# "आत्मनिर्भर पत्रिका"

## ई-बुलेटिन

# *" Way To Atmanirbhar "*

UDYOG MITRA
Sanstha

President : Pradeep Peshkar

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# MSME News


## रक्षा अधिग्रहण परिषद

**ने भारतीय वायुसेना की आधुनिकीकरण एवं अभियानगत आवश्यकताओं के लिए मेक इन इंडिया श्रेणी में 2,236 करोड़ रुपये के एक पूंजी अधिग्रहण प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति प्रदान की।**

Source : Gov.of India

MSME Scheme

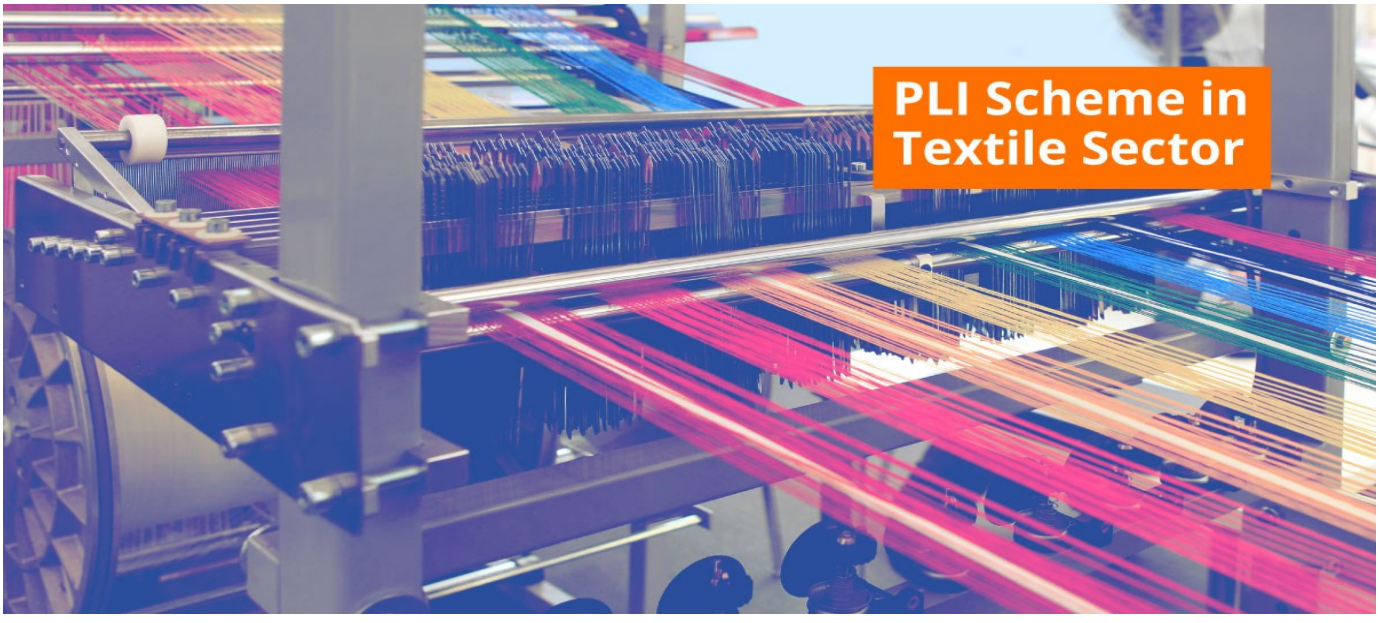
# PLI Scheme in Textile Sector

## September 13, 2021

India has taken a firm step towards dominance in the global textile market with the introduction of the **Production Linked Incentive Scheme**. The main thrust of this scheme is to achieve the apex leverage in attaining the scale of economies. The production-linked methodology will help catapult Indian corporate companies to emerge as the top champions in the heavily crowded space of international textile competition.

## Highlights

The PLI scheme will be instrumental in creating massive employment opportunities thus providing much-needed succor for meritorious manufacturing and service organizations.
It is estimated that there will be over 3 lakh skill-enhanced jobs that will be added to the work economy. There is also the avenue of infusing Rs 19000 Crore as investments in the infrastructural developments of various medium and small enterprises.
The most important category of investments is the self-declared inspirational districts and all contiguous geographical areas around Tier 3 and 4 towns.
The direct beneficiaries of these schemes are Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, UP and Gujarat: all states having a large number of inspirational cities and hardworking populations.



# An important component of the Atmanirbhar Scheme

Self-reliance is the key milestone that is integrated into the trading and operational policies of the Indian government. The ministry of textiles has floated multiple proposals that encourage trade in local markets and also give a boost to exports of textiles to other nations. The central idea is to make the artisan class rich and prosperous which was evident before the British came to India two centuries ago.

## The following are the important components of the Production Linked Incentive Scheme:

### 1.Budgetary Outlay

The central government has designated nearly Rs 11000 Crore to fulfill the objectives of the PLI schemes. The main covenant of the budgetary outlay is targeted towards improving the manufacturing capabilities of factory floors.

The next important target for investment is the acquisition of raw materials. Acquiring raw material at a reasonable cost is one of the main parameters of profitability for small artisans.

The government is focusing on enhancing the marketing skills of the textile workers so that there will be more visibility for the products.

The budget has earmarked Rs 1.97 crore for various important 13 priority sectors. It is expected after the launch of their Production Linked Incentive schemes, there will be much-needed momentum in the production capacities that will definitely result in an increase of good-paying jobs over the next few 5 years.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

## 1. Important Highlights

The textile mills will be comprehensively evaluated in terms of manpower and existing infrastructure. The identified units will be given a total inventory overhaul according to the policy guidelines. The employees will be given training in the latest skill development categories as being practiced in China, Thailand and the Philippines. The introduction of MMF fabric will also give an impetus to the ancillary cotton industry. The natural fiber sector will see a boost in economic activity which translates into massive gains in the trade and employment sector. The basic idea is to rapidly scale up the economic and perceived cost of Indian textile by introducing revolutionary changes in raw material and the final product, thereby regaining the glorious status of the Indian textile industry.

## 2. Various applications across the macroeconomic scenario

New age textiles will offer increased sales in the retail stores thereby increasing the net profits which will then be trickled down to the general masses. Apart from this, the environmental benefits of the MMF fabric are immense. The following services will hugely benefit by introducing technical textiles such as MMF fabric.

- Water services
- Infrastructural Up-gradation
- Health sector
- Hygiene across the geographical areas
- Defense acquisitions
- The government has given priority to the concept of skill-building from the grassroots level. It is the intention of the government to introduce international skills to the average textile worker by ramping up R&D efforts. The setting up of the National Textile Technical mission showcases the previous capacities of the Indian textile industry and charts out a road map as to how to best use the existing innovative meth-

## What are the different types of investment?

**There are primarily two different sets of possible investments with varying incentive structures.**

### 1. First Investment method

A firm or company to any individual should be willing to enter into a contract to invest at least Rs 300 Core in the following aspects:

- Plant
- Machinery
- Civil Works
- Land and Administrative costs

### 2. Second Part

The second part of the investments scheme requires a minimum threshold on Rs 100 Crore investments specifically in the cases of Inspirational districts, rural areas and Tier 2 and Tier 3 towns.

- Backward areas are the first priority to improve the fortunes of the local artisans. The government of India has issued a detailed incentive list to the state governments of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, AP, and Odisa for integrating the recent developments in the textile industry.
- It is estimated that in a span of 5 years there will be an additional investment of Rs 3 Lakh crore thus acting as a major driver of employment.
- The primary focus of the scheme is to remove the traditional barriers that prevent rural women from participating in the workforce.
- Women empowerment is the key for this PLI scheme with the honorable aim of reintegrating the women's workforce in the general economy.

## What are the various economic segments that will benefit from the PLI scheme?

- The main target of the PLI scheme is to increase the levels of production of Man-made fabrics thus leading to the increase of manpower in one of the fastest-growing sectors of the world economy. Indian textile workers can now compete on par with the Chinese textile mills and can engage in productive ancillary activities. Technical textiles are getting huge fashion interest across the world. The quality of technical textiles is in huge demand in the western markets.

The PLI scheme intends to identify the bottlenecks that are creating impediments in the production of world-class material in Indian textile mills.

As suggested by the Commerce and Textile Union Minister, Mr. Piyush Goyal insinuated that the majority of the international markets are up for grabs for the Indian domestic textile market, when there is considerable skill acquisition in the design of manmade fabric and garments.

## Exports of Indian Man-made fabric

- The exports of Indian-made garments are expected to grow exponentially in the MMF category in the year 2021. The industry experts are on the rise and with the right government support, the real gains in the artisan economy are bound to have a ripple effect across other major aspects of the economy.
- The compound annual growth rate is expected to stand at 8 percent in the case of exports. The average monthly exports have seen an upward tick in the primary half of 2021 with a reported increase of $400 million dollars. The MMF garments exports have been recently impacted by the covid pandemic.
- Strategic formulation of textile policy and imposition of tariffs on foreign cloth has given a breath of fresh air to the textile economy. Sustainability in the operating phases of textile development is the key parameter for seeing export growth.

## Impact of Covid

The export of garments and textiles has seen a steep shortfall due to the breakdown of logistics due to the pandemic. The industry personnel is indicating optimistic growth figures as the counties are being reopened after lockdowns. The international geopolitics regarding the reopening of the world economy has also been conducive for the positive investor sentiment in the country.

## Focus on Mega Textiles

Production linked shipments is a robust trade policy of GoI with the ultimate focus of increasing the textile parks in India. Making India the future textile hub of the world in a span of 10 years is the main policy directive of the PLI scheme.

Mega textiles are those which are produced in a bulk category with the optimal mix of automation and manpower. The automation aspects of the factory floor can be taken care of by the grants from the PLI schemes provided the business owners chip in with the initial investments.

It is envisaged to construct over 40 high-quality man-made HS lines for the speedy manufacture of garments. It is noted here that extended lead times are one of the main reasons for the decrease in MMF production.

Adequate technological safeguards are provided in the international machinery for the manufacture of mega textiles, which are the outcomes of productive discussions with the machinery vendors and the representatives of the Indian trade body representatives.

The international trade textile association is promoting the usage of mega textiles across the global markets and this sector is expected to see 7 fold growth in the last quarter of 2021.

## Reduction of Custom Duty in PLI scheme

The revamp of the entire textile industry is the main objective of the PLI scheme. The biggest benefit of the PLI scheme is the reduction in the customs duty which till now has been a dampening factor for raw material importers.

The MSME industry is all set to make massive gains in the areas of financial sustainability and profit generation. The GoI has boosted the input subsidies on crucial raw materials and an amount of Rs 15,700 Crore has been allotted to construct new shipping lines.

Reduction of customs duty will have a stark effect on the shipping costs, thereby ensuring that the long-term survival of the central public sector industries.

Improvement in logistics is another great feature of the standardization of custom duties. There will be overall positive growth drivers as the PLI scheme concentrates on improving the infrastructure related to railways, shipping and highways.

## What are the criteria for qualification to be considered as a beneficiary under the PLI scheme?

**Qualification criteria depend on the various target segments which are briefly described as below:**

**a) Mobile phone category:** The value of the invoice should be greater than IR 15000. The total consolidated revenue of the global manufacturing firm should be within the range of the target segment. The annual market capitalization of the interested company should be more than Rs 10,000 Crore.

**b) Domestic-owned Mobile companies:** The target segment should be containing companies whose consolidated global manufacturing systems should be within 100 Crores.

c) Specified electronic components category allows domestic as well as international subsidiaries with annual consolidated revenue of Rs 50 Crore.

# PLI Scheme in Textile Sector FAQs:

### 1. Who can be considered as an applicant under the PLI scheme?

The applicant company should be registered in India and the main areas of operations should be under manufacture. The mobile phone and hardware production categories fall under the target segment category. It should also be noted that applicants are free to manufacture across the length and breadth of the country. The foreign investors of mobile phone manufacturing companies are not considered as PLI applicants.

### 2. What is the time frame period for making a successful application under the PLI scheme?

The scheme stipulates that the applications window for the PLI scheme will be active for duration of 4 months from the beginning from the initial day of the notification. The scheme will be announced in the Central Gazette and will be prominently displayed in the website of the Ministry of Commerce and Textiles. The duration of the scheme coincides with the peak demand for textiles across the world and the country.

### 3. How the consolidated revenue of the Scheme applicant can be calculated when claims are made by the applicant companies?

In case of multiple companies, the manufacturing revenue is taken as the sum total. The return claims will be equally divided among the entities.

### 4. How do people without familiarity with digital transactions access the features?

In case of consolidated revenue of the target company being a foreign currency denomination, the Reserve Bank of India calculations will be applied in the exchange rate. The first day and the last days of the interest tenure is calculated in between the intervening days

### 5. What are the eligbility criteria for selection into the schemes of PLI?

There are two modes of eligibility. The first criteria are to meet the minimum threshold of manufactured goods. To be considered as eligible under the manufacturing threshold criteria, the disbursement incentives of the PLI schemes will be taken for consideration. The target segments are evaluated irrespective of the base year after factoring in the invoice value. All mobile phones of Rs 15000 and above will be calculated under the total sales category of the PLI scheme.

### 6. What is the possible outcome if an applicant enterprise is not able to meet the minimum threshold criteria in a specific year?

It is advised to the applicants that in order to meet the disbursement incentive the target segment criteria should be met in any specific year. However to promote the initial phases of the scheme, it has been decided that no restrictions should be on place on claiming incentives after the threshold criteria has been met.

**7. What is meant by the term Incremental investment over a certain Base Year?**

It is also known as the total value of investment calculated on a cumulative basis. The Base Year of 2019-20 will be considered in case of mobile phones over the value of Rs 15000. The incremental investment is done to achieve a minimum threshold of Rs 500 Crore in case of foreign companies. The threshold limits are planned to be changed in the coming year 70 crore by 2023 and 1000 Crore by 2024.

**8. Will duties and taxes included in the expenditure category considered towards the column of Scheme Investment?**

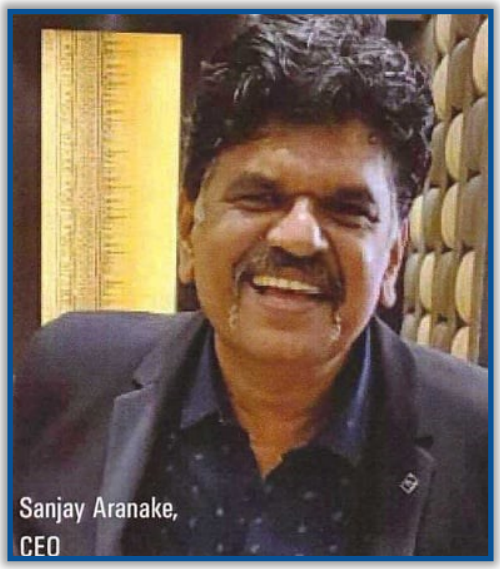
Taxes and duties which fall under the non-creditable category will definitely be included in the list of expenditure items. The expenditure that is shown towards buildings is not covered under the PLI schemes

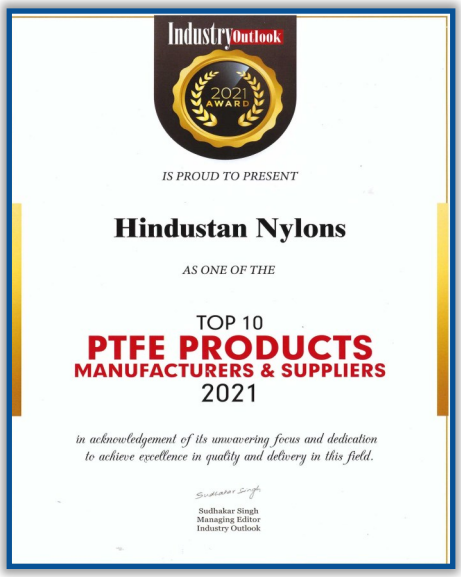
**9. Can a company apply for any other incentive schemes once they are enrolled in the PIL scheme?**

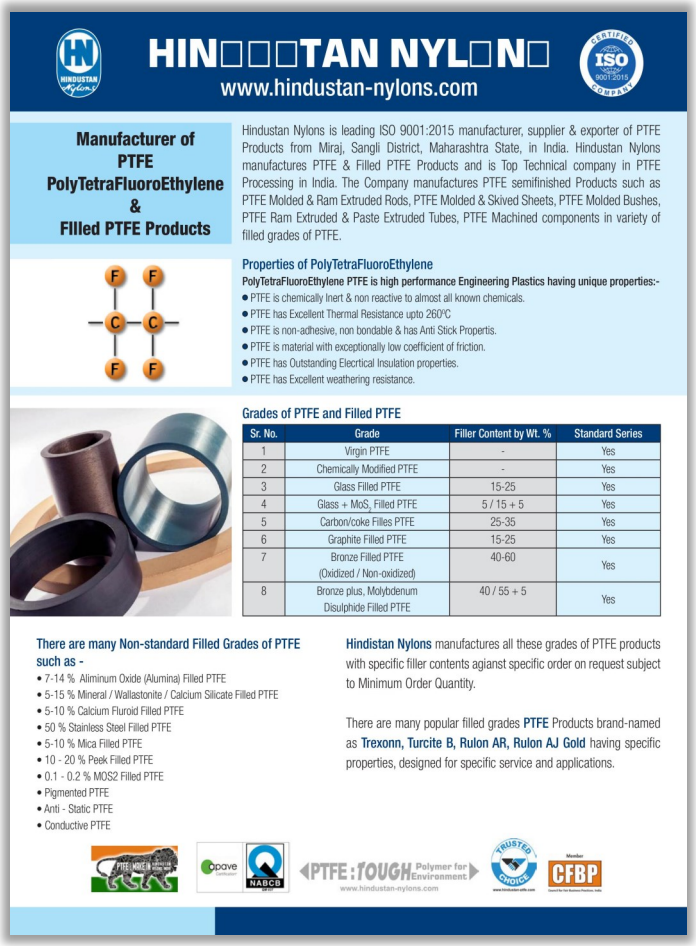
PLI scheme is one of a kind Textile scheme which does not affect the other incentive based schemes whether in state department or central government. The eligibility for PIL schemes is similar to other export guarantee and incentive schemes, the only difference being any new companies should be able to invest more Rs 500 core to meet the minimum threshold limit. PIL scheme ensures that all subsidiaries of multinational companies get equal reward incentive in case of optimal production parameters.

# Awards & Achievement

**Udyog Mitra Sanstha would like to congratulate Mr. Sanjay Aranake who is CEO of Hindustan Nylon, Sangli. Mr. Sanjay Aranake and team of Hindustan Nylon has been awarded as a top 10 industry in India products manufacturers and suppliers in India bi Industry Outlook magazine November 2021.**




Expert View

# Climate change and Agriculture in India

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The challenge imposed by Climate change is the most significant problem the world is currently facing. Growing environmental concerns are threatening the World due to reduced global yield capacity of agricultural systems. Food production must double by 2050 to meet the global food demand. Amongst the various reasons, current crop production systems have also added to global climate change due to loss of physico-, chemico- and microbio-changes resulting in diminishing biodiversity, soil degradation and water pollution. Apart from this, the over application of fertilizers and pesticides contribute to climate change through greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and toxic soil depositions.

When the European Union (EU) suffered heat wave during the summer in 2003, India experienced severe cold wave from December 2002 to January 2003. Some parts of Jammu, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and the North Eastern States experienced unprecedented cold wave. The crop yield loss varied between 10 and 100% in the case of horticultural crops and seasonal crops. The fruit size and quality were also adversely affected in horticultural crops. Untimely rains and hailstorms destroyed wheat crop of 15,000 hectares (Ha) over UP, Haryana and Punjab in Rabi season 2007 in India. A huge crop loss was noticed in several states of the Country due to floods in *kharif*, 2007. As per the United Nations Report of FAO, India stands to lose 125 million tonnes equivalent to 18% of its rain fed cereal production from climate change.

## Observed Changes in Climate and Weather Events in India

Due to increase in surface temperature (by 0.4°C) over the past century, India witnessed changes in rainfall pattern with heavy rainfall, sudden and increased incidences of storm and draught. These extreme weather changes, globally, leads to rise in sea level by 1-2 mm per year.

## Some Projections of Climate Change over India for the 21st Century

Some modelling and other studies have projected the following changes due to increase in atmospheric GHG concentrations arising from increased global anthropogenic emissions. It is expected to raise mean surface temperature by 3-5°C affecting long term implications on quality and quantity of water resources (river system) and with the rise in sea level; fresh water sources near the coastal regions will suffer salt intrusion affecting agriculture and food production. Every 1°C rise in temperature wheat production reduces by 4-5 MT. This change also affects fruits, vegetables, tea, coffee, aromatic and medicinal plants, and basmati rice. Pathogens and insect populations are strongly dependent upon temperature and humidity, and changes in these parameters may change their population dynamics.

Other impacts on agricultural and related sectors include lower yields from dairy cattle and decline in fish breeding, migration, and harvests. Global reports indicate a loss of 10-40% in crop production by 2100.

We all know that, Indian climate is dominated by the southwest monsoon, and is critical for the availability of drinking water and irrigation for agriculture. Agricultural productivity is sensitive to 2 broad classes of climate-induced effects (1) direct effects from changes in temperature, precipitation or carbon dioxide concentrations, and (2) indirect effects through changes in soil moisture and the distribution and frequency of infestation by pests and diseases.

In nutshell, climate change is not only limited to declining yield but also affects socio-economic systems of production to cope with changes in yield; as well as with changes in the frequency of droughts or floods. Farmers, in India, are severely restricted by the heavy reliance on natural factors and the lack of complementary inputs and institutional support systems. The loss in net revenue at the farm level is estimated to range between 9% and 25% for a temperature rise of 2°C to 3.5°C. Scientists also estimated that a 2°C rise in mean temperature and a 7% increase in mean precipitation would reduce net revenues by 12.3% for the country as a whole.

Climate change, apart from impacting agriculture affects health, forests, coastal areas and biodiversity, directly or indirectly. These effects are due to rising temperature, precipitation, rising $CO_2$, insecticide use efficiency, natural pest control, forest insect pests, diseases, phyto-systems, host-parasite interactions and crop losses.

## ICAR on Climate Change:

To meet the challenges as posed by climate change on the agricultural system, ICAR has accorded high priority in understanding the impacts of climate change and developing adaptation and mitigation strategies through its network research programs.

## Some Current Actions for Adaptation and Mitigation in India:

Adaptation, in the context of climate change, comprises the measures taken to minimize the adverse impacts of climate change, e.g. relocating the communities living close to the sea shore, for instance, to cope with the rising sea level or switching to crops that can withstand higher temperatures. Mitigation comprises measures to reduce the emissions of green-house gases that cause climate change in the first place, e.g. by switching to renewable sources of energy such as solar energy or wind energy or nuclear energy instead of burning fossil fuel in thermal power stations.

Current government expenditure in India on adaptation to climate variability exceeds 2.6% of the GDP, with agriculture, water resources, health and sanitation, forests, coastal-zone infrastructure and extreme weather events, being specific areas of concern.

## Programs:

Govt. of India have undertaken various programs to fight climate change. These programs include crop Improvement, drought proofing, forestry, water, coastal regions, risk financing and disaster management.

India has in place a detailed policy, regulatory and legislative structure that relates strongly to GHG mitigation. The Integrated Energy Policy was adopted in 2006. Some of its key provisions are (i) Promotion of energy efficiency in all sectors, (ii) Emphasis on mass transport, (iii) Emphasis on renewable including biofuels plantations and (iv) Accelerated development of nuclear and hydropower for clean energy.

Focused R & D on several clean energy related technologies. The experience gained so far enables India to embark on an even more proactive approach through National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). NAPCC identifies measures that promote our development objectives while also yielding co-benefits for addressing climate change effectively. It outlines a number of steps to simultaneously advance India's development and climate change related objectives of adaptation and mitigation. The following eight National Missions form the core of the National Action Plan, representing multi-pronged, long-term and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in the context of climate change:

i. National Solar Mission
ii. National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
iii. National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
iv. National Water Mission
v. National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem
vi. National Mission for a "Green India"
vii. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
viii. National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change

## Coping options for Farmers

Apart from these programs, we need to create awareness amongst farmers on Climate Change based on agri advisory, design insurance product on weather index, demonstration of Climate Resilient Technologies to the farmers in the area of Natural resource management for crop production, livestock and fisheries and Institutional Interventions for diversifying livelihood options, promoting increased share of non-agricultural activities and agro-forestry practice, identifying traditional coping practice and improving soil and water conservation.

## But, is this enough? What more can we do?

Since soil acts as largest carbon sink and also an important factor affecting soil fertility we thought of utilizing this knowledge to improve soil fertility and fight climate change. Plants, through photosynthesis, traps carbon dioxide from air and is then passed to roots and other parts of plant for energy purpose. This efficacy of plant is largely governed by bio-chemico- environment factors and hence improving the nutrient availability in the soil can play crucial role here.

We must understand that the nutrient cycle in soil/ environment is disturbed and improving soil fertility is time consuming process since it is considered that for formation of 1 acre of fertile land

it takes 500 year and to improve organic matter by 1% we need to apply 1 tons of compost per acre for 12 years. And hence, we need urgent technologies that can help us to address the problem.

In this context, we found that soil organic matter could also be increased by regular application of probiotic consortia (a technology developed by Biotricks Biotech).

Microorganisms have played crucial role in bringing greenery to earth and these microorganisms have played this role during evolution under extreme climate conditions. Hence, we thought if we could employ these organisms can we solve the problem. The product developed out of this research is branded as "ProSoil"

It's been found that:

- It helps in solubilizing complex nutrients in soil and there by helps in providing complete nutrition to crop.
- It helps in increasing systemic acquired resistance in crop.
- It, upon regular use for 12 months, helps in increasing soil organic carbon and there by increases soil fertility.

Helps in proper absorption of nutrients by converting complex nutrients to simple nutrients. Helps in increasing the soil microflora which in turn helps increasing soil fertility, reduction of chemical fertilizers and in turn increases quality and quantity of crop.

Avoid soil degradation
Improves microbial balance in soil
Increases soil fertility and biological activity in soil
Helps in colonizing beneficial soil microflora.

ProSoil is the new soil revitalizer that acts as a probiotic to multiply the concentration of microbial flora in the soil, stimulate its development and enhance its beneficial activity in the agronomic management of soil and crops.
Composed of a careful selection of molecules with a probiotic microorganisms obtained through a unique biotechnological fermentation process, ProSoil is the result of transferring Biotricks Biotech knowledge to sustainable/ regenerative agriculture in the form of effective and beneficial microorganisms for all types of soils and crops.
The application of ProSoil increases the microbial flora of the soil, which improves the physico-chemico-biological structure of the soils along with the availability of nutrients for crops.
ProSoil favors root system development and better nutrient absorption, which results in stronger crops and with greater tolerance to stress, resulting in a positive impact on crop yield and quality.

## HIGHEST QUALITY BIOMOLECULES

ProSoil is composed of extracts of probiotic microorganisms along with various micronutrients like iron, zinc, magnesium, copper, boron and active biomolecules that provide soils with an prebiotic function.

## UNIQUE BIOTECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS

The balanced combination of molecules is obtained from a 100% sustainable microbial fermentation and enzymatic hydrolysis process.

## 1. MULTIPLY THE BENEFICIAL MICROBIOTA

It colonizes the rhizosphere quickly providing the soil micro flora with everything it needs to multiply its population.

## 2. IMPROVES SOIL FERTILITY

The ability of ProSoil to maintain and improve soil microflora helps in maintaining living soil to avoid soil degradation and erosion by increasing soil organic carbon. .
The life process resulting from the application of ProSoil improves the quality of soils, helping in maintaining imbalanced nutrient cycle.

## WHEN TO APPLY PROSOIL?

1) On eroded soils or at risk of degradation.
2) At the beginning of the crop cycle to exploit the full potential of the soil from the beginning.
3) Throughout the crop cycle to maintain the beneficial activity that provides the mi crobial life in the soil.
4) Apply once every month for harvesting maximum benefit from soil and improving soil fertility.

## IN WHICH CROPS TO APPLY PROSOIL?

Suitable for all crops, especially suitable for outdoor or greenhouse horticultural crops, perennials, fruit trees, with fertigation system. Nurseries and seedlings.

## About us:

**Biotricks** is a biotechnology company in the agricultural sector that help farmers to maximize crop yields with minimum resources, contributing to a more sustainable agriculture. Biotricks develops, manufactures and markets innovative plant growth promoters and nano-technology based products for all types of crops and agricultural systems, increasing nutrient use efficiency, improving crop strengthening, crop's physiological activity and tolerance to stress, thus optimizing and increasing its harvest potential and fruit quality.

Due to its significant commitment to research development and innovation, Biotricks has established itself as a leading agribusiness company delivering biological solutions.

## Conclusions

It is clear that the occurrence of floods and droughts, heat and cold waves are common across the world due to climate change. Their adverse impact on livelihood of farmers is tremendous. It is more so in India as our economy is more dependent on Agriculture. Interestingly, weather extremes of opposite in nature like cold and heat waves and floods and droughts are noticed within the same year over the same region or in different regions and likely to increase in ensuing decades. The human and crop losses are likely to be heavy. The whole climate change is associated with increasing greenhouse gases and human induced aerosols and the imbalance between them may lead to uncertainty even in year-to-year monsoon behavior over India. Therefore, there should be a determined effort from developed and developing countries to make industrialization environment friendly by reducing greenhouse gases pumping into the atmosphere.


In the same fashion, awareness programs on climate change and its effects on various sectors viz., agriculture, health, infrastructure, water, forestry, fisheries, land and ocean biodiversity and sea level and the role played by human interventions in climate change need to be taken up on priority basis. In the process, lifestyles of people should also be changed so as not to harm earth atmosphere continuum by pumping greenhouse gases and CFCs into the atmosphere. From the agriculture point of view, effects of extreme weather events on crops are to be documented on regional scale so that it will be handy to planners in such re-occurrence events for mitigating the ill effects. Also, there is need to guide farmers on projected impact climate change and sensitize them on probable mitigation and adaptation options to minimize the risk in Agricultural sector.

# UDYOG MITRA
## Sanstha
WAY TO ATAMNIBHAR

## About Udyog Mitra Sanstha

Udyog Mitra Sanstha is dedicated to work for entrepreneurs, industrialists engaged in manufacturing, services, trade and budding start-ups.

## Our Vision

To strengthen Indian Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) and making them competitive in the global market.

## Our Mission

To increase Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) contribution in Indian GDP as well making Bharat Atmanirbhar.
To Support Honorable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's initiative of Atmanirbhar Bharat and Vishwa Guru Bharat.

## Scope of Work

**To achieve goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat Udyog Mitra Sanstha is dedicatedly working as knowledge partner with all MSME's.**

### We Provide

- Solutions to various issues through **MSME Clinic**.
- Awareness drive through meaningful **Seminars & Webinars**.
- To get acquaintance with new schemes, GRs, Policies of MSME ministry, policies, and circulars of RBI through "**Atmanirbhar Patrika**".
- Assistance & guidance to resolve **Banking Issues** like fund raising, NPA, rehabilitation of sick units.
- Vendor development help through arranging B2B meet and virtual Expo, in association with PSUs, Govt. agencies, large industries.
- Platform to get the latest technology and knowledge developed by renowned Govt. agencies.
- Hand holding service to grow, to expand the business and to become competitive in the global market.

In short becoming **ATMANIRBHAR**.

## Our Network

**Nashik | Ahemadnagar | Jalgoan | Dhule | Pune | Kolhapur |Sangali | Satara**
**Aurangabad| Solapur | Hingoli | Akola | Thane |Palghar**

**For More Details Visit on our Website**

www.udyogmitraonline.com

## Nature of Service

a) MSME Clinic

b) Atmanirbhar Patrika

c) Webinar (Free/Paid)

d) On field Seminars

e) Training

f) Start-up Support (Incubation Support)

## Subscription plan

- Executive subscription **-(Rs –1000/- Per annum )**

**Services include:**

√ -MSME clinic
√ -Atamnirbhar patrika (E-Bulletin) fortnightly
√ -Informative seminars (Free seminars only )
√ -President's address once in a month

- Premium subscription **-(Rs –5000/- Per annum )**

**Services include:**

√ -All services available to executive membership

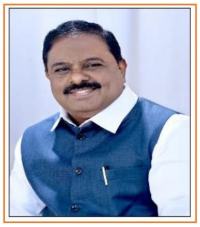
And

√ -Free advertisement in special edition of E-Bulletin
√ -President's Exclusive address/seminars.
√ -Meet with exclusive guest /government officials
√ -Business meets

## Associate partner

MSME सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES | PARC POLICY ADVOCACY RESEARCH CENTRE | ABN AbliFree Business Network | YES BANK | MAKE IN INDIA

## President's Profile



Mr. Pradeep Peshkar
President of Udyog Mitra Sasntha,Maharashtra

**Mr. Pradeep Peshkar** , President of Udyog Mitra Sanstha, is a renowned businessman and activist in the industrial sector, active state leader of BJP for the last 15 years. He is presently working as President of the BJP Industrial Cell of Maharashtra. He has a reputation as a dynamic leader leading from the front to resolve any industrial issue. Implementation of central and state government schemes for MSME is his specialty. As a recognition of his work, MSME ministry appointed him as a MEMBER of the National Board for MSME, Government of India.

**For More Details Visit on our Website**

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# UDYOG MITRA

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