

वर्ष १३ अंक ६ । वि. सं. २०६९  
दिसम्बर २०१२

# ट्यापाब दर्शनि

Bi-Monthly in-House Magazine

# Happy New Year

# 2013



CHAMBER OF TEXTILE TRADE & INDUSTRY



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हाल ही में मुम्बई में आयोजित 9<sup>th</sup> India International Textile Machinery Exhibition में प्रदर्शित नई-नई मशीनरी तथा नई-नई Techniques की जानकारी से हमारे वस्त्र उद्योग को नई दिशा प्राप्त हुई है। अब Indian Textile Engineering में हम विश्व के स्तर तक पहुंचने लगे हैं। वस्त्र उद्योग शनैः-शनैः Textile की सभी धाराओं के Production में उन्नति के पथ पर है। विश्व की सबसे बड़ी Ginning Machinery Company भारत की है। Spinning में भी यहां कई भारतीय तथा बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियां मजबूती से पाँव जमाये हुए हैं। Finishing Technology में भी भारत में निरन्तर सुधार हो रहे हैं। Weaving Machinery के लिये हमें जरूर विश्व के दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर होना पड़ रहा है। अतः हमारी Integrated तथा बृहद पावरलुम Sector की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये इस क्षेत्र में नई Technology की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। गार्मेन्टिंग सेक्टर में भी कुछ इसी प्रकार की कमियाँ नजर आती है।

वस्त्र उद्योग के आज के इस परिदृश्य में बंगाल, कम से कम, Production के मामले में काफी पिछड़ा नजर आता है। पिछले दिनों कई चेम्बर्स ने भी पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को वस्त्र उद्योग के उत्थान के लिये कई सकारात्मक सुझाव दिये हैं। इस अंक में हमने Gujarat Govt. द्वारा घोषित नई "Textile Policy" को भी प्रकाशित किया है, जिससे हमारी पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार इस विषय में गहन चिन्तन कर सके। हमारे Members के ज्ञानवर्धन के लिये नई क्रान्ति Technical Textile का विस्तृत परिचय भी इस अंक में दिया है। किसी भी प्रकार की नई जानकारी के लिये आपके सुझावों का हमेशा स्वागत करेंगे।

नया वर्ष 2013 आपके लिये बहुत ही शुभ एवं गरिमामय हो, इसी शुभकामना के साथ .....

आपका  
अशोक शाह

सभी Members एवं Affiliated Associations से निवेदन है कि व्यापार-दर्शन में प्रकाशन योग्य सामग्री Chamber of Textile Trade & Industry कार्यालय में अवश्य भेजें।

## कार्यकारिणी सभा

- ❖ दिनांक 31 अगस्त 2012 को कार्यकारिणी समिति की बैठक सभापति श्री विजय कुमार बिनायकिया की अध्यक्षता में चेम्बर सभागार में सम्पन्न हुई। 5 नये सदस्यता आवेदन पत्र सहर्ष तथा 3 सदस्यता त्याग पत्र सखेद स्वीकृत किया गया। दिनांक 16 जुलाई 2012 को International Trade Committee की, दिनांक 18 जुलाई 2012 तथा दिनांक 24 अगस्त 2012 को Trade Co-ordination Committee की एवं दिनांक 27 अगस्त 2012 को Yarn Standing Committee की मीटिंग आयोजित हुई थी। इन सभी मीटिंगों में जो विचार विमर्श हुआ उनका विश्लेषण किया गया। वार्षिक अधिवेशन में सदस्यों द्वारा आये सुझावों को प्रस्तुत किया गया एवं इनपर विचार-विमर्श किया गया। Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. का दिनांक 9 अगस्त 2012 का Inland Transport के Fire के विषय में प्राप्त पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया।
- ❖ दिनांक 17 सितम्बर 2012 को कार्यकारिणी समिति की बैठक सभापति श्री विजय कुमार बिनायकिया की अध्यक्षता में चेम्बर सभागार में सम्पन्न हुई। FDI in Retail Trade के विरोध में दिनांक 20 सितम्बर 2012 को ऑल इण्डिया ट्रेड बॉडीज द्वारा भारत व्यापी व्यापार बन्द की घोषणा के सम्बन्ध में विचार-विमर्श करने हेतु बैठक बुलायी गई। इस मीटिंग में उपस्थित सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने विचार प्रस्तुत किये तथा विचारोपरान्त बन्द का समर्थन करने का निर्णय सर्वसम्मति से लिया गया।

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## विशेष सूचना

हम आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहते हैं कि कोट्टी के नियमानुसार सदस्यों को अपना सदस्यता शुल्क प्रति वर्ष ३१, दिसम्बर तक जमा कराना आवश्यक है। सर्विस टैक्स के नियमों के अनुसार कोट्टी को सदस्यता शुल्क के बिल बनाने के पश्चात उसपर लगनेवाला सर्विस टैक्स आगामी मास की ५ तारीख तक जमा देना आवश्यक है। भले ही यह शुल्क सदस्यों से प्राप्त हुआ हो या नहीं। अतः यह अति अनिवार्य है कि सदस्यगण अपना सदस्यता शुल्क समय पर अवश्य जमा करवा दें। जिन सदस्यों का सदस्यता शुल्क (वर्ष २०१२-१३) अभी तक बकाया है, उनसे विन्नम अनुरोध है कि यथाशीघ्र अपना शुल्क चेम्बर कार्यालय में भेजकर रसीद प्राप्त कर लें। इस विषय में हम आपके पूर्ण सहयोग की अपेक्षा करते हैं।

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## स्टैंडिंग कमिटी की बैठकें

### ❖ Public Relation Committee :

दिनांक 19 अक्टूबर 2012 को Public Relation Committee की मीटिंग आयोजित की गई थी। इस मीटिंग में कोट्टी कलेण्डर 2013 का प्रारूप आंशिक रूप से संशोधन के बाद इसे प्रकाशित किये जाने का निर्णय लिया गया। Anderson Printers से इसबार COTTI की DIARY छपवाने का निर्णय लिया गया। दीपावली प्रीति-सम्मेलन 21 नवम्बर, 2010 को चेम्बर सभागार में आयोजित किये जाने का निर्णय लिया गया। इस कमिटी की दूसरी मीटिंग दिनांक 4 दिसम्बर 2012 को आयोजित की गई थी। इस मीटिंग में आयोजित दीपावली प्रीति-सम्मेलन की समीक्षा की गई एवं सदस्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त किये। होली प्रीति-सम्मेलन दिनांक 25 मार्च, 2013 को आयोजित करने का निर्णय लिया गया। COTTI Textile Diary - 2013 का प्रारूप प्रस्तुत किया गया एवं इसके कार्यों को आगे बढ़ाने का निर्णय लिया गया।

### ❖ Yarn Standing Committee :

दिनांक 6 दिसम्बर 2012 को Yarn Standing Committee की मीटिंग आयोजित की गई थी। इस मीटिंग में सुता व्यापारियों के लिए एक अभिन्न नियमावली प्रस्तुत करने के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई। इस मीटिंग में सर्विस टैक्स की कुछ धाराओं पर चर्चा हुई तथा सदन से इस सम्बन्ध में एक सेमिनार जल्द से जल्द आयोजित किये जाने का अनुरोध किया गया।

### ❖ News Bulletin Committee :

दिनांक 27 दिसम्बर 2012 को News Bulletin Committee की मीटिंग आयोजित की गई थी। इस मीटिंग में वर्ष 2012 के पंचम एवं दीपावली अंक में प्रकाशित विषयों पर समीक्षा हुई तथा छठे एवं इस वर्ष के अंतिम अंक में नये वर्ष की शुरुआत से सम्बन्धित विषय प्रकाशित किये जाने का निर्णय लिया गया। वर्ष 2013 में प्रकाशित होने वाले अंकों की विज्ञापन दरों में आंशिक वृद्धि किये जाने का भी निर्णय लिया गया।

### ❖ Trade Co-ordination Committee :

दिनांक 12 दिसम्बर 2012 को Trade Co-ordination Committee की मीटिंग केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा खुदरा व्यवसाय में विदेशी निवेश की अनुमति देने के विरोध में आयोजित की गई थी। FTO द्वारा FDI के विरोध में दिनांक 15 दिसम्बर 2012 को धरना कार्यक्रम का आह्वान किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार-विमर्श किया गया था, जिसमें कमिटी सदस्यों के अतिरिक्त सहयोगी संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि एवं FTO के भी कुछ प्रतिनिधियों ने भी भाग लिया। इस मीटिंग में खुदरा व्यवसाय में FDI की अनुमति दिये जाने की तीव्र आलोचना के साथ चर्चा की गई। चर्चा उपरान्त FTO द्वारा प्रस्तावित धरना कार्यक्रम में भाग लिये जाने का निर्णय लिया गया। सभापति श्री विजय कुमार विनायकिया एवं चेयरमैन श्री बालकृष्ण खण्डेलवाल ने सदस्यों से आह्वान किया कि व्यापारिक हित के लिये अपना समय निकालकर इस धरना कार्यक्रम में अवश्य भाग लें।

### ❖ Taxation Committee :

दिनांक 24 दिसम्बर 2012 को Taxation Committee की मीटिंग आयोजित की गई थी। इस मीटिंग में Central एवं State Pre Budget Memorandum 2013-14 भेजने हेतु Draft प्रस्तुत किया गया एवं इनपर विचार-विमर्श किया गया। विचारोपरान्त इसे Final बनाकर दोनों ही सरकार को जल्द से जल्द भेज दिये जाने का निर्णय लिया गया। □

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## दीपावली प्रीति-सम्मेलन

दीपावली प्रीति-सम्मेलन का आयोजन दिनांक २१ नवम्बर, २०१३ को चेम्बर सभागार में सम्पन्न हुआ। कार्यक्रम का शुभारम्भ अध्यक्ष श्री विजय कुमारजी विनायकिया न गणेश जी की प्रतिमा के

गतिमान बनाये रखता है। तत्पश्चात उन्होंने सभी सदस्यों का स्वागत करते हुए उनके अच्छे स्वास्थ्य एवं व्यापारिक सफलता की मंगलकामना की। ज्योति एवं जागृति के इस पर्व पर उन्होंने सदस्यों को दीपावली एवं नववर्ष की शुभकामनाएँ दी तथा उनसे चेम्बर से अधिकाधिक रूप से जुड़ने का अनुरोध भी किया।



इस अवसर पर स्थानीय विधायक श्रीमती स्मिता बक्सी, वार्ड नं० २२ की पार्षदा एवं भूतपूर्व डिप्टी मेयर श्रीमती मीनादेवी पुरोहित तथा वार्ड नं० ४२ की पार्षदा श्रीमती सुनीता झंवर भी उपस्थित थी। उन्होंने व्यापारियों को दीपावली की शुभकामनाएँ देते हुए उन्हें किसी भी तरह की असुविधा होने पर पूर्ण सहयोग का आश्वासन दिया।

सम्मूर्ख दीप प्रज्ज्वलित करके किया। श्री विनायकियाजी ने उपस्थित सदस्यों को दीपावली की शुभकामना देते हुये कहा कि त्यौहार हमारी सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक चेतना के प्रतिबिम्ब हैं। जो समाज जितना अधिक चैतन्य होता है उसकी सांस्कृतिक विरासत भी उतनी ही उत्कृष्ट होती है। दीपावली पर्व हमारी सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं, प्रथाओं, आदर्शों एवं धार्मिक मान्यताओं तथा पौराणिक आख्यानों का अनुष्ठान है, जो हमारे जीवन को सतत् उर्जावान और



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कर रहे थे। इस अवसर पर अल्पाहार की भी व्यवस्था की गई थी, जिसका सदस्यों ने आनंद उठाया। कार्यक्रम के सफलतापूर्वक क्रियान्वयन में उपाध्यक्ष श्री अरूण भुवालका का विशेष योगदान रहा। पी.आर.कमिटी के चेयरमैन श्री हरीश अग्रवाल, को-चेयरमैन श्री अश्विनी पोद्दार एवं सदस्य श्री बिनोद केडिया, श्री आशीष झुनझुनवाला, श्री विजय जैन, श्री घनश्याम दास बंग, श्री दिलीप अरोड़ा आदि कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिये पूर्ण रूपेण सक्रिय थे।

सभी सदस्यों के सहयोग से कार्यक्रम सुचारु रूप से सम्पन्न हुआ।

चेम्बर के नवीन सुसज्जित सभागार में प्रथम बार दीपावली सम्मेलन का आयोजन हुआ, जिसकी सदस्यों ने भरपूर सराहना की। चेम्बर के मानद सचिव श्री महेन्द्र जैन तथा सह-सचिव श्री देवेन्द्र बोधरा प्रत्येक सदस्य का व्यक्तिगत रूप से नाम लेकर स्वागत कर रहे थे। पी.आर.कमिटी के सदस्य अपने चेयरमैन श्री हरीश अग्रवाल के नेतृत्व में सदस्यों की आवभगत



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## अतीत के झरोखे से ....

देश के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू के निधन के बाद श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को देश की बागडोर सौंपी गई थी। देश में वर्षाभाव के कारण दुर्भिक्ष एवम् पाकिस्तान के बर्बर आक्रमण के कारण देश कठिन समस्याओं के दौर से गुजर रहा था। देशवासियों की क्रय शक्ति में अत्यन्त हास हुआ था। विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भरता से अर्थ-व्यवस्था की दशा बहुत ही संक्रमण काल से गुजर रही थी। ऐसे कठिन समय में हमारे प्रधानमंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने हमें दृढ़ आत्म विश्वास से उस संकट की घड़ी का सामना करने की प्रेरणा दी। उस समय देश में अनाज की कमी थी, हमें विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता था। दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान के साथ २२ दिन तक भयंकर युद्ध चलने से देश कई तरह के आन्तरिक व अन्तराष्ट्रीय दबाव के माहौल का सामना कर रहा था। ऐसे कठिन समय में हमारे प्रधानमंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने देशवासियों को सप्ताह के प्रत्येक सोमवार को व्रत रखकर अन्न की समस्या से जूझने का मार्ग प्रशस्त कर अभिभूत कर दिया। हरित क्रान्ति का सूत्रपात करते हुए व सीमाओं की चौकसी मजबूत करने के उद्देश्य से उन्होंने “जय जवान-जय किसान” का नारा देकर देश को आत्म निर्भर बनाने की दिशा में पहल की।

देश की राजनीतिक गतिविधियों का व्यापार व अर्थव्यवस्था पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा। पूरा वर्ष वस्त्र-व्यवसाय के लिए भी अनुपयुक्त रहा। युद्ध व दुर्भिक्ष के कारण वस्त्र व्यवसाय में मांग की कमी का असर मिलों व व्यापारियों दोनों पर पड़ा। सभी के पास माल का अत्यधिक स्टॉक बढ़ जाने के कारण नुकसान का सामना करना पड़ा। अर्थ-व्यवस्था के बिगड़ने के कारण व्याज दरों में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि हुई। व्यापार के अन्य स्वरूप भी काफी बढ़ गये थे। अतः ऐसे विपरीत समय में लाभ की दर को स्थिर रखना दुष्कर हो गया था।

कन्ट्रोल के माल में सरकार द्वारा लाभ की जो दर निर्धारित की गई थी-वह सम्पूर्ण वस्त्र-व्यवसाय के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं थी। लाभ की दर एक्स-मिल पर निर्धारित की जाती थी जबकि व्यापारियों का विनियोजन पूरे लागत मूल्य पर लगता था। उक्त वर्ष भी बजट में एक्साईज ड्यूटी में पुनः अधिक वृद्धि कर दी गई थी, जिससे लाभ की दर और भी कम हो गई थी। वास्तव में सरकार द्वारा जो लाभ की दर निर्धारित की गई थी उसमें सम्पूर्ण वस्त्र व्यवसाय का स्वरूप, आवागमन स्वरूप आदि ही पूरा नहीं पड़ता था। अखिल भारतीय वस्त्र व्यवसायी संस्थाओं के संघ के माध्यम से सरकार से लाभ की दर में वृद्धि करने के लिये चेष्टा की गयी।



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### पंचायत समितियों व अपीली अदालतों के गठन का कार्य :-

आलोच्य वर्ष में एसोसियेशन ने तीन पंचायत समितियों का गठन किया

#### पंचायत समिति (प्रथम)

१. श्री पुरुषोत्तम दास केजड़ीवाल
२. श्री रणछोड़ दास व्यास
३. श्री बाल किसन मिश्र

#### पंचायत समिति (द्वितीय)

१. श्री सुन्दर लाल राठी
२. श्री हनुमान दास राठी
३. श्री जेठमल करनानी

#### पंचायत समिति (तृतीय)

१. श्री नथमल बजाज
२. श्री मोती लाल मालू
३. श्री घनश्याम दास भोजनगरवाला

उक्त वर्ष में अन्य वर्षों की अपेक्षा मतभेदों की संख्या में अधिक वृद्धि हुई थी। इस वर्ष में ५७७ मामले विचारार्थ आये थे। इन मामलों के विचारार्थ पंचायत समितियों की कुल १०७ बैठकें हुई थी।

आलोच्य वर्ष में पंचायत समितियों द्वारा दिये गये प्रायः फैसले उभय पक्षों को मान्य रहे। मात्र ५० मामले वादी अथवा प्रतिवादी अथवा उभय पक्षों द्वारा अमान्य होने के कारण अपीली अदालत के समक्ष विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किए गए। इस वर्ष अपीली अदालतों की कुल ४५ बैठकें हुई।

अपीली अदालत द्वारा दिये गये फैसले प्रायः उभय पक्षों को मान्य रहे। मात्र १० मामले वादी अथवा प्रतिवादी अथवा उभय पक्षों द्वारा अमान्य होने के कारण कार्यकारिणी समिति के समक्ष विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किये गये।

### अपीली अदालत के सदस्यों के नाम

#### अपीली अदालत (प्रथम)

१. श्री कन्हैयालाल केजड़ीवाल
२. श्री श्री प्रेमरतन बिस्सा
३. श्री जीवनमल तापड़िया

#### अपीली अदालत (द्वितीय)

१. श्री सुखदेव हरलालका
२. श्री सम्पतमल गदैया
३. श्री मोतीलाल भोजनगरवाला

इस तरह एसोसियेशन की पंचायत समिति, अपीली अदालत व कार्यकारिणी द्वारा दिये गये निर्णय प्रायः उभय पक्षों को मान्य रहे। कुछ मामले ऐसे भी आए जिनकी अमान्यता के कारण कार्यकारिणी को उचित कार्यवाही करनी पड़ी। तत्पश्चात् प्रायः मामलों का समाधान हो गया था।



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पंचायत समिति, अपीली अदालत एवम् कार्यकारिणी समिति के सदस्यों ने कार्य को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए जिस निस्पृहता एवम् उत्साह के साथ अपने अमूल्य समय का उत्सर्ग कर सहयोग प्रदान किया वह सराहनीय था।

### एसोसियेशन का अखिल भारतीय वस्त्र-व्यवसायी संस्थाओं के संघ के साथ सम्बन्ध :-

हमारे सतत प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप अखिल भारतीय वस्त्र व्यवसायी संस्थाओं के संघ की कार्यकारिणी समिति में हमारे एसोसियेशन के दो सदस्यों को शामिल कर लिया गया। दिल्ली में आयोजित अखिल भारतीय वस्त्र-व्यवसायी सम्मेलन एवम् कानपुर कपड़ा कमेटी द्वारा कानपुर में उत्तर प्रदेश वस्त्र व्यवसायियों की आयोजित सभा में भाग लेने के लिए हमारे एसोसियेशन की ओर से भी प्रतिनिधि भेजे गये।

मर्चेंट्स चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स के साथ इस तरह के समझौते की वार्ता चल रही थी कि उनके सदस्य हमारे एसोसियेशन द्वारा दिये गये फैसले को तथा फैसला न मानने से हमारे द्वारा की गई उचित कार्यवाही को मान्यता दे तथा उसी तरह उनके सूती कपड़े के विषय में किये गये फैसले को तथा तत्सम्बन्धी उचित कार्यवाही के लिए प्रसारित आदेश को हमारे सदस्य भी मान्यता दें। आशा थी कि इस तरह के समझौते से बाजार की व्यवस्था ज्यादा सुचारू रूप से हो सकेगी।

### हाथगाड़ी के चलने पर प्रतिबन्ध :-

दिनांक ०१.११.१९६५ को हाथगाड़ी के चलने पर सरकार द्वारा प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये जाने से व्यवसायियों के समक्ष माल की डिलीवरी से संबंधित विकट समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई थी। सरकार के समक्ष इस समस्या के निराकरण हेतु अन्य व्यापारी संस्थाओं के साथ मिलकर प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया गया फलस्वरूप सरकार ने हमारी मांग मानते हुए हाथगाड़ी पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध को हटा दिया।

**परिपत्र :-** सन् १९६५ में कुल ३८ परिपत्र प्रसारित किये गये।

**प्रीति सम्मेलन :-** हर वर्ष की भांति इस वर्ष भी दिनांक २६.१०.१९६५ को एसोसियेशन के कार्यालय में दीपावली प्रीति-सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया। सुप्रसिद्ध उद्योगपति श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया ने प्रधान अतिथि का आसन ग्रहण किया। श्री टांटियाजी ने पाकिस्तान के बर्बर आक्रमण से देश के समक्ष उत्पन्न समस्या एवम् इस परिस्थिति में व्यापारियों के कर्तव्य पर विशेष रूप से प्रकाश डाला। उन्होंने कहा कि हमलोगों का पावन कर्तव्य है कि वस्त्र का मूल्य स्थिर बनाये रखें एवम् मुनाफाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति न पनपने दें।

अखिल भारतीय वस्त्र व्यवसायी संस्थाओं के संघ के उपाध्यक्ष एवम् हिन्दुस्तानी मर्चेंट्स एवम् कमीशन एजेन्ट्स लि० के अध्यक्ष श्री ब्रजभूषण शरण के कलकत्ता आगमन पर दिनांक ०३.१२.१९६५ को एसोसियेशन के कार्यालय में एक सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें श्री शरणजी ने अखिल भारतीय वस्त्र व्यवसायी संस्थाओं के संघ के कर्तव्य एवम् आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला।



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**कार्यालय विस्तार :-** सदस्यों की संख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप सदस्य संख्या बढ़कर ३६६ हो गई थी। कार्य की अधिकता के कारण स्थानाभाव सदा खटकता रहता था। इसकी पूर्ति के लिए सभी पदाधिकारी सचेष्ट थे, फलस्वरूप इसी पंजाबी कटरे में वर्तमान कार्यालय के सामने ही स्थान प्राप्त हो गया।

**असाधारण-साधारण सदस्यों की बैठक :-**

सन् १९६५ में वार्षिक साधारण अधिवेशन के अतिरिक्त एक अन्य असाधारण-साधारण सदस्यों की बैठक दिनांक ३०.१०.१९६५ को हुई, जिसमें एसोसियेशन के नियमों व उपनियमों में संशोधन, चुनाव के नियमों का गठन, बाजार बन्दी के नियमों में परिवर्तन एवम् पंचायत समिति के नियमों में परिवर्तन किया गया। पुरजा चुकाने की अवधि भी निर्धारित कर दी गई थी, जिसके उपरान्त केश करना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया था।

**१९६५ के पदाधिकारियों एवम् कार्यकारिणी समिति के सदस्यों की सूची**

०१.	श्री रामनारायण भोजनगरवाला	-	सभापति
०२.	श्री पुरुषोत्तमदास केजड़ीवाल	-	उप-सभापति
०३.	श्री जीवनलाल भैया	-	उप-सभापति
०४.	श्री भैरोदान तापड़िया	-	मंत्री
०५.	श्री सुन्दर लाल राठी	-	संयुक्त मंत्री
०६.	श्री लक्ष्मी प्रसाद बजाज	-	कोषाध्यक्ष
०७.	श्री कन्हैयालाल केजड़ीवाल	-	कार्यकारिणी सदस्य
०८.	श्री प्रेम रतन बिस्सा		”
०९.	श्री बालकिशन मिश्र		”
१०.	श्री रणछोड़दास व्यास		”
११.	श्री हनुमानदास राठी		”
१२.	श्री जेठमल करनानी		”
१३.	श्री नथमल बजाज		”
१४.	श्री मोती लाल मालू		”
१५.	श्री घनश्यामदास भोजनगरवाला		”
१६.	श्री छोटूलाल चाण्डक		”
१७.	श्री गोविन्दलाल ढाढनियाँ		”
१८.	श्री शान्ति भाई		”



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१६.	श्री उदयचन्द धाड़ेवा	११
२०.	श्री प्रेमराज मूंघड़ा	११
२१.	श्री दुलीचन्द चोपड़ा	११
२२.	श्री मालचन्द शारड़ा	११
२३.	श्री मथुरादास मालू	११
२४.	श्री देवकिशन मोहता	११
२५.	श्री गोपालदास मोहता	११
२६.	श्री चण्डीप्रसाद पोद्दार	११
२७.	श्री भतमल राठी	११
२८.	श्री लालचन्द डाणा	११
२९.	श्री सम्पतमल गर्दैया	११
३०.	श्री नारायणदास मूंघड़ा	११

एसोसिएशन का कार्यक्षेत्र बढ़ता ही जा रहा था। पंचायत समितियों की सक्रियता से सदस्य लाभान्वित हो रहे थे। एसोसिएशन की स्वीकार्यता व मान्यता बढ़ती ही जा रही थी।

एसोसिएशन का वार्षिक लेखा-जोखा मे० बी.के. सराफ एण्ड कम्पनी से अंकेक्षित करवाया गया था।



## IMPORTANT NOTES REGARDING ARBITRATION

आर्बिट्रेशन की वैधता के लिए सभी सदस्यों द्वारा अपने बिल/चालान/कन्ट्राक्ट व अन्य सम्बंधित कागजात पर निम्नलिखित Clause का अंकित होना अनिवार्य है।

For all parties desirous of making a reference to Arbitration by this Chamber, the use of the following Arbitration Clause, in writing, in their Contract / Bill / Challan or any other Trade Document which may indicate an agreement between them for Arbitration by the Chamber, is MUST :

*"Any dispute or difference arising in connection with this transaction, between the parties, shall be referred to the Arbitration of Chamber of Textile Trade & Industry, Kolkata, according to the Chamber's Rules and their Award shall be final and binding on both/all parties."*

नोट : प्रत्येक आर्बिट्रेशन मामले के लिए निम्नलिखित शुल्क निर्धारित किया गया है :

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- (ख) २५,००१/- से १,००,०००/- रुपये तक ५००/- (पाँच सौ रुपये)
- (ग) १,००,०००/- के ऊपर - १,०००/- (एक हजार रुपये)



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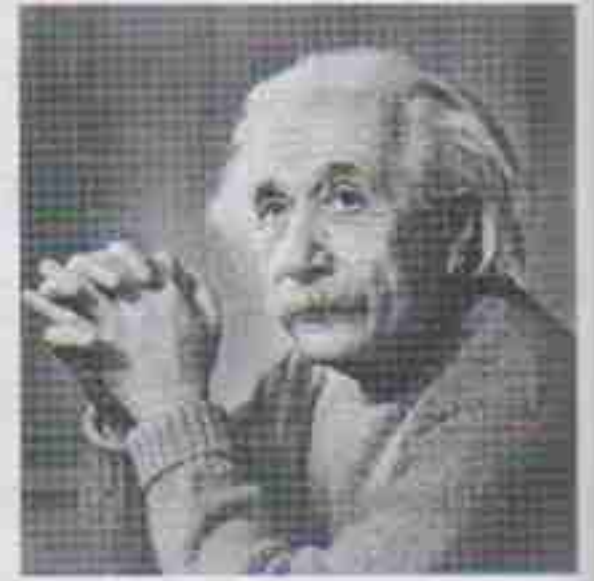
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ANAND JHUNJHUNWALA, ASHISH JHUNJHUNWALA

## Act, don't react

When Albert Einstein said every action has a reaction he referred to matter and not human consciousness. Every action does not have to have a reaction. You can will it not to. Your will can prevail over your mind. Action connects you to yourself and your priorities, reaction connects you to the world and the priorities set by people and situations. In an action mode you are a free being - with the freedom of choice- and in the reactive more you are a slave.



### Freedom of Choice

You have two choices to deal with any situation you find yourself in. These depend on your character, your conditioning, the value system you have adopted (based on the conditioning) & your priorities of the moment. You can act - in a positive manner that will help the situation - or you can react - in a way harmful to the situation & those involved in it. You are free to exercise your will in both choices, that is, they are not forced choices.



Reaction involves impulsive behaviour & is concerned with hot emotions rather than cool logic. Thus, the way you respond can either make you the captain of your destiny, or captive to it. A life of action implies the controls are your hand. A life of reaction means you have given the controls to others. Self mastery is the great conquest, and the basis of all enduring happiness.

Gold is treated as most precious metal because it is non-reactive. It does not react with oxygen and so does not rust or tarnish. Platinum is also another precious metal that is non - reactive. Rockets going to space are made of platinum alloy. If the alloy is in the least contaminated the rocket will crash. We are humans, not chemicals, so we can and should think before reacting !

Acting implies conducting yourself with dignity and thoughtfulness, that is, in a way that benefits people around, and results in a constructive outcome or resolution for the situation. There are no residual regrets or grudges or vengeful thoughts.

### The Implications of Acting and Reacting

Reacting is allowing yourself to be trapped by the situation as well as submitting to your own base instincts. Not only will you be causing harm around you with the negativity you generate, but you will be harming yourself. And you will be exposing your weakness, losing your self-respect, leaving yourself vulnerable to exploitation by others in the situation-to the detriment of the situation & your own humiliation.

Consider the fact that everybody is either left-handed person or right-handed; one is usually not both. Similarly



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either you are inclined to either acting or reacting. Introspect and reflect on this. Arguably it is not easy to change your inclination. Especially when you are faced with challenging situations all the time. You *can* reverse your inclination not to react with conscious effort and patience and determination. You *can* convert yourself to a non-reactive personality. In fact, non-reaction can be a force to change yourself as well as the outside world.

## The Pitfalls of the Rat Race

With the tendency of more and more people to react, mankind is becoming increasingly violent, and the world a dangerous place. Of course our overheated brains will not respond with any degree of sobriety or restraint when faced with a challenging situation. And situations are getting increasingly challenging. We are becoming a lost people - thoughtless, impulsive, conscienceless and in the end, dysfunctional as well as destructive. All these are not the characteristics of a balanced mind and it is frightening to think how an unbalanced, often bordering on insane, person will react given a difficult situation.

We have become a restless society too - engaged in a continual rat race, interminably pursuing money, fame, power, excitement, change. What anyone running any of the races doesn't realise is that every one is running from himself !



In our new age culture, children are taught that competition is a way of life. They learn very early that the way to get ahead, to succeed, one has to beat others in the game, and win the race. This race is endless as the goal keeps getting pushed and newer and bigger targets are pursued. The child finds himself in a pressure cooker, & all too often either breaks down or gives up or turns to wrong means to succeed. The right lesson a child must be taught is to compete with himself and not with others; to do the best he is capable off; stretch himself each time to see how he can better his best. Teach him not to compare himself with others. Compare what *you* were yesterday with what *you* are today. Selfmotivation is the best kind of motivation as it helps a person to become calm and balanced, happy and positive. It also makes him a responsible, helpful member of the society.



## Why are we so Dissatisfied ?

Ironically one of the reasons is that the same things that have eased our life have caused our dissatisfaction with it too. With economic prosperity getting more wide spread and the gap closing between classes, and local and global homogeneity (if not equality), our neighbour enjoys all that we have so our egos suffer. Our nature is to want to have more and better than our neighbours. Our instinct is to strive to achieve it. Competition is reactive. Reaction is combative. When we compete we are fighting to get what we want in any way we can.

Sociologists say that the facilities available to the common man today are something which were not available to even a king fifty years ago. Science and technology has advanced more in the last fifty years than the in

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preceding 1000 years. All the services we require are readily accessible. With all the machines that do our jobs for us physical exertion has been reduced to a minimum. We can go anywhere in the world within hours. Climate is controlled with the push of a button. We rely so much on physical comfort to be able to function, indeed, to survive, that we practically stop doing anything when our air-conditioners (or heating systems) stop working. The least discomfort is intolerable. Mortality rate has gone up dramatically. In spite of all this, man is more miserable, more frustrated, more discontented than ever. Depression is on the rise, and so is mindless crime. Family life is at the lowest ebb ever with the increased divorce rate & strained relations between generations. It is an unhappy world.

In this kind of world steady and incremental improvements are the way to fulfilment and contentment. Do a little more today than you did the day before, and plan to do more tomorrow. This applies to attitude, self-improvement and personality development too. Aim to be a little more thoughtful, a little more tolerant, a little more appreciative, a little more self-effacing. In short, aim to be a better person all round.

## Achieve true Freedom

Freedom from reaction is true freedom & is won from abstaining from reaction. This is the state essential for spiritual evolution & in the Jain school of philosophy it is defined as the state of equanimity. Its mastery is the highest order of spirituality. History has it that when Lord Mahaveer was engaged in his sadhana, a wicked person tried to chop off one of his hands even as a devotee massaged the other hand with sandal powder. Lord Mahaveer was indifferent to both sensations. This is true non-reaction. According to the Jain theory of karmas, action frees whereas reaction binds.

## Overcome difficulties with Non-reaction

With a little non-reaction you can overcome a few difficulties, with total non-reaction, you can overcome all difficulties. Non-reaction is a sign of emotional and spiritual maturity. It cannot be a temporary attitude. You cannot treat it like aspirin or band-aid. It is to be consciously and constantly exercised till as such time it becomes part of your psyche. Keep in mind at all times that the resultant state (of equanimity) will make you one with the world, including nature. It can transform your life so you will be at peace with yourself. Only then will you make the effort to practice it.

## Rise above your Ego

Underneath outward expressions of the functioning body and mind, that is, signs of life, there are waves of sensations. Deeper still are waves of thought, feeling and will. Hidden in the varying movement of life is the ego. Ego is soul in the delusive state of being identified with the physical body. The stronger the ego the more reactionary a person is. It is the ego which is the cause of all conflicts in relationships and situations. These lines from an Urdu poem explain what happens when the ego is suppressed :

Safa se mila to safa Ho gaya mein  
Khud mit gaya to khuda ho gaya mein



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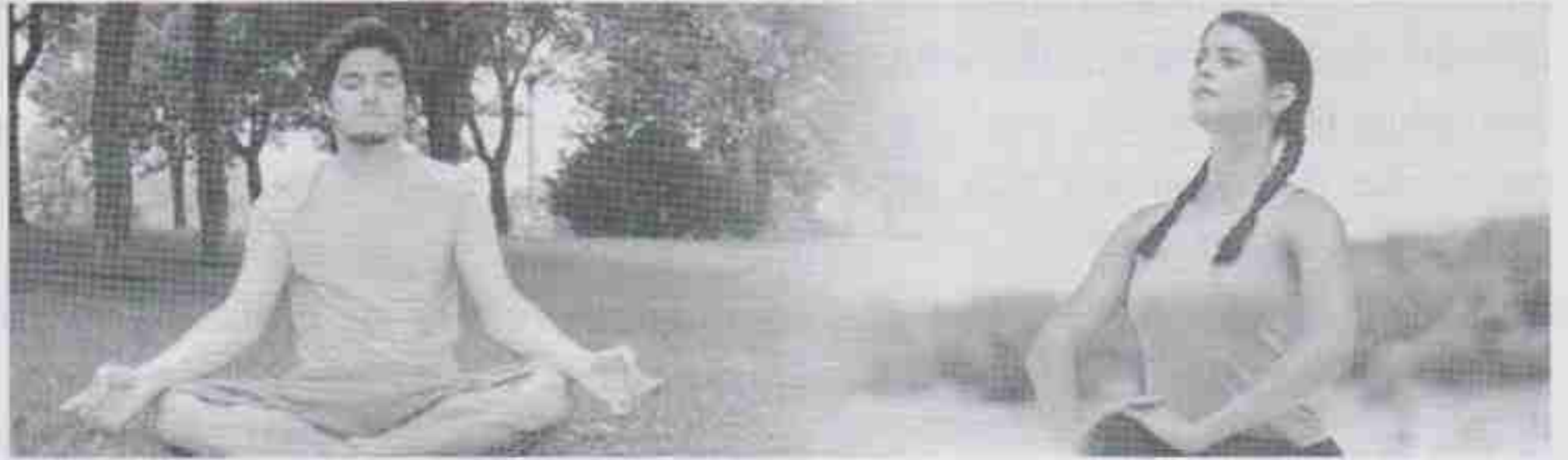
In the Sufi tradition of meditation you have to reduce yourself to a Zero before God can appear. It implies that you must restrain your ego, for which you have to destroy any tendency to react, and only then can your spiritual journey begin.

Action and reaction also traces the subtle difference between amity and friendship. In Hindi it translates to *maitri* and *mitrata*. Amity implies you love unconditionally - without reason, expectation or reaction. Friendship implies a give-and - take arrangement. It is reciprocal.

## The Path to Happiness

Every person wants to be happy and at peace. To achieve this state strive to be nonreactive. Stay rooted in yourself. Let the world not determine your happiness or unhappiness. Stress is not caused by the events as much as by our reaction to the events.

It is not action and possessions that binds you but your attachment to possessions and your reactive attitude. An exercise to help you achieve non-reaction is to observe your breathing. Sit still and quiet and concentrate on your breathing. Count your breaths, going backwards and forwards in your counting. When you watch your breath there is no reaction to anything. You are just being a witness. This helps you to develop an attitude of non - attachment too, as preached in the central theme of the Bhagvad Geeta. □



माननीय सदस्यों,

व्यापार दर्शन में सन् 2012 में जिन विज्ञापन दाताओं का सहयोग हमें प्राप्त हुआ, हम उनके बहुत आभारी हैं। प्रस्तुत अंक सन् 2012 का अंतिम अंक है। सन् 2013 के छः अंकों के लिये हम आप सभी से अपने विज्ञापन जल्द से जल्द प्रेषित करने का अनुरोध करते हैं। विज्ञापन स्थान की उपलब्धता एवं उनकी तात्कालिक दरों के लिये कृपया कोट्टी कार्यालय से सम्पर्क करें। आपके ध्यानार्थ सन् 2012 के विज्ञापन दाताओं को स्थान आवंटन में प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी।

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## **Soon, a fabric that can be washed with sunlight**

There's no need to wash dirty linen in public, coz the linen may never get dirty again! For a state where water is so precious and hundreds of villagers have to traverse long distances to get a drop to drink, this is certainly good news for Rajasthan.

The drudgery of washing clothes may become a thing of the past. Scientists from IIT Delhi and other institutes are working on textiles that wouldn't pick up dirt, and even if they do after prolonged use, the clothes could be "washed" in sunlight. In short, detergents are out!

At the heart of the revolutionary change is nanotechnology, which is being applied by scientists to improve the performance of textiles and is generating global interest, said Mangala Joshi, professor, department of textile technology, IIT Delhi. Nano technology deals with materials at nano size (1-100 nm) level where the properties of material alter dramatically as their size and shape is changed in the nanometer range. "Nano stands for one billionth of a meter.

The nature's nanotechnology has been perfected over billions of years. For example, the self-cleaning properties found in the nano-structured surface of lotus leaves are natural designs. It is called the Lotus Leaf effect and has been researched and developed worldwide and also at IIT Delhi," said Joshi.

She said a stain and water repellent, self-cleaning fabric produced using nanotechnology may become a successful commercial reality in India in about five years. While nanotechnology is still an emerging branch, the research on textiles has reached a demo stage, she added.

### **First reports from HK scientists**

The coating of nano titanium dioxide particles in clothes has 'photocatalytic properties' which can break dirt particles in the presence of sunlight. Thus, dirty clothes can be "cleaned" by merely putting them in the sun. The cloth will also not pick up any dirt because

of nano particles. These kind of self-cleaning fabrics were first reported by scientists at Hong Kong Polytechnique University.

Another fabric which IIT Delhi is researching is based on nanocomposite polymer coating which will have improve strength and gas barrier property. This fabric can find defence applications as inflatables used in aerostat and aerial delivery system. "It will be able to survive higher temperatures, bear weathering and be able to retain gas for a longer time," said Joshi. Other possible textiles are anti-bacterial, UV (Ultraviolet light) protective and water repellent, breathable fabrics. A range of anti-microbial textile finished and products based on nanosilver have already been commercialized & are finding use in the medical sector such as sutures and wound dressings & other health and hygiene textiles.

□□□



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## New Companies Act announced

### Highlights:-

#### INCORPORATION & CAPITAL RAISING

1. A private company can have a maximum of 200 members, up from 50 in the Companies Act, 1956.
2. The concept of One Person Company introduced. It will be a private limited company.
3. Concept of dormant companies introduced. It can be formed for a future project or to hold an asset or intellectual property.
4. All companies to follow uniform financial year, running from April to March, Exceptions to be made only for certain companies with the approval of NCLT.
5. Private placement defined, with detailed provisions for such placement.
6. Apart from existing shareholders, if the Company having share capital at any time proposes to increase its subscribed capital by issue of further shares, such shares may also be offered to employees by way of ESOP, subject to the approval of shareholders by way of Special Resolution.
7. NBFCs not covered by the provisions relating to acceptance of deposits. They will be governed by Reserve Bank of India Rules.
8. Companies can accept deposits only from its members, that too after obtaining shareholders approval. Acceptance of deposit also subject to compliance with certain conditions.

9. Public companies can accept deposit from public on complying certain conditions like credit rating.

#### MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION

1. Listed companies required to file a return in a prescribed form with the Registrar regarding any change in the number of shares held by promoter and top 10 shareholders of such company, within 15 days of such change.
2. Postal Ballot to be applicable to all the companies, whether listed or unlisted.
3. Interim dividend in a current financial cannot exceed the average rate of dividend of the preceding three years if a company has incurred loss up to the end of the quarter immediately preceding the declaration of such dividend.
4. Financial statements include Balance Sheet, Profit & Loss Account and cash flow statements.
5. Provisions for re-opening or re-casting of the books of accounts of a company provided.
6. The National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards renamed as The National Financial Reporting Authority.
7. The authority to advise on Auditing Standards and Accounting Standards.

#### DIRECTORS

1. Prescribed class or classes of companies are required to appoint at least one woman director.


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2. At least one director should be a person who has stayed in India for a total period of not less than 182 days in the previous calendar year.
3. At least one-third of the total number of directors of a listed public company should be independent directors. Existing companies to get a transition period of one year to comply.
4. Liability of independent directors and non-executive directors not being promoter or key managerial personnel to be limited.
5. A person can hold directorship of up to 20 companies, of which not more than 10 can be public companies.

*Courtesy: M/s. Rustogi & Co.  
Chartered Accountant.*

## Government offers incentives to revive exports

Mr. Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce & Industries, Govt. of India announced an incentive package on 27th December, 2012 to reverse declining trend of exports. He explained that export of cotton yarn, jute, readymade garments and handicrafts shrunk significantly during the period April – November of this fiscal. Mr. Sharma hoped that this package will help to revive the situation:

### Highlights :-

1. The 2 percent interest subsidy scheme, which was to end in March 2013, has been extended for one more year.
2. Merchandise shipments to the US, European Union and Asian markets will qualify for additional incentives.
3. Introduction of a pilot scheme of 2 percent interest subvention for project exports through EXIM Bank for countries of Saarc region, Africa and Myanmar. This scheme will be operational immediately for a combined worth of \$500 million to begin with. The objective of the scheme is to boost exports to these countries by providing long term concessional credit through EXIM Bank, as co-financing in infrastructure sectors such as housing, irrigation, road projects and renewable energy.
4. Grant of incentive on incremental exports that would be made during January-March 2013 over the base period January-March, 2012. These steps would help in bringing down the rising trade deficit and keep it at least in percentage terms as it was in 2011. □□

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## Ficci tips for Bengal Textile Industry

Industry association Ficci has submitted a twenty-point agenda to the Bengal government to revive the textile industry and double the state's share in the sector to 10 per cent from 5.24 per cent by 2022-23.

It has recommended a reduction in the transaction cost, besides the allocation of land for textile parks when more than 10 industry units express interest to set up one.

Bengal's textile sector has to grow 17.2 per cent annum to reach \$21.5 billion from \$2.9 billion. This is likely to employ at least 10 million people.

In its Vision 2022-23, Ficci noted that the state was still lagging behind Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The textile policy for 2007-12 has not helped the sector to realise its potential.

The industry body has proposed a power subsidy of Rs 1.5 per kwh (kilowatt /hour). The reimbursement of 25 per cent of the cost of land, including acquisition charges, for units in designated zones has also been recommended.

Ficci wants the state to provide additional support to parks for infrastructure such as roads, power and water supply. The exemption of entry tax on plant, machinery and procurement of fibres and yarn has also been recommended.

The need for skill development through viability gap funding and direct assistance by the government for setting up institutes by the private sector has been highlighted.

Ficci has suggested that the state provide 50 per cent of the project cost, or Rs 5 crore, whichever is less, for a common effluent treatment plant in textile clusters along with a 5 per cent capital subsidy and a 6 per cent interest subsidy.

Freight subsidy to units in backward regions should also be considered.



- ▶▶ *The size of candles may differ, but they yield the same brightness. It is not the matter of your position, but your ability that shines.*
- ▶▶ *Emotion is the most precious gift which God has given human beings, but it becomes the most dangerous gift, if we don't know how to handle it.*

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## Textiles industry seeks easier imports of cotton yarn, fabric

The textiles industry on Friday asked the Commerce Ministry to ease the process on imports of cotton yarn and fabric to help boost exports, which have been hit hard by the global demand slowdown.

"Imports of cotton yarn and fabrics should be permitted without licence at flat fixed customs duty rate," Apparel Export Promotion Council Chairman A Sakthivel said in a proposal to Commerce Secretary S R Rao.

Bangladesh, Vietnam and Cambodia have achieved phenomenal growth through easy import policy of yarn and fabrics, he said, adding that the move will boost textile exports at competitive prices and help reduce widening trade deficit.

"The current scheme of advance licence in the foreign trade policy, although allows duty free import but it is a tedious route and is not used extensively by the exporter," Sakthivel Said.

India's Textiles exports declined 6 per cent year-on-year to \$ 14.1 billion during the April-September period because of slowdown in major markets likes the US and EU.

In the first six months of the 2012-13 fiscal, textiles exports stood at \$ 14.18 billion.

The country's textiles exports stood at \$ 30.4 billion in 2011-12. The government is hopeful of achieving the textile export target of \$ 40.5 billion for 2012-13. □

### List of Holidays to be observed as per Sec. 5 of Shops & Establishment Act, 1963

1.	23rd January, 2013	Wednesday	Netaji Birthday
2.	26th January, 2013	Saturday	Republic Day
3.	1st May, 2013	Wednesday	May Day
4.	15th August, 2013	Thursday	Independence Day
5.	2nd October, 2013	Tuesday	Gandhi Jayanti

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## 'CURRENT INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES' - AN OVERVIEW

India has witnessed a high growth of its economy in last decade, which is expected to continue in foreseeable future as well. With increase in investments in industry sectors, higher consumption and growing exports, the industry segment contributes to nearly 28% of the overall GDP and has seen excellent growth in past. In recent times, the industrial sector has seen higher investments across the globe. The income of Indian consumer is also growing very fast. Not only the capacity of consumers to spend is growing, but also their willingness to spend on products which were not used previously is increasing. The textiles and garments industry is one of the largest and most prominent sectors of Indian economy, in terms of output, foreign exchange earnings and employment generation.

Now that cotton prices seem to have stabilized, environmental issues are back on center stage.

Conserving water is a hot topic in the denim industry right now with the entire supply chain under scrutiny. Laundries have been doing their bit to reduce water and chemical use through laser treatment and ozone finishing where no water is required. While some call for water free denim, at this time it is impossible to be water free from cotton growing through to final finishes. The factors of the production to determine our competitive position in the global textiles and garment market are raw material, technology, capital, labour, market access & power. The situation is not very rosy on most of these fronts hence we need to work on each of them independently and collectively to come up with a strong and competitive structure to excel and grow in the world markets and be able to fight against the stiff competition from other major producing countries. □

## 74094 persons trained in textile skill development programme

The Government of India has a scheme namely; **Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)** to cater to skilled manpower needs of Textiles and related segments through skill development training programmes. The scheme envisages participation of training institutes associated with the Ministry and the private sector as implementing agencies.

The scheme has two Components-Component-I for training Institutes within the Ministry and Component II for Private sector. The Government meets 75% of the total cost of the project with balance 25% to be met by the implementing agencies with a provision of enhanced level of government assistance in certain circumstances.

The average cost per trainee to be borne by the Government is limited to Rs. 7300 for Component-I and Rs 7500 for Component-II. So far, 3 projects with an outlay of Rs. 594.84 crore targeting 5.87 lakh trainees have been sanctioned. As on October, 2012, 74094 persons have been trained under the scheme.

Under the scheme, funds are not released statewise but are released directly to implementing agencies. These implementing agencies establish training centres across different states. The scheme has covered 24 states in all the sub-sectors of Textiles and clothing.

As of August, 2012 Government grant amounting to Rs. 149.81 crore has been released to implementing agencies for implementation of the projects under ISDS. In the 12th Plan, the ISDS has an allocation of Rs. 1920 Crores and seeks to train 15 Lakhs textile workers. ●



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## Accelerating Growth & Investments in Technical Textiles in India

A variety of raw materials and wide range of Technical Textile processes are used to produce a products. The choice of class of fiber to be used, depends on the properties required in the end product. In terms of processes weaving, knitting, nonwoven bonding, braiding and knotting are used for production of Technical Textiles.

Nonwoven fabrics are the key materials used for production of Technical Textiles. In combination with other materials they provide a spectrum of products with diverse properties. Nonwoven fabrics can be used alone or as components of apparel, home furnishings, health care, engineering, industrial and consumer goods. There are basically five manufacuteing techniques used to manufacture nonwoven fabrics which are spunlacing, needle punching, chemical bonding, stitch bonding and thermal bonding.

Technical Textile has become a major industry segment globally because of several advantages like functional aspects, health and safety, cost effectiveness, durability, high strength etc. The Global Technical Textile Industry has shown an increase in consumption from 25% of the Total Textile Market (1998) to 37% (210). Also, the region-wise consumption of Technical Textiles is witnessing an increase in growth rate, in which India's consumption is growing at the highest rate. Presently, the largest segments are Mobiltex, Indutex and Sportex, constituting about 55-57% of the total Global Technical Textile Industry.

The global market size of Technical Textile Industry in 2010 was estimated to be INRS. 72 trillion (US\$127 billion), which has grown at an annual rate of approximately 3% since 2005. The conventional textile production in several industrialized countries has reached a static level, and its manufacturing has become uncompetitive. This is the main reason for the global shift toward Technical Textiles. The consumption of Technical Textile is mainly concentrated in developed countries like USA, European countries and Japan.

In India, the market size of Technical Textile Industry is estimated to be INRS70 billion (US\$12.67 billion) for the year 2010-11, which has grown at an annual growth rate of 11% since 2007-08, Within Technical Textiles, segments of Packtex, Clothtex and Hometex capture two-thirds of the market, while share of Oekatex, Geotex and Agrotex is almost negligible.

India is headed towards making a significant place for itself in the Global Technical Textile Market. Although Slow, but a perceptible sign of growth has been observed in a few specialized fields in Indian Technical Textile consumption and contribution. Consumption of certain medical and health care textiles is growing in the country. With emerging trends, it is expected that the consumption of Technical Textiles in India will far outpace that in other developed countries. However, a lot needs to be done on various fronts in India to attain this growth level effectively and efficiently. The Government aims to capitalize this potential of Technical Textiles in India through Technology Mission on Technical Textile (TMTT), whose main agenda is to spur the streamlined development of Technical Textiles and overcome the existing roadblocks in the Industry.

Based on the past growth trends and estimated growth of end user segments, it is forecasted the the Technical Textiles industry in India will grow at an annual rate of about 17% and reach a market size of approximately INR1.415 trillion (US\$31.44 billion) by 2016-17.

In India, the states of Gujarat, Karnatka and Maharashtra are the key states that are providing various incentives to encourage investment in Technical Textiles.

With an improving economy and Social scenario in India, a number of enabling factors are expected to positively impact the market for Technical Textiles in India. These growth drivers are emerging at both the supply as well as the demand side of the Technical Textile value chain, which include :



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**Government Support :** The key step that has been taken by the government to develop the sector is launching of the Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT). In addition to this, there are various other central and state government schemes like Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG Scheme), benefits under Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), which can be availed by investors in Technical Textile Industry. Apart from this, there are certain state specific incentives also available to investors in the sector.

**Increased investor Interest :** Apart from the government support, there are other advantages of being in Technical Textile Industry in India, which are attracting investors in this sector. They include: Presence of large, untapped existing market. Step taken towards introduction of regulatory norms for Technical Textile usage. India's inherent advantage as a manufacturing base.

**Increasing Retail Consumption :** There are mainly two aspects which are facilitating the increase in consumption of Technical Textile products at the retail level; one is the increase of consumers affordability and second is the growth in awareness of the functional advantages of such products.

**Increase in industrial Consumption :** In recent times, the industrial sector has seen higher investments across the board. With the growth of industry, the usage of related Technical Textile products is bound to grow, even at a bit higher rate owing to increasing adaptability of such products.

Two of the most important sectors where Technical Textile products have potential of being used in significant volumes are Healthcare and Infrastructure. With the evolving scenario, it is expected that Technical Textile will be used increasingly in both these sectors either due to increase in awareness or Government Regulations.

**Healthcare sector -** The Indian healthcare industry is currently estimated at IN R2.250 trillion (US\$50 billion), and is expected to grow at a CAGR of 14% till 2020, to reach a size of INR8 trillion (US\$177.78 billion). In this sector, the usage of Technical Textile is worth around

1NR23 billion (US\$511.11 million). It is expected that by 2016-17, this will grow to about INR 46 billion (US\$1.02 billion). A large number of Technical Textile products are used in healthcare sector. Meditex products include textile material used in hygiene, health and personal care as well as surgical applications viz. protective and healthcare textile, external devices, implantable material, extracorporeal devices and hygiene textiles.

**Infrastructure Sector-**Infrastructure sector has been one of the key focus areas of the Government of India in recent past. In the tenth five year plan the outlay for infrastructure was about INR9.05 trillion (US\$201 billion) which represented 5% of the economy's GDP. The expenditure on infrastructure grew to nearly INR20.52 trillion (US\$ 456 billion) representing 7.5% of GDP in the eleventh five year plan. It is expected that in the twelfth five year plan, it may even cross US\$1 trillion mark. Technical Textile materials, which are used directly in infrastructure, fall under Buildtex and Geotex segments.

In view of the immense, untapped potential of Technical Textile in India, it is an imperative that both the industry and the Government work together to tap the sectors potential. The Technical Textile Industry requires accessing a vast area, to investigate its market, requirements and evolution. Also, due to presence of diverse products in each segment of Technical Textiles, it is essential to follow a sectoral approach rather than taking overall sector while formulating strategies for development.

## THE WAY FORWARD TO ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SECTOR LIES IN :

- Promoting International Partnerships
- Training and Education
- Implementation of Policy Support
- Focusing on Product Innovation
- Promoting Awareness Creation Programs
- Pursuing Regulations and Standardization of Technical Textile Usage

Technical Textiles are defined as textile materials and products used primarily for their technical performance and functional properties. Unlike conventional textiles used

  
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traditionally for clothing or furnishing, Technical Textiles are used on account of their specific physical and functional properties mostly by other user industries. Technical Textiles are used individually or as a component or part of another product to improve the performance of the product. Technical Textiles are also referred to as industrial textiles, functional textiles, performance textiles, engineering textiles, or hi-tech textile.

## CLASSIFICATION

Technical Textiles represent a multi-disciplinary field with numerous end-use applications. This industry has penetrated major areas of economic activities such as, aerospace, shipping, sports, agriculture, defence, healthcare, construction, etc. Depending on the product characteristics, functional requirements and end-user applications, the highly diversified range of Technical Textile products can be classified in following twelve categories.

### OEKOTECH

Oekotech or Ecotech segment refers to use of technical textiles in Environmental Engineering. The primary segment in this is landfill waste management which refers to the use of Geosynthetic products to secure landfills against leakage of municipal or hazardous waste. Other areas include secondary protection in chemical & oil industries. The current market size of Oekotech segment is estimated as Rs. 68 crore. The market is expected to grow based on spends on municipal waste disposal in accordance with Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000, as well as greater awareness and government activity. Hazardous Waste in accordance with Supreme Court Guidelines.

### MOBILETECH

Mobiletech is used in the construction of automobiles, railways, ships, aircraft and space craft. The Mobiletech products can be broadly classified into two categories visible components and concealed seat upholstery, carpets, seat belts, headlines, airbags, etc. the concealed components include Noise Vibration and Harness (NVH) components, tyre cords, liners, etc. Technical textiles consumption under Mobiletech is estimated at Rs. 3158 Crore. Nylon tyre cord accounts for over 60% of the total technical textile consumption in the segment followed by seat upholstery & Fabric with a share of around 13% Insulation felts.

### HOMETECH

Homotech segment comprises textiles used in the domestic environment-interior decoration and furniture, carpeting protection against the sun, cushion materials, fireproofing, floor and wall coverings, textile reinforced structure or fittings, filter products for vacuum cleaners. Examples include mattress and pillow components, fiberfil, carpet backing cloth, stuff toys, blinds, HVAC filters cloth for vacuum cleaners, nonwoven wipes, mosquito nets, etc. Consumption under Homotech is estimated at around Rs. 3200 crore. Fiberfil and pillow and mattress components together constitute over 50% of the technical textile usage.

### AGROTECH

Agrotech includes technical textile products used in agriculture, horticulture (incl. floriculture), fisheries and forestry. Examples of Agrotech technical textiles include shade-nets, mulch-mat, crop-covers, anti-hail nets and bird protection nets, fishing nets, etc. Agrotech consumption in India is estimated at Rs. 487 crore. Fishing nets constitute over 9% of the agrotech technical textiles.

### PACKTECH

Packtech includes several flexible packaging materials used for industrial, agricultural, consumer and other goods. It ranges from synthetic bags used for industrial packaging to jute sacks used for packing food grains. Other packtech applications include: Polyolefin wovensacks, FIBC, Leno Bags, wrapping fabric, jute hessian and sacks (including food grade jute bags), soft luggage products, tea-bags, etc. Packtech consumption is estimated at Rs. 14067 crore. Woven sacks (excluding FIBC) account for around 50% of the technical textiles consumption under Packtech followed by jute hessian and sacks with around 30% share.

### MEDITECH

Meditech products include textile materials used in hygiene, health and personal care as well as surgical applications. The products covered include baby diapers, incontinence diapers, sanitary napkin, surgical sutures, disposables, surgical dressing, artificial implants, etc. Meditech consumption is estimated at Rs. 1514 Crore. Surgical dressing alone accounts for over 5% of the total.

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## GEOTECH

Geotech segment comprises of products used in Geotechnical applications pertaining to soil, rock, earth etc. Application areas include Civil Engineering (roads and pavements, slope stabilization and embankment protection, tunnels, rail-track bed stabilization, ground stabilization and drainage, etc.) Marine Engineering (soil erosion control and embankment protection, breakwaters) and Environmental Engineering (landfills and waste management). Current Geotextiles Market in India (Imports and domestic production) is around Rs. 272 Crore, comprising imports of an estimated Rs 105 Crore and domestic production of around Rs. 167 Crore.

## BUILDTech

Buildtech segment comprises of textiles or composite materials used in the construction of permanent and temporary buildings as well as structures. The products covered under buildtech include architectural membranes, hoardings and signages, cotton canvas tarpaulins, HDPE tarpaulins, awnings and canopies, scaffolding nets, floor & wall coverings, etc. Domestic consumption of buildtech has been estimated at Rs. 1726 crore. Consumption of HDPE tarpaulins is estimated at Rs. 650 crore, accounting for around 40% of the total segment.

## CLOTHTECH

Clothtech segment of technical textiles mainly comprises of textile components used for specific functional applications in garments and shoes. These components are largely hidden e.g. interlinings in shirts, sewing threads, shoes laces, labels, hook and loop fasteners (Velcro), etc. Fabrics like umbrella cloth are also classified under the Clothtech segment. Clothtech consumption is estimated at Rs. 6570 crore. Sewing threads alone account for around 60% of the technical textiles consumption under Clothtech followed by labels with around 19% share.

## INDUTECH

Indutech includes textile products used in the manufacturing sector such as conveyor belts (TT component), drive belts (TT component), decatising cloth, bolting cloth, AGM glass battery separators, coated abrasives (TT component), ropes and cordages, composites (technical textiles component), paper making fabrics, filtration products, etc. Technical textiles consumption under indutech in India is estimated at around Rs. 2326 crore. Printed circuit boards, AGM battery separators and other applications of fibre also constitute around one-third of the technical textiles usage.

## PROTECH

Protech are used in the manufacture of various protective clothing includes garments and related paraphernalia for protection from harmful chemical environment, extreme temperature environments, low visibility, ballistic protection, bullet-proof jackets, fire retardant apparels & furnishings, radiation protection textile, high visibility clothing, industrial gloves, high altitude clothing, etc. Indian Defence 1.5 million individuals comprising the army, navy and air force, is one of the largest consumers of protective textiles.

## SPORTECH

Sportech comprises products used in sports and leisure such as shoes, sports equipment, flyig and sailing sports, climbing, angling, cycling, winter and summer sports and indoor sports. The technical textiles usage in the Sportech segment is valued at Rs. 2,632 crore in 2007-08. Domestic consumption of sports footwear components is valued at Rs. 2,250 crore, accounting for around 85% of the total segment consumption. It is expected to grow at around 11% y-o-y over the next five years. Sport composites include inflatable balls (footballs, volleyball, basketballs, etc.) cricket protective equipments and boxing equipments.

## RAW MATERIAL

Fibers play a very significant role in providing high performance, much needed for Technical Textile products. Usually all types of fibers can be used in production of Technical Textiles.

Natural fibers lack desired properties and have a very narrow range of applications in Technical Textiles. Synthetic fibers are used more in production of Technical Textiles. Some of these fibers are modified for special purposes, which lead to production of high-performance or high-tech fibers.

High-performance fibers accomplished remarkable penetration in the market and have opened new opportunities



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for innovation in Technical Textiles. The effects they have had on the development of new products are often described as revolutionary. At present, Technical Textile products made of high-performance fibers are used in automobiles, aerospace, protective clothing, healthcare etc.

## PRODUCTION PROCESSES

An exceptional feature of Technical Textiles is the use of innumerable types of raw materials and various processes for their production. Mainly there are five broad processes of manufacturing Technical Textile products :

**Weaving** - is a textile craft in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced to form a fabric or cloth. The threads which run lengthways are called the warp and the threads which run across from side to side are the weft or filling.

**Knitting** - is a method by which thread or yarn may be turned into cloth or other fine crafts. Knitted fabric consists of consecutive rows of loops, called stitches.

**Nonwoven bonding** is used to make nonwoven fabrics. Depending on the type of raw material and final product requirement five bonding techniques can be used to make nonwovens fabrics namely Spunlacing, Needle punching, Chemical Bonding, Stitch Bonding and Thermal Bonding.

**Braiding** is a complex structure or pattern formed by intertwining three or more strands of flexible material such as textile fibres, wire, or human hair.

**Knotting** is a method of fastening or securing linear material such as rope by tying or interweaving. It may consist of a length of one or several segments of rope, string, webbing, twine, strap, or even chain interwoven such that the line can bind to itself or to some other object.

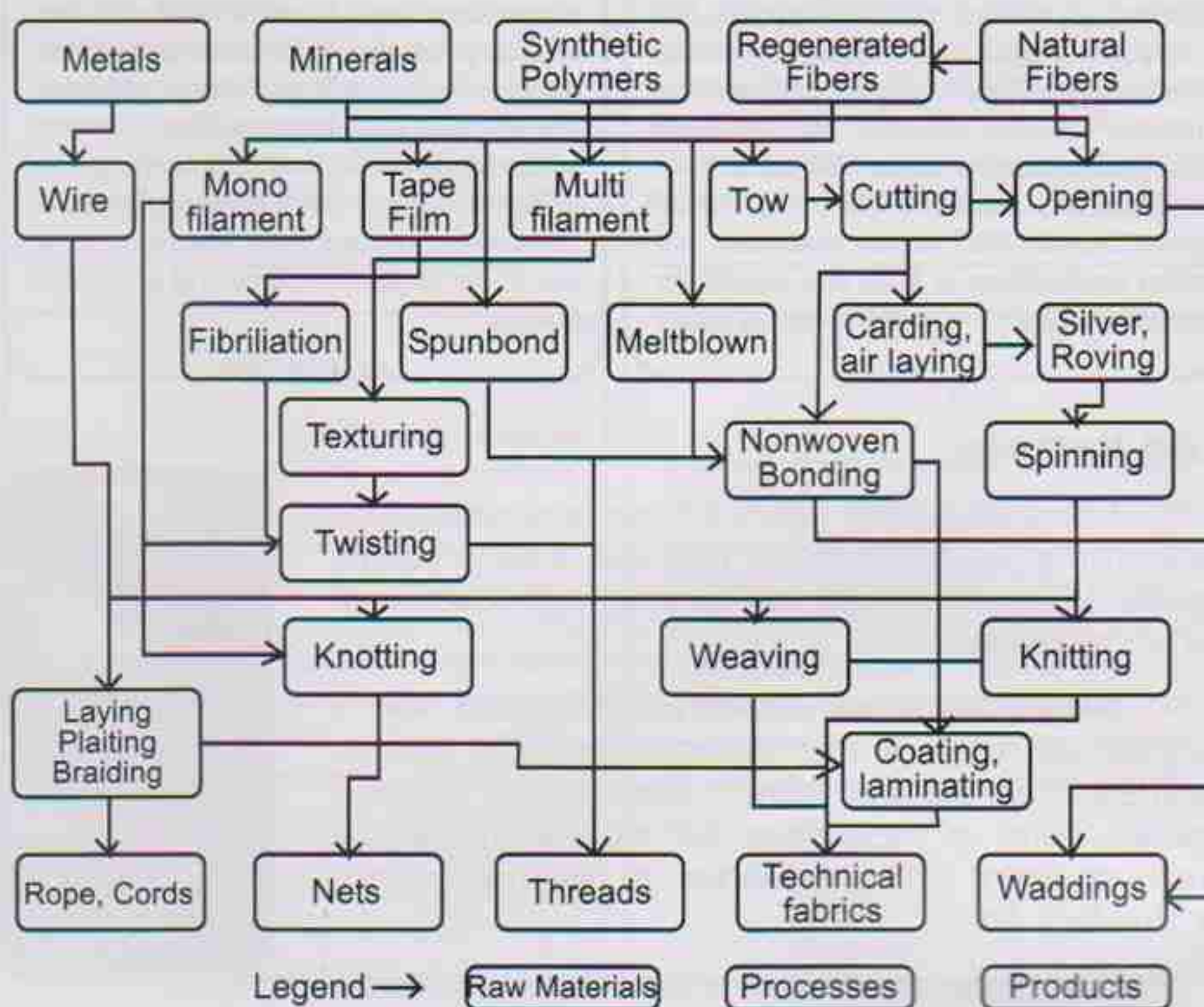
The picture below depicts the various raw materials and processes to manufacture different Technical Textile products.

## NONWOVEN

Nonwoven fabrics are the key materials used for manufacturing Technical Textile Products. Nonwoven fabrics are engineered fabrics that may have a limited life, single-use fabric or a very durable fabric. Nonwoven fabrics provide specific functions such as absorbency, liquid repellence, resilience, stretch, softness, strength, flame retardancy, washability, cushioning, filtering, microbial barrier, sterility and many more. These properties are often combined to create fabrics suited for specific jobs, while achieving a good balance between product life and cost. In combination with other materials they provide a spectrum of products with diverse properties and can be used alone or as components of apparel, home furnishings, health care, engineering, industrial and consumer goods.



Process sequence of Technical Textiles manufacturing



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## जय गीत

आज मैंने सूर्य से बस जरा सा यूँ कहा-  
आपके साम्राज्य में इतना अँधेरा क्यों रहा ?  
तमतमाकर वह दहाड़ा- मैं अकेला क्या करूँ ?  
तुम निकम्पों के लिये मैं ही भला कब तक मरूँ ?  
आकाश की आराधना के चक्करों में मत पड़ो  
संग्राम यह घनघोर है कुछ मैं लड़ूँ कुछ तुम लड़ो ॥

है अमावस से लड़ाई युद्ध है अँधियारा से  
इस लड़ाई को लड़ें हम कौन से हथियार से ?  
एक नन्हा दीप बोला- “मैं उपस्थित हूँ यहाँ  
रोशनी की खोज में आप जाते हैं कहाँ ?  
आपके परिवार में नाम मेरा जोड़ दें  
(बस) आप खुद अँधियारा से यारी निभाना छोड़ दें ॥”

यह घड़ी बिलकुल नहीं है शांति और संतोष की  
सूर्यनिष्ठा सम्पदा होगी गगन के कोष की  
यह धरा का मामला है- घोर काली रात है  
कौन जिम्मेदार है यह सभी को ज्ञात है  
रोशनी की खोज में किस सूर्य के घर जाओगे  
दीपनिष्ठा को जगाओ अन्यथा मर जाओगे ॥

हैं करोंड़ों सूर्य लेकिन सूर्य हैं बस नाम के  
जो न दें हमको उजाला वे भला किस काम के ?  
जो रात भर जलता रहे उस दीप को दीजे दुआ  
सूर्य से वो श्रेष्ठ है तुच्छ है तो क्या हुआ ?  
वक्त आने पर मिला ले हाथ जो अँधियारा से  
सम्बन्ध उनका कुछ नहीं है सूर्य के परिवार से ॥

कर्तव्य मेरा है यही मैं रात भर जलता रहूँ  
कालिमा के गाल पर लालिमा मलता रहूँ  
दाँव पर जब सब लगे दीप के दिव्यार्थ का  
तो कर्म यह छोटा नहीं जब पर्व हो पुरुषार्थ का  
ज्योति का जयगीत हूँ- आरोह का आलाप हूँ  
निर्माण आखिर आपका हूँ इसलिए चुपचाप हूँ ।

जब धरा पर धाँधली करने लगे पागल अँधेरा  
और मावस धौंस देकर छीन ले स्वर्णिम सवेरा  
तब तुम्हारा हार कर यूँ बैठ जाना बुजदिली है, पाप है  
आज की इन पीढ़ियों को बस यही संताप है  
हाय रे ! अब भी समय है आग को अपनी जगाओ  
बाट मत देखो सुबह की प्राण का दीपक जलाओ ॥



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## Indian govt revises minimum support price for cotton

Union Minister for Commerce, industry and Textile Shri Anand Sharma has held a review meeting for early commencement of minimum support price operations to stabilize cotton prices which have witnessed a sharp decline and are operating around MSP levels.

Government of India has revised Minimum Support Price (MSP) for medium staple cotton from Rs. 2800/ qtl to Rs. 3600/ Qtl and for long staple cotton from Rs. 3300/ qtl to Rs. 3900/ qtl for cotton season 2012-13.

The Cotton Advisory Board has estimated cotton production in the country at 334 lac bales, consumption at 260 lac bales and an exportable surplus at 70 lac bales. Although domestic consumption is showing increasing trends, the sharp decline in global trade and increase in world stocks have imposed a downward stress on cotton prices, which is reflected in Indian cotton markets also.

Domestic prices have touched MSP levels in some places of the State of Andhra Pradesh and are close to MSP levels in Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

Government has formulated a contingency plan for procurement of 9 lac bales of cotton under MSP operations in cotton season 2012-13 by operationalizing 288 procurement centers in nine cotton growing States. The Cotton Corporation of India has already raised working capital requirement upto Rs. 15000 crores for MSP operations.

The Distribution of cotton procurement centers has been firmed up in consultation with State Governments. Cotton Corporation of India Will

operate 20 procurement centers in Punjab, 14 procurement centers in Haryana, 28 procurement centers in Rajasthan, 47 procurement centers in Gujarat, 55 procurement centers in Maharashtra, 17 procurement centers in Andhra Pradesh, 13 procurement centers in Karnataka and 7 procurement centers in Orissa.

The criteria for selection of a procurement center include expected arrivals of 50,000 quintals, existence of a functional market yard, availability of a weighbridge in the market yard, availability of ginning and pressing factories and availability of fire fighting facilities. Three procurement centres have already become operationalised in Andhra Pradesh.

A special MSP cell has been created at Cotton Corporation of India's corporate office headed by Director Marketing Shri A. Chokalingam. Textiles Minister Shri Sharma has also directed timely settlement of payments to farmers following procurement.

Shri Sharma and Agriculture Minister Shri Sharad Pawar also met on November 1, 2012 to review the status of MSP operations and current trends in prices. It was agreed that price stabilization operations would be taken up in a coordinated and timely manner to alleviate farmer distress both by Cotton Corporation of India and NAFED in the coming months.

Shri Sharma has also appraised the Prime minister on the situation and has proposed constitution of a Group of Ministers chaired by Finance Minister to oversee the MSP operations and the sales plan. ●

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## GREEN SIGNAL FOR 21 NEW TEXTILES PARKS

The Indian Government has sanctioned 21 new Textiles Parks under the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks with a project cost of Rs. 2,100 crore to be implemented over a period of 36 months.

Minister for Commerce, Industry and Textiles, Mr Anand Sharma as Chairman of the Project Approval Committee under the Scheme accorded approval to the recommendations of the Inter Ministerial Project Scrutiny Committee, which examined 55 proposals for new Textiles Parks in the country.

The Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks seeks green field investments in textiles sector on a public private partnership basis with the objective of setting up world-class infrastructure for Textiles industry.

The Government has enhanced the allocation under TUFs from Rs. 8, 000 crore to Rs 15, 404 crore under the 11th Five Year Plan and under the SITP an allocation of Rs. 400 crore has been made for sanction of new Textiles Parks in April 2011.

The new Textiles Parks would leverage an investment of over Rs. 9,000 crore and provide employment to 4 lakh textiles workers. The Government would finance common infrastructure with a subsidy upto Rs 40 crore per textiles park.

Six new Textiles Parks have been sanctioned in Maharashtra, 4 in Rajasthan, 2 each in Tamil Nadu

and Andhra Pradesh, 1 each in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal.

The product mix in these parks would include apparels and garment parks, hosiery parks, silk parks, processing parks, technical textiles including medical textiles, carpet parks, powerloom parks. "The focus of Government has been to ensure value addition through aggregation to best utilise India's raw material surplus in cotton and cotton yarn for enhanced labour employment and export earnings," said Mr Sharma.

Lead Investors heading the Special Purpose Vehicles of the above listed Textiles Parks and the Project Management Consultant firms would be invited by Government in the coming days to enter into MOUs for implementing the projects. Government seeks to ensure timely implementation of the sanctioned projects and changes, to avoid cost and time overruns have been incorporated into the MOU to be entered into by Government under the scheme.

Of the 40 textiles parks sanctioned under the 11th Five Year Plan, 24 Textiles Parks have started operations and have attracted investments of Rs 18,880 crore, with a Government subsidy of Rs 1,420 crore.



- ▶▶ *Every problem in life carries a gift inside it. So whenever you lose something don't get upset because something may be waiting for you more than what you have lost.*
- ▶▶ *The most beautiful thing in the world is your own heartbeat. It gives an assurance that you will survive even when the whole world leaves you alone.*

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## डायबिटिज

**परिचय :** दुनिया में सबसे अधिक मधुमेह के रोगी भारत में हैं। इस समय इनकी तादाद दो करोड़ है। सन् २०२५ तक यह संख्या पांच करोड़ सत्तर लाख तक पहुँचने की सम्भावना है।

### लक्षण :

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (१) पेशाब बार-बार अधिक मात्रा में आना।                                   | (८) जल्दी थक जाना।                         |
| (२) होठ, मुँह और गला शुष्क होना, प्यास ज्यादा लगना।                      | (९) जननेन्द्रियों तथा त्वचा में खुजली आना। |
| (३) भूख बढ़ने के साथ भोजन के लिये अभिलाषा बढ़ना।                         | (१०) सर्दी व गर्मी का अधिक लगना।           |
| (४) स्वभाव चिड़चिड़ा तथा अत्याधिक भावुक होना।                            | (११) शरीर में कमजोरी तथा कम्पन होना।       |
| (५) हथेलियों तथा पाँव की तलियों में जलन होना।                            | (१२) रक्त का चाप बढ़ना।                    |
| (६) अच्छी पाचन-शक्ति रहते हुए भी शरीर का भार कम होना।                    |  |
| (७) दृष्टि दोष जैसे मोतिया बिन्द की प्रारम्भिक अवस्था, अचानक अंधापन आदि। |  |

**स्वस्थ शरीर में शर्करा कितना :** १०० सि.सि. रक्त में ८० से १२० मिलिग्राम के बीच में स्थिर रहती है। १२० मिलिग्राम से अधिक शर्करा मधुमेह की परिचायक है। ८० मिलिग्राम से कम शर्करा Hypoglycaemia नामक रोग की उत्पत्ति होती है, जो इन्सुलिन की मात्रा अधिक दे देने से पैदा होती है।

**मधुमेह क्यों होता है :** यह पाचन सम्बन्धी रोग है। यह उन्हीं लोगों को होता है, जो शारीरिक श्रम नहीं करते और भारी भोजन करते हैं। जब लगातार अधिक शर्करा सेवन की जाती है और शर्करा को हजम करने वाली इन्सुलिन रस उत्पन्न होना बन्द हो जाता है। ऐसी अवस्था में आहार द्वारा शरीर में प्रवेश करने वाली शर्करा मूत्र द्वारा निकलती रहती है और रक्त में मिश्रित होने लगती है, इसी अवस्था को हिन्दी में मधुमेह एवं अंग्रेजी में डायबिटिज कहते हैं। जब Carbohydrates, Proteins (पौष्टिक तत्व) तथा Fats हमारे शरीर में भली-भाँति नहीं पचती, कुछ मुख्य अन्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं - चीनी, मैदे, मिठाइयाँ, गरिष्ठ भोजन का अधिक सेवन, बिना भूख खाने की आदत, बार-बार चाय-काफी पीने के बहाने चीनी का अधिक सेवन, शारीरिक श्रम, व्यायाम व योग का नियम नहीं होना, अधिक वस्त्रों को पहनने से शरीर पर ताजी हवा अथवा धूप नहीं लगने देना, मानसिक सदमा, चिन्ताएँ, पुराना कब्ज रहने पर जमा मल, वंश परम्परागत, 60% रोगी मोटे होते हैं, मोटापा पैनक्रियाज पर अतिरिक्त श्रम लगता है।

**Complication of Diabetes :** हृदय रोग, किडनी खराब होना, अंधापन, लकवा, नपुंसकता, गर्भावस्था में असुविधा, पैरों के तलवों में घाव और इन्फेक्शन, सड़ जाने पर अंग को काटना पड़ता है।

### मधुमेह से बचने के उपाय :

- (१) पर्याप्त प्रोटीन युक्त, रेशेदार और कम मीठा आहार ग्रहण करें। नियंत्रित और संतुलित आहार लें।
- (२) नित्य योगासन करें।
- (३) शारीरिक परिश्रम करें।
- (४) बजन को बढ़ने न दें।
- (५) मानसिक तनाव से बचें।



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