled to Prevent Fraud



**Nayan Sheth**  
Chairman  
GCCII Indirect Tax Comm.



ભવિષ્યની સંભવિત છેતરપિંડી અટકાવવા નોંધણી નંબર રદ ન કરી શકાય

GST કાયદામાં નિર્દિષ્ટ મર્યાદાથી વધુ વાર્ષિક ટર્નઓવર ધરાવનાર વ્યક્તિએ નોંધણી નંબર લેવો ફરજિયાત છે. નોંધણી નંબર ધરાવનાર વ્યક્તિ અન્ય નોંધાયેલ વ્યક્તિ પાસેથી માલ કે સેવા પ્રાપ્ત કરે અને તેનો ધંધા દરમ્યાન કે ધંધાના વિકાસ માટે ઉપયોગ કરે તો તેવા માલ અને સેવાની પ્રાપ્તિ પર ચૂકવેલ વેરાની અમુક શરતોને આધીન તેને ઈનપૂટ ટેક્સ ક્રેડિટ મળવાપાત્ર છે. ઘણી વખત વેચનાર દ્વારા કોઈ ગેરરીતિ થઈ હોય અને તે કારણસર કેટલીક ઈનપૂટ ટેક્સ ક્રેડિટ નામંજૂર કરવાની થાય તેવા સંજોગોમાં ભવિષ્યમાં સંભવિત છેતરપિંડી અટકાવવા કે ખોટી આઈટીસી લેતા રોકવા માટે ખરીદનારનો નોંધણી નંબર રદ ન કરી શકાય તેવો ચુકાદો માન. ઓરિસ્સા હાઈકોર્ટ બ્રાઈટ સ્ટાર પ્લાસ્ટિક ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રીઝ વિ એડિશનલ કમિશનર ઓફ સેલ્સ ટેક્સ W.P. © 15265 ઓફ 2021ના કેસમાં તા. ૪-૧૦-૨૦૨૧ના રોજ આપેલ છે. આ ચુકાદાની માહિતી આ લેખમાં આપી છે.

કેસની હકીકત

કંપનીનો ધંધો પ્લાસ્ટિક પાઈપ્સ, લોખંડના એન્ગલ, ભંગાર



વગેરેના ઉત્પાદન અને ફેરવેચાણનો છે. કંપનીને નિયમ-22(1) હેઠળ FORM GST REG-17માં નોટિસ બજાવવામાં આવી કે તેઓએ નોંધણી નંબર છેતરપિંડી, જાણી જોઈને ખોટું નિવેદન આપીને અને હકીકત છુપાવીને મેળવેલ હોય તો શા માટે તે રદ ન કરવો? આ નોટિસનો કંપનીએ લેખિત જવાબ આપતા નોંધણી નંબર રદ કરવાની કાર્યવાહી પડતી મૂકવામાં આવી, પરંતુ જે દિવસે નોંધણી નંબર રદની પ્રક્રિયા રદ કરવામાં આવી તે જ દિવસે બીજી નોટિસ બજાવવામાં આવી, જેમાં અસ્તિત્વ ન ધરાવતા વેચનાર પાસેથી બોગસ બિલોના આધારે રૂ. ૨,૦૪,૬૫૦ની ખોટી ITC માગવા બંદલ નોંધણી નંબર શા માટે રદ ન કરવો તેના માટે ખુલાસો માગવામાં આવ્યો. કંપની દ્વારા વિસ્તૃત લેખિત જવાબ આપીને જણાવવામાં આવ્યું કે તેના દ્વારા પવનસૂત એન્ટરપ્રાઈઝીસ પાસેથી ત્રણ બિલોના આધારે ખરીદી કરવામાં આવી હતી. આ ખરીદીની વિગતો જેમાં બિલ નંબર, બિલની તારીખ, માલની કિંમત વસૂલ કરેલ GST અને કુલ ખરીદ કિંમતની વિગત કોઠા પાડીને આપવામાં આવી હતી. આ ખરીદી FORM GSTR 3Bના પત્રકમાં બતાવવામાં આવેલ અને તે અંગે મિસમેચની કોઈ જ નોટિસ કંપનીને આપવામાં આવેલ ન હતી. આ ખરીદી એવા વેપારી પાસેથી કરવામાં આવેલ કે જેઓ નોંધણી નંબર ધરાવતા હતા અને ITC ટેક્સ ઈન્વોઈસના આધારે માગવામાં આવેલ હતી. માન. દિલ્હી હાઈકોર્ટના ઓન ક્વેસ્ટ મર્કેન્ટાઈઝિંગ ઈન્ડિયા પ્રા. લિ. વિ. ગવર્નમેન્ટ ઓફ એનસીટી ઓફ દિલ્હી 64 GSTR 623ના ચુકાદા પર આધાર લેવામાં આવ્યો કે જેમાં ઠરાવવામાં આવેલ છે કે જો ખરીદનારે કાયદા અનુસાર જે કાંઈ કરવું જરૂરી હોય તે કર્યું હોય તો તેને મુશ્કેલીમાં મૂકવો જોઈએ નહીં અને ખરીદનારને વેચનારે કાયદાની બધી જોગવાઈઓનું પાલન કરેલ છે તે જણાવાના કે નિશ્ચિત કરવાનાં કોઈ જ સાધાન નથી. ત્યારબાદ અધિકારી દ્વારા કલમ-

૭૪(પ)ની સાથે નિયમ-142(1A) વાંચતાં FORM GST DRC-01Aમાં કંપનીને વેરા, વ્યાજ અને દંડ પેટે રૂ. ૩,૪૮,૦૬૬ ભરવા માટે એવા કારણસર જણાવવામાં આવ્યું કે કંપનીએ અસ્તિત્વ ન ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિઓનાં બોગસ બિલના આધારે ખોટી ITC મેળવેલ હતી. આના પ્રત્યુત્તરમાં કંપનીએ જે માહિતીના આધારે આવી માગણી કરવામાં આવી હતી તે તેને પૂરી પાડવા લેખિતમાં જણાવેલ. અધિકારી દ્વારા કંપનીએ પૂરો પાડેલ ખુલાસો સંતોષકારક ન હોવાના કારણે નોંધણી નંબર રદ કરતો આદેશ કર્યો. કંપનીએ નોંધણી નંબર પુનઃ સ્થાપિત કરવા અરજી કરતાં અધિકારીએ GORM GST REG 23માં નોટિસ આપી અરજી નામંજૂર કરવા સામે જવાબ આપવા જણાવ્યું. કંપનીએ જવાબ આપતાં નોંધણી નંબર પુનઃ સ્થાપિત કરવાની અરજી નામંજૂર કરવામાં આવી. કંપનીએ રીટ પિટિશન કરતા, નોંધણી નંબર પુનઃ સ્થાપિત કરવાની અરજી નામંજૂર કરતા આદેશ સામે અપીલ કરવાનું જણાવી રિટ નામંજૂર કરવામાં આવી. ત્યાર બાદ અપીલ કરવામાં આવતાં સાવચેતીનાં પગલાં રૂપે ભવિષ્યની સંભવિત છેતરપિંડી અટકાવવા અને ખોટી ITC માગવાનું પુનરાવર્તન અટકાવવું રાજ્યની આવકના હિતમાં હોવાનું જણાવી નોંધણી નંબર પુનઃ સ્થાપિત ન કરવાનો નિર્ણય યોગ્ય ઠરાવવામાં આવતાં ફરી રીટ પિટિશન કરવામાં આવી.

### કંપની તરફથી રજૂઆત

કંપની તરફથી રજૂઆત કરવામાં આવી કે ખરીદીના કુલ ૨૧ વ્યવહાર કરવામાં આવેલ, જે પૈકી ફક્ત એક જ વેપારી પાસેની ખરીદીની ITC અંગે તકરાર કરવામાં આવી છે. કાયદાની કલમ-૨૯ ને નિયમ-૨૧ સાથે વાંચતાં વેચનાર દ્વારા છેતરપિંડી કરવામાં આવી હોય તે કારણસર ખરીદનારનો નોંધણી નંબર રદ ન કરી શકાય. કંપનીએ ખરીદી કર્યા પછી ઘણા સમય બાદ વેચનારનો નોંધણી નંબર રદ કરવામાં આવેલ. આથી જે તારીખે ખરીદી કરવામાં આવેલ તે દિવસે કંપનીને કોઈ પણ સંજોગોમાં એવી માહિતી ન હોઈ શકે કે ભવિષ્યમાં વેચનારનો નોંધણી નંબર રદ કરવામાં આવશે.

### સરકાર તરફથી રજૂઆત

સરકાર તરફથી કોર્ટનું ધ્યાન દોરવામાં આવેલ કે જ્યારે વેચનારના ધંધાના સ્થળે તપાસ કરવામાં આવી ત્યારે તે જગ્યા કોઈ અન્ય વ્યક્તિના કબજામાં હતી. તા. ૧-૭-૨૦૧૯ના રોજ કરવામાં આવેલ આવી તપાસના આધારે એવા નિષ્કર્ષ પર પહોંચ્યા કે એપ્રિલથી ઓગસ્ટ-૨૦૧૯માં કંપનીએ બોગસ વ્યવહાર



કરેલા હતા.

### કોર્ટનો ચુકાદો

કોર્ટના મતે વેચનાર દ્વારા કરવામાં આવેલી છેતરપિંડીના કારણે વેચનારનો નોંધણી નંબર રદ કરવામાં આવેલ હોય તેના આધારે યંત્રવત્ રીતે ખરીદનારનો નોંધણી નંબર રદ ન કરી શકાય. નિયમ-૨૧ અનુસાર નીચેના સંજોગોમાં નોંધણી નંબર રદ કરી શકાય:

- ૧) જાહેર કરેલ જગ્યાથી ઘંધો ન કરવામાં આવે
- ૨) કાયદા અને નિયમની જોગવાઈનો ભંગ કરીને માલ કે સેવાનો સપ્લાય કર્યા વગર બિલ કે ઈન્વોઈસ આપવામાં આવે
- ૩) કલમ-૧૭૧ કે તેના અનુસંધાનના નિયમનો ભંગ કરવામાં આવે

કોર્ટના મતે આ કેસમાં ઉપર પૈકીનું એક પણ કારણ લાગુ પડતું નથી અને તેથી નિયમ-૨૧ના આધારે કંપનીનો નોંધણી નંબર રદ ન કરી શકાય. કંપની તરફથી આપવામાં આવેલ જવાબ ધ્યાનમાં લીધા વગર સલામતીના કારણસર કંપનીનો નોંધણી નંબર રદ કરવામાં આવેલ છે. જ્યારે કંપનીએ ખરીદી કરી ત્યારે વેચનારનો નોંધણી નંબર રદ પણ કરવામાં આવેલો ન હતો. આથી ખરીદી સમયે કંપનીને એવી માહિતી ન હોઈ શકે કે વેચનાર અસ્તિત્વમાં ન હતા. જ્યારે ખરીદનારના કેસમાં છેતરપિંડીનો આરોપ હોય ત્યારે ખાતાની એવી મોટી જવાબદારી છે કે તેને બતાવવું પડે કે વેચનાર અસ્તિત્વમાં હોવાની પૂરી જાણકારી સાથે ખરીદનારે વ્યવહાર કરેલો. વેચનાર અને ખરીદનારે સાંઠગાઠથી વ્યવહાર કરેલો તેવું પણ ખાતાએ બતાવવું પડે. આ કેસમાં ખાતું એવું બતાવી શક્યું નથી કે કંપનીએ વેચનાર અસ્તિત્વમાં નથી તેવી જાણકારી હોવા છતાં ખોટી ITC લીધેલી હતી. આથી કંપનીનો નોંધણી નંબર પુનઃ સ્થાપિત કરવાની અરજી નામંજૂર કરતો અને તેની સામેની અપીલ નામંજૂર કરતો આદેશ કોર્ટે રદ કરેલ છે અને કંપનીનો નોંધણી નંબર પુનઃ સ્થાપિત કરવા આદેશ કરેલ છે.



# Labour Code Reforms: Vision And Challenges



**Tarak Damani**  
Chairman  
Legal Committee

“Arise, awake and stop not till you reach your goal” these wise words of Swami Vivekanand have inspired generations. The lesson here is to work towards achieving our target no matter what it may be. Today's working culture has seen a paradigm shift as demand for non-traditional jobs has plummeted, generating more jobs. Although economic development is not restricted to creating jobs but also focuses on creating a sustainable environment for such workmen. In order to do so, Central Government has brought the organized and unorganized sector under one umbrella of consolidated Labour Codes. This article attempts to summarize and give overview of the salient features of these new legislatures.

Ministry of Labour and Employment has taken steps for codification of existing Central Labour Laws by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of 29 Acts into four Codes namely:

- The Code on Wages, 2019
- The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020
- The Code on Social Security, 2020
- The Industrial Relations Code, 2020

The Code on Wages has been passed by both the houses and assented by the President in August-2019, whereas, the other three received President's assent in September-2020. Even though the assent has been granted, these codes are yet to be fully enforced.

## The Code on Wages, 2019

This code is a result of amalgamation of four Acts in nexus with wages to be given to workmen which are as

follows: (a) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936; (b) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948; (c) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and (d) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

It seeks to regulate wage and bonus payments in all employments where any industry, trade, business, or manufacture is carried out. Power of fixing of Minimum Wages vests with the Central Govt. and it proposes to fix minimum wages for employees of different categories in all the sectors based on factors like skill required for the work and etc. The Central Govt. will also determine National Floor Wages so that no State Govt. can fix minimum wage below that level. Such minimum wages will be subject to revision ordinarily at an interval of 5 years.

The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020

In this code a total of 13 Acts are consolidated. A few of these acts are listed here for reference (a) The Factories Act, 1948; (b) The Plantations Labour Act, 1951; (c) The Mines Act, 1952; (d) The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955. (e) The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958; (f) The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; (g) The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966; (h) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; (i) The Sales Promotion Employees (Condition of Service) Act, 1976; (j) The Inter-State Migrant workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979; (k) The Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers Act, 1981; (l) The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and (m) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996

Central idea of this code is to adapt to the dynamic factors in different work environment. It envisages to regulate the Hours of Work such as overtime hours, leave, number of holidays along with Welfare provisions for instance, canteen, crèche facility, rest rooms, first aid etc. In some specific industries free annual health check-up for workmen above certain

age is also mandatory. Inter-state state migrant workers to be protected especially in cases where there are more than 10 workers working on the site. They may be registered on the portal of Inter-state Migrant Workers by the way of self-declaration and Aadhar card. In industries where women employees work beyond 7pm, adequate facility for their security and wellbeing has to be in place. Lastly, a National Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board shall be constituted which gives recommendations to Central Govt. on policy matters.

### **The Code on Social Security, 2020**

Code on Social Security is introduced with the goal to extend social security to all employees and workers either in organised sector or unorganised sector or any other sectors. It amalgamates, simplifies and rationalises relevant provisions of nine existing Acts given below (i) The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923; (ii) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948; (iii) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; (iv) The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959; (v) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; (vi) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972; (vii) The Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981; (viii) The Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 and (ix) The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

The workers in unorganised sector are working in a vulnerable social and economic structure which was exposed in the recent past. This Code extends social security to unorganised sector as well as platform workers and gig workers, a project based employment for specific skill set. It envisage to provide a portal for registration of workers in various unorganised sector and gig workers.

Further, the Central Govt. may order to appropriate necessary changes in contribution of either employer or employee payable under Chapter-III relating to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and under Chapter IV relating to Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). In furtherance to this provisions to avail

maternity benefits like leave from work, crèche facility, should be made available.

### **The Industrial Relations Code, 2020**

The Industrial Relations Code is a result of integration of three essential Acts namely, (a) the Trade Unions Act, 1926; (b) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and (c) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The purpose of this code is to set proper guidelines from the point of employment of workers to recognition of unions till redressal of disputes. It aims to revise the definition of 'Industry' and 'workers' who earn income above a certain level as notified by the Central Govt. The Central and State Govt. are empowered to recognise their respective trade unions or federation of trade unions. It envisions to provide a new feature of negotiating union or council in an industrial establishment by an employer for the purpose of negotiations. Additionally, Industrial Tribunal to be set up in place of Labour courts and other establishments consisting of a Judicial Member and an Administrative Member. These regulations are put in place to reduce strike and lock-outs in industries by putting an effective redressal mechanism in place.

### **Challenges and Conclusion**

As our Nation's economy recovers from the downtrend, a situation common for all the majors powers across the globe, it must utilise this as an opportunity to implement necessary reforms. Labour Code aims to provide a set of holistic laws dealing with every aspect of employer-employee relationship. Although, there are concerns regarding the implementations as it has been differed from enforcement for over a year after getting President's assent. Industry stakeholders feel that an attempt to lure foreign investment to our country the working persons may be adversely affected. If applied properly these reforms can help India reach near its full potential of workforce utilisation. The Central Govt. must find a way to establish safety, security and welfare standards across industries, as ultimately it is the workmen who make or break a Nation's economy.

In near future, we shall provide detailed articles analysing each code individually for better understanding of these legislations.

Labour Codes	Acts being subsumed
<b>Code on Wages, 2019</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payment of Wages Act, 1936;</li> <li>• Minimum Wages Act, 1948;</li> <li>• Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and</li> <li>• Equal Remuneration Act, 1976</li> </ul>
<b>Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Factories Act, 1948;</li> <li>• Mines Act, 1952;</li> <li>• Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986;</li> <li>• Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996;</li> <li>• Plantations Labour Act, 1951;</li> <li>• Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970;</li> <li>• Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979;</li> <li>• Working Journalist and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provision) Act, 1955;</li> <li>• Working Journalist (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958;</li> <li>• Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961;</li> <li>• Sales Promotion Employees (Condition of Service) Act, 1976;</li> <li>• Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and</li> <li>• Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981</li> </ul>
<b>Code on Social Security, 2019</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;</li> <li>• Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948;</li> <li>• Employees' Compensation Act, 1923;</li> <li>• Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959;</li> <li>• Maternity Benefit Act, 1961;</li> <li>• Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;</li> <li>• Cine-workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981;</li> <li>• The Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996</li> <li>• The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008</li> </ul>
<b>Industrial Relations Code, 2019</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade Unions Act, 1926;</li> <li>• Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and</li> <li>• Industrial Disputes Act, 1947</li> </ul>



## Regional Chambers' Activities

### સૌરાષ્ટ્ર ચેમ્બર ઓફ કોમર્સ એન્ડ ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રી

સૌરાષ્ટ્ર ચેમ્બર ઓફ કોમર્સ એન્ડ ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રી તથા જિલ્લા ઉદ્યોગ કેન્દ્ર, ભાવનગરના સંયુક્ત ઉપક્રમે “આઝાદી કા અમૃત મહોત્સવ” અંતર્ગત વાણિજ્ય સપ્તાહની ઉજવણી સાથે એક્સપોર્ટર્સ કોન્કલેવ

આઝાદી કા અમૃત મહોત્સવ અંતર્ગત સરકારશ્રી દ્વારા તમામ જિલ્લાઓ એક્સપોર્ટ હબ બને તે અભિયાન અંતર્ગત ભાવનગર જિલ્લો પણ એક્સપોર્ટ માટેનું હબ બને તેવા હેતુથી સૌરાષ્ટ્ર ચેમ્બર ઓફ કોમર્સ એન્ડ ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રી તથા જિલ્લા ઉદ્યોગ કેન્દ્ર, ભાવનગરના સંયુક્ત ઉપક્રમે આજે તા.૨૪-૦૯-૨૦૨૧ના વાણિજ્ય ઉત્સવ અને એક્સપોર્ટર્સ કોન્કલેવનું આયોજન ભાવનગર ખાતે કરવામાં આવેલ.

કાર્યક્રમનાં પ્રારંભમાં શાબ્દિક સ્વાગત કરતાં સૌરાષ્ટ્ર ચેમ્બરના ઉપ-પ્રમુખશ્રી તેજસભાઈ શેઠે જણાવેલ કે ભાવનગર જિલ્લાને એક્સપોર્ટનું હબ બનાવવા માટેનો સરકારશ્રીનો આ અભિગમ ખૂબ જ અભિનંદનને પાત્ર છે. એક્સપોર્ટ વધશે તો દેશને કીમતી હૂંડિયામણની આવક થશે અને રોજગારીની તકો ઉપલબ્ધ થશે, સાથે સાથે આર્થિક ઉન્નતી પણ વધશે.

કાર્યક્રમના મુખ્ય મહેમાન ભાવનગર જિલ્લા કલેક્ટરશ્રી યોગેશ નિગુડી (IAS)એ જણાવેલ કે ભાવનગર જિલ્લામાંથી એક્સપોર્ટનું પ્રમાણ દિન-પ્રતિદિન વધી રહ્યું છે તે આવકાર્ય બાબત છે. તેઓએ જણાવેલ કે ઈમ્પોર્ટ કરતાં એક્સપોર્ટનું પ્રમાણ વધારે હોવું જોઈએ. એક્સપોર્ટ માટે કેન્દ્ર અને રાજ્ય સરકાર પૂરતી મદદ કરે છે. ઈન્ટરનેશનલ સ્ટાન્ડર્ડની વસ્તુઓ બનાવી એક્સપોર્ટ વધે તેવા પ્રયત્નો કરવા જોઈએ. સ્થાનિક સંસાધનોને ધ્યાનમાં લઈ નવી તકો શોધવી જોઈએ. કોઈ પણ એક્સપોર્ટ પ્રોડક્ટ આ જિલ્લાની ઓળખ બનવી જોઈએ તેવી સરકારની નેમ છે. દેશના રાજ્યમાં સૌથી વધારે ગુજરાતમાં એમએસએમઈ ઉદ્યોગો માટે સરકારની ૪૫ જેટલી સ્કીમ છે.

જિલ્લા ઉદ્યોગ કેન્દ્રના જનરલ મેનેજરશ્રી પ્રકાશભાઈ તડવીએ નવી ઔદ્યોગિક નીતિ વિષે માહિતી આપતાં જણાવેલ કે જિલ્લાને ત્રણ કેટેગરીમાં વહેંચવામાં આવેલ છે, જેમાં કેટેગરી-૧માં આવતા તાલુકાઓમાં ટર્મ લોન પર ૨૫%, કેટેગરી-૨માં ૨૦% અને



કેટેગરી-૩માં ૧૦% લેખે સબસિડી મળવાપાત્ર છે જ્યારે તે જ રીતે ટર્મ લોનનાં વ્યાજ ઉપર પથી ૭ ટકા વ્યાજ સબસિડી મળવાપાત્ર છે, જેમાં ૩૫ વર્ષ સુધીના યુવાન અને મહિલાઓને ૧ ટકા વધારે સબસિડી આપવામાં આવે છે. સરકારે હવે લઘુ ઉદ્યોગોના મૂડીરોકાણની મર્યાદા વધારી ૧૦ કરોડ કરેલ છે. તેથી સહાય મેળવવાપાત્ર એકમોનો વ્યાપ વધશે. તેઓએ એક્સપોર્ટરો માટેની માર્કેટ ડેવલપમેન્ટ સ્કીમ વિષે પણ વિસ્તૃત સમજણ આપેલ. તેમણે જિલ્લા ઉદ્યોગ કેન્દ્રની વિવિધ સ્કીમો જેવી કે ગુણવત્તા સહાય યોજના, ટેકનોલોજી એક્વિઝિશન સહાય યોજના, એનઈ અને વોટર કન્ઝર્વેશન સહાય વગેરે સ્કીમો અંગે પણ વિસ્તૃત માહિતી આપેલ. કાર્યક્રમના મુખ્ય વક્તા ભાવનગરના યુવા ઉદ્યોગપતિ અને એક્સપોર્ટર શ્રી પ્રતીકભાઈ શાહે એક્સપોર્ટ અંગેનાં વિવિધ પાસાંઓની જાણકારી આપતાં જણાવેલ કે એક્સપોર્ટ કરતી વખતે પોતાની પ્રોડક્ટની તમામ ટેકનીકલ જાણકારી એક્ષપોર્ટર પાસે હોવી જોઈએ. એક્સપોર્ટ માર્કેટ ખૂબ જ વિશાળ છે, જેમાં તક ઝડપવાની આવડત હોવી જોઈએ.

ભારતને બાદ કરતાં ૪૬૫ કરોડ લોકોનું આ માર્કેટ છે, જેમને રોટી, કપડાં અને મકાનની જરૂરિયાત રહે છે.

કાર્યક્રમના અંતમાં ચેમ્બરની સ્વાગત-સત્કાર કમિટીના ચેરમેનશ્રી રશ્મિભાઈ વોરાએ આભારવિધિ કરેલ અને સમગ્ર કાર્યક્રમનું સુપેરે સંચાલન ચેમ્બરની ટેક્સેશન કમિટીના ચેરમેનશ્રી હિતેશભાઈ રાજયગુરુ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવેલ.

## શ્રી ઝાલાવાડ ચેમ્બર ઓફ કોમર્સ એન્ડ ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રીઝ



### સુરેન્દ્રનગર જિલ્લાના MSME પ્રશ્નોના નિરાકરણ માટે રિઝર્વ બેંક ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા દ્વારા સરકારના વિવિધ વિભાગોના અધિકારીઓની હાજરીમાં ખાસ બેઠક

રિઝર્વ બેંક ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા અને શ્રી ઝાલાવાડ ચેમ્બર ઓફ કોમર્સ એન્ડ ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રીઝ દ્વારા સંયુક્ત તા. ૦૫-૧૦-૨૦૨૧ ને મંગળવારના રોજ સૂક્ષ્મ, લઘુ અને મધ્યમ ઉદ્યોગ એકમો માટે 'ટાઉન હોલ' મિટિંગ શહેરની હોટલ પ્રેસિડેન્ટ ખાતે આયોજિત કરવામાં આવેલ.

આ મીટિંગમાં રીઝર્વ બેંક ઓફ ઈન્ડિયાના ડેપ્યુટી જનરલ મેનેજર શ્રી અભિષેક કુમાર સિન્હા, SBIના ડી.જી.એમ. શ્રી રાકેશ કુમાર, સીડબીના એ.જી.એમ. શ્રી શિવા પ્રસાદ, MSME DI અને જોઈન્ટ ડાયરેક્ટરી વિકાસ ગુપ્તા, RXILના ચીફ ફાઇનાન્સ ઓફીસરશ્રી કેલાશ બરોડીયા, ઝાલાવાડ ચેમ્બર ઓફ કોમર્સ એન્ડ ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રીઝના પ્રમુખશ્રી હેમલ શાહ ઉપસ્થિત રહેલ.

આ બેઠકમાં MSMEને લગતા પ્રશ્નો અને તેના નિરાકરણ વિશે વિસ્તૃત ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવી હતી. આ બેઠકમાં શહેરના નામાંકીત ઉદ્યોગપતિઓ, ટાંગલીયા વિવરો, લીડ બેંકર્સ તથા નેશનલાઈઝ્ડ બેંકોનાં ઓફીસરો હાજર રહેલ. સુરેન્દ્રનગર જિલ્લામાં રીઝર્વ બેંક ઓફ ઈન્ડિયાનો આ પ્રથમ કાર્યક્રમ હતો. જેમાં એક સાથે ગુજરાત અને ભારત સરકારના વિવિધ વિભાગો જેમ કે, જિલ્લા ઉદ્યોગ કેન્દ્ર, નાબાર્ડ, RSEIT, MSME, SIDBI, SBI, RXILના સરકારી ઓફીસરો હાજર રહી સૂક્ષ્મ, લઘુ અને મધ્યમ ઉદ્યોગપતિઓના પ્રશ્નોનું નિરાકરણ કરી, તેમજ નવી આવનારી સ્કીમો વિશે માહિતગાર કરેલ.

## બનાસકાંઠા ડિસ્ટ્રિક્ટ ચેમ્બર ઓફ કોમર્સ એન્ડ ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રીઝ

### બનાસકાંઠાના ઉદ્યોગ સાહસિકો માટે એક્સપોર્ટ્સ સેમિનાર

બનાસકાંઠા ડિસ્ટ્રિક્ટ ચેમ્બર ઓફ કોમર્સ એન્ડ ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રીઝ અને ભારત સરકારના વિદેશ વેપાર મંત્રાલય દ્વારા એક્સપોર્ટ અંતર્ગત પાલનપુર ખાતે ચેમ્બરના હોલમાં ચેમ્બરના પ્રમુખ શિવરામભાઈ પટેલના અધ્યક્ષસ્થાને સેમિનાર યોજાયો હતો. આ સેમિનારમાં વિદેશ વેપાર મંત્રાલયનાં ડાયરેક્ટર શ્રીમતી મૈરિય નાયડુ તેમજ જયપ્રકાશ ગોયલે ઉપસ્થિત રહી ઉદ્યોગકારોને વિદેશમાં પોતાની પ્રોડક્ટને કેવી રીતે એક્સપોર્ટ કરવી તેના નિયમ સહિતની માહિતી આપી હતી જ્યારે જિલ્લામાં નવીન ઉદ્યોગ સ્થાપવા માગતા યુવકોને ગુજરાત સરકારની નવી ઉદ્યોગનીતિ અંગે ડેપ્યુટી કમિશનર અને પાલનપુર ઉદ્યોગ કેન્દ્રના જનરલ મેનેજર એલ. કે. વસાવાએ વિસ્તૃત જાણકારી આપી હતી. સેમિનારનું આયોજન મંડળના મંત્રી જયંતીભાઈ પટેલ દ્વારા કરાયું હતું. આ સેમિનારમાં મોટી સંખ્યામાં ઉદ્યોગકારો ઉપસ્થિત રહ્યા હતા.





## વડોદરા ચેમ્બર ઓફ કોમર્સ એન્ડ ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રી



“Our Responsibilities on Nation Building - राष्ट्र निर्माण में हमारा दायित्व” – talk by noted Senior Journalist, Public Speaker & activist- Shri Pushendra Kulshrestha on 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 at VCCI.



The Re-launching ceremony of VCCI House Magazine “VACHA” for members of Trade & Industry was held on 10<sup>th</sup> Sept, 2021



On the occasion of 75<sup>th</sup> Independence Day of the Country, VCCI celebrated with members & workforce by singing **The National Anthem** on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 and supported the initiative taken by Central Govt. under the “Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav”.



Under the Corporation's “મારી બીટ સ્વચ્છ બીટ” program, felicitation of VMC workers was held, which was attended by Hon'ble Mayor, Standing Committee Chairman & Dy. Mayor, Vadodara on 15<sup>th</sup> Sept, 2021



The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (AGM) of VCCI - Vadodara Chamber of Commerce and Industry was convened on 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 (Saturday).



On 8<sup>th</sup> Oct. a Seminar on “Plastic Waste Management Rule, 2021” by Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Vadodara was organized for members with joint initiative of VCCI & Plastic Processors (Guj.) Association, Vadodara.



# The Evolution of New-Age Social Media Marketing



**Nicky Mansharamani**

**Team of  
Dev Information  
Technology Ltd.**

While social media remains one of the most effective marketing tools, it's critical to understand how it's evolving in order to fully utilise it.

The world has embraced the internet with open arms, and its digital population has been rapidly growing. There are over 4.5 billion active internet users worldwide – 59.5 percent of the global population. Of this total, 92.6 percent (4.32 billion) accessed the internet via mobile devices.

For brands and enterprises of all sizes, social media has become a key, if not the most important, component of their digital marketing efforts. Utilizing the power of social media necessitates keeping up with its ever-changing landscape. The tactics that worked a few months ago may not produce the same outcomes now. Why?

Consumer behaviour shifts, social media platforms evolve and new platforms gain popularity.

## **How has social media marketing changed?**

A brand can no longer expect to get results by cross-posting generic content across all of their social media channels. Furthermore, social media posts cannot be outright advertising because people are impervious to this form of marketing.

On social media, you must stand out and be remembered. Today's social media marketing strategy must include the following elements:

- Campaigns on social media channels where your target audience is active
- Content generated expressly for each platform that is highly imaginative.
- Ways to Encourage User-Generated Content in Unusual Ways (user-generated content)



Let's look at a few ways that new-age social media is

evolving, as well as what you should be focusing on to get the best outcomes for your company or brand.

**Video content is providing the best brand engagement opportunities.**





Users of social media prefer video content. You must develop content in the format that your target audience wants as a brand. While typical Instagram image postings may seem more appropriate for your brand, you must go where the interaction opportunities are. Platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, YouTube as well as video-focused networks such as TikTok and Triller which are newer.

**The possibilities for e-commerce in-app purchases continue to grow.**

In 2021 e-Commerce has grown ever so more popular on social media, as well as more in-app purchasing alternatives. In Instagram's most recent app update, the "Shop" feature icon was moved to the location where users previously viewed their notifications. While some may have thought the move was a little sly, it's evident that Instagram is moving full steam ahead with its Shops feature.

**Influencer marketing must now be honest and on-brand.**

You could drive absurdly high volume simply by having an account with a large following recommend your product or service in a post in the early days of influencer marketing, before it was even called "influencer marketing." Because social media users had never seen this form of marketing before, it converted at a high rate. Its popularity soared to the point where it quickly became the favoured marketing channel for many businesses. Several direct-to-consumer enterprises have only used influencer marketing to begin and develop their businesses.

**User-generated content is outperforming traditional advertisements.**

User-generated content or UGC, is a terrific approach to raise brand recognition while also providing powerful social proof. A creative ad with professional photography and high production value video sells better than a marketing message that includes an actual user of a product or service.

Incentivize your customers to create UGC for your brand.

**Social networking has evolved into a customer care department.**

Don't think of your social media accounts as only a platform for selling; they've grown into much more. Social media is now used as a customer care channel as well as a marketing tool.

What should a customer do if they have a question or a complaint? Social media is a relatively new phenomenon. A huge amount of customer care requests originates on social media, from Instagram and Twitter DMs to Facebook messages.

Your social media dedication to customer service is critical to your brand's success. Consumers love to share their positive and negative experiences with brands on social media.

**There is now more legalities and regulatory control.**

Social media isn't the free-for-all it once was. Now that there is more regulatory oversight, firms must be mindful of the legalities around influencer and relationship disclosures. Simply put, while promoting on social media, you must be completely transparent.

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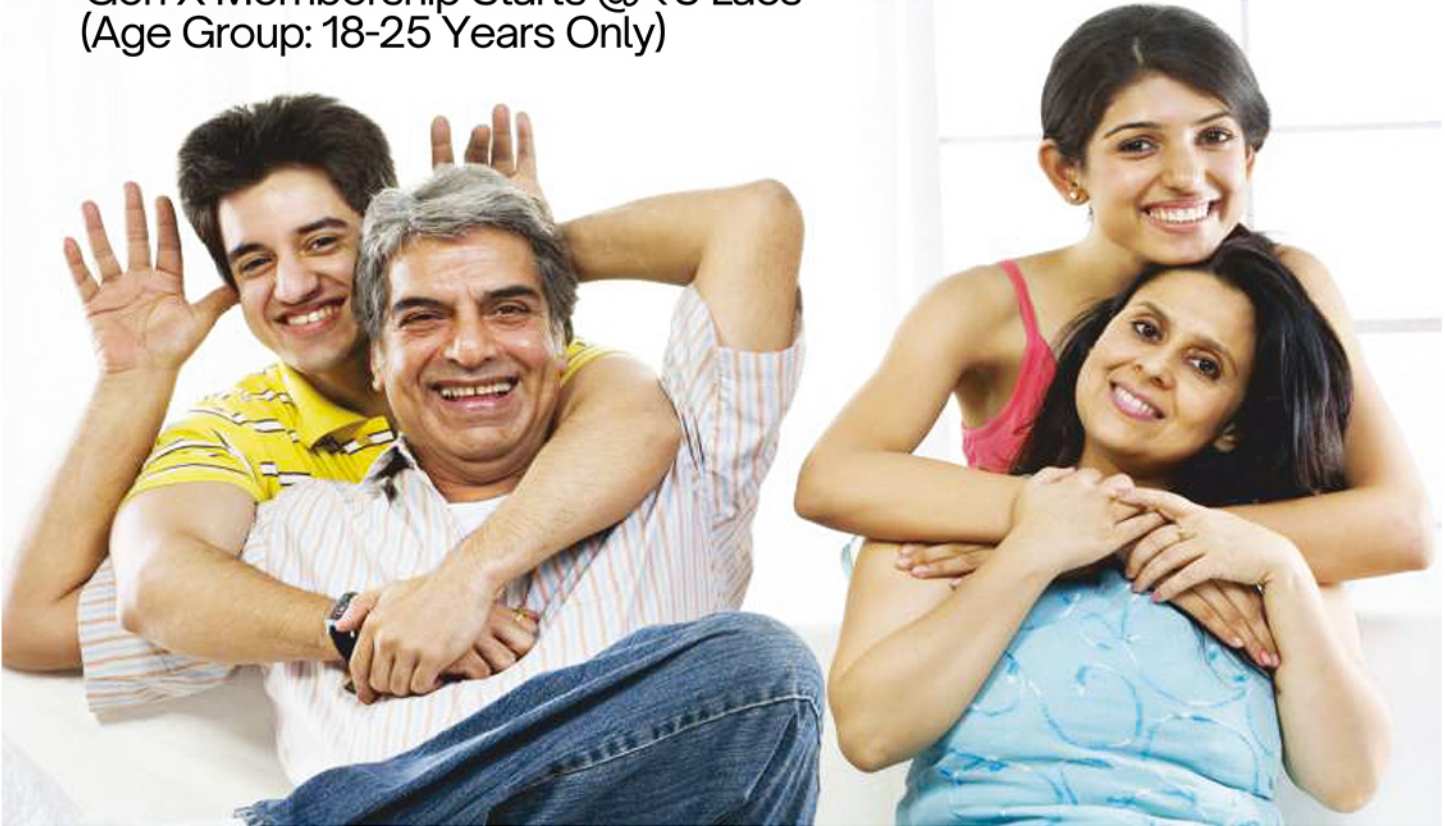


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