



ANDHRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

INFORMATION BULLETIN PROGRESS THROUGH COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY



Thiru K. Pandiarajan, *Hon'ble Minister for Tamil Official Language and Tamil Culture, Government of Tamil Nadu* delivering the 12th J.V. Somayajulu Memorial Lecture on
“ECONOMIC IMPACT DUE TO COVID 19”



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PRESIDENT DESK

Seasons' Greetings !

The year 2021 brings lot of hope from the policy and regulation front for MSMEs and Large corporate houses that are recovering from the shadows of the worst economic disruption in the living memory. Apart from roll out of the mass vaccination and the impending State elections in four States. Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala and Assam, the year 2021 will witness major developments in the Policy and regulatory environment for small and large companies.

India has significantly improved its ranking in World Bank's Ease of Doing Business from 133rd position in 2009 to 63 in 2020. Especially, as recently as 2016, India's ranking was 130th and since then we improved our position remarkably. The latest ranking for 2020 reveals India as one of the top 10 improvers, third time in a row. It remains to be seen how we consolidate these gains, with further reforms in taxation, contract enforcement, land and labour laws etc.

This year will also witness progress in India's negotiation for a free trade agreement with UK, which is currently, the 14th largest trade partner of India, with trade in India's favour as it exports USD 8.7 billion worth goods, while importing USD 6.7 billion worth goods. However, bilateral trade has remained steady around USD 15-16 billion since 2011-12, which signifies the need to identify new growth areas of trade.

Among other things, the industry is awaiting the New Foreign Trade Policy as the existing policy (2015-20) has been extended till April 2021.

Stay safe and Stay Healthy !

Dr. V.L. INDIRA DUTT
President

CHAMBER NEWS

WEBINAR ON “INCORPORATION OF A PROPER AND EFFECTIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION CLAUSE IN EVERY BUSINESS AGREEMENT” ON THE 10TH DECEMBER 2020 FROM 4 P.M

Dr V.L.Indira Dutt, President of Andhra Chamber in her welcome address said that Dispute resolution or dispute settlement is the process of resolving disputes between parties. The legal system provides resolutions for many different types of disputes. Some disputants will not reach agreement through a collaborative process. Some disputes need the coercive power of the state to enforce a resolution. Perhaps more importantly, many people want a professional advocate when they become involved in a dispute, particularly if the dispute involves perceived legal rights, legal wrongdoing, or threat of legal action against them. Dispute resolution is an important and must in a Business Agreement.

Mr.Moksha Kalyanaram Abhiramula, Hon. Adviser on Company Law Matters & Intellectual Property Rights of Telangana State Chapter of Andhra chamber of Commerce, Secunderabad was the resource person.

In his presentation he said first of all a Business Agreement is required to clearly enumerate the responsibilities and also to have clear exit options.

He then explained the outline of a Business Agreement i.e. Parties details, Subject matter, obligations, consideration, risks & Cost, termination, applicable laws and dispute resolution.

Dispute is nothing but a difference of opinion. He presented the various types of Dispute resolution viz., Mediation, conciliation & arbitration.

He briefed in detail about the mandatory clauses in the agreement on Dispute resolution and also presented a sample dispute resolution clause in a Business Agreement.

The programme was attended by 35 industry members who interacted with the resource person with many clarifications.

The participants found the programme very useful.

The programme concluded with vote of thanks by Ms.R.Vijayalakshmi, Secretary General of the Chamber.

TWELFTH SOMAYAJULU LECTURE ON “ECONOMIC IMPACT DUE TO COVID 19” ON THE 16TH DECEMBER 2020 AT 4 P.M.

Andhra Chamber of Commerce organised the twelfth Somayajulu Lecture on Economic Impact due to Covid 19 on the 16th December 2020.

Dr V.L.Indira Dutt, President of the Chamber in her welcome address said that Shri J.V. Somayajulu, M.A., B.Ed., was an Economist and a leading stock and Share broker. He was the President of Andhra Chamber of Commerce for two terms in 1954 & 1955. He lead an industrial and Trade delegation to South East Asia and Japan in 1955. He was an able spokesman of industry and trade. The J.V. Somayajulu Memorial Endowment is managed by our Chamber. The Endowment has been created to perpetuate the memory of him. The object of the Endowment is to organize a memorial lecture annually by an eminent personality on a topic of current economic importance.

The Endowment Lecture series was inaugurated by Shri R. Venkataraman, former President of India. He delivered the first Memorial Lecture, the topic of the Lecture being “Role of Stock Exchange in Economic Development”. So far the Chamber has organised Eleven lectures handled by various eminent speakers.

With this introduction she welcomed the Shri K.Pandiarajan, Hon’ble Minister for Tamil culture and Tamil Language Government of Tamil Nadu and the participants to the Programme.

Mr.K.Pandiarajan, Hon’ble Minister in his Lecture on Economic Impact due to Covid 19, said that he

will present the lecture on the impact of Covid on the Geo political, health and HR aspects.

He started off saying that all of us are aware that the Covid started from China. During the Globalisation the borders were getting redefined. Europe and US were largely dependent on China by offering their market to them and also with huge investments there. Italy is the capital of fashion garments and it was largely dependent on Chinese labourers. Not only Italy, many of the European countries and US was largely dependent on China which was very sharply exposed during Covid times.

Many industries have migrated from China to various countries and Tamil Nadu signed MOUs worth 70000 crores plus and we were the State attracted higher investment. This is the Direct economic impact of covid based migration into India.

He very well presented the various impact of Covid on Political, Geo Political and Health and HR Sector.

He urged the industry members to exploit potential available in Tamil Nadu. The Q & A session kindled lot of interesting questions by the participants.

Dr J.Venkataramana, Past President of Andhra Chamber of Commerce and son of Shri Somayajulu proposed vote of thanks.



WEBINAR ON “INTRODUCTION TO FOOD PARKS IN TAMIL NADU” ON THE 22ND DECEMBER 2020

The Scheme of Mega Food Parks launched by Govt of India aims at providing a mechanism to link agricultural production to the market by bringing together farmers, processors and retailers so as to ensure maximizing value addition, minimizing wastage, increasing farmers income and creating employment opportunities particularly in rural sector.

Dr V.L.Indira Dutt, President of Andhra Chamber of Commerce in her welcome address said that the Mega Food Park Scheme is based on “Cluster” approach and envisages creation of state of art support infrastructure in a well-defined agri / horticultural zone for setting up of modern food processing units in the industrial plots provided in the park with well-established supply chain. Mega food park typically consist of supply chain infrastructure including collection centres, primary processing centres, central processing centres, cold chain and around 25-30 fully developed plots for entrepreneurs to set up food processing units.

According to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, so far 21 Mega Food Parks are operational across the country .

TN Govt is creating Mega Food Parks to create a Value Added Infrastructure in Food Sector! Value Added Products have a niche market both in domestic and international markets and Food Sector can produce many such Value Added Products which shall benefit the entire supply chain of food sector and consumers!

Sri S.B.Goenka, Chairman of Food Processing Sub Committee of the Chamber in his address said that the Chamber is looking forward to have a similar vibrant ecosystem in our state which shall encourage many foodpreneurs in the State.

Prof V.Padmanand, Partner, Grand Thornton was the main speaker of the Webinar.In his

presentation he said that the Programme is about Introduction of two Food parks proposed to be set up in Theni and Manapparai to the participants. The Industries targeted to put up in these parks include Food & Vegetables, Spices, Cereals, Pulses, Oil seeds, tea/coffee etc.,

Global food processing industry is estimated to reach USD 4.1 trillion (INR 305 trillion) by 2024 with a CAGR of 4.3% from 2019 to 2024.

Total food & Beverages sales in Asia Pacific region is expected to grow by USD 143 billion from 2018 to 2023.

Tamil Nadu is the fourth largest producer of fruits in India, 1st in the banana production in the country, 2nd largest producer of milk in India.

The State has availability of food processing infrastructure including eight industrial parks and 4 Agri Export zones.

He then explained in detail about the proposed food park in Theni viz., the location, the area and the connectivity. Theni has been chosen due to abundant availability of raw materials such as Fruits, Oilseeds, Spices and other food crops produced and similarly Manapparai also has abundant raw materials.

He then presented on the Mega Food Parks Scheme and the subsidy available to the Entrepreneurs.

Key Components for a Food Park was well explained by Prof V.Padmanand. He then showed a draft questionnaire with a request to the participants to fill up the same if interested to avail a place in the mega food park.

Mr. Ramkumar Sivaraman, Vice President of CCC presented about the need for a testing lab in the food park and also the various testing that the food processing industries need to take care of.

The Q & A session had interesting questions which

was addressed by the Speaker and moderated by Mrs.Rama Venugopal, Co Chairman of Quality sub committee of the Chamber.

The programme was attended by 85 aspiring &

existing entrepreneurs and given a very positive feedback.

Mr.Sujith from Grand Thornton proposed vote of thanks.

WEBINAR ON ORGANISATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND THE CHALLENGES FACED BY TODAY'S ORGANISATIONS ON THE 24TH DECEMBER 2020.

Andhra Chamber of Commerce organised a Webinar on Organisational Communication and the challenges faced by today's organisations on the 24th December 2020.

Dr Indira Dutt, President of the Chamber in her welcome address said that Organizational communication largely focuses on building relationships and interacting with the internal organizational members and interested external public.

Organisational Communication is an area that keeps businesses and its organisational heads on their toes all the time ! Maintaining seamless, proper ontime communication with all customers, stakeholders and internal employees is an all time challenge for all businesses. How to integrate and maintain a balance is what organisations need to master it !

Dr. Sundari Krishnamurthy, Director of Stella

Maris Centre for Networking & Communication (SMCNC) Retd., & Fulbright Scholar -in- Residence (S-I-R), USA was the Speaker.

The speaker explained the definition of Organisational Communication and also presented the various forms of the OC like Management & Organisational Communication,

Training & Development, Communication for Health Professionals, Public Relations, Master of the three rings - Management of Self, Group and Work life, Productivity and Organisational Communication and the Communication Process.

The presentation was for one hour wherein she cited the historical examples for each concept very well.

85 participants attended from various places and sent a positive feedback.

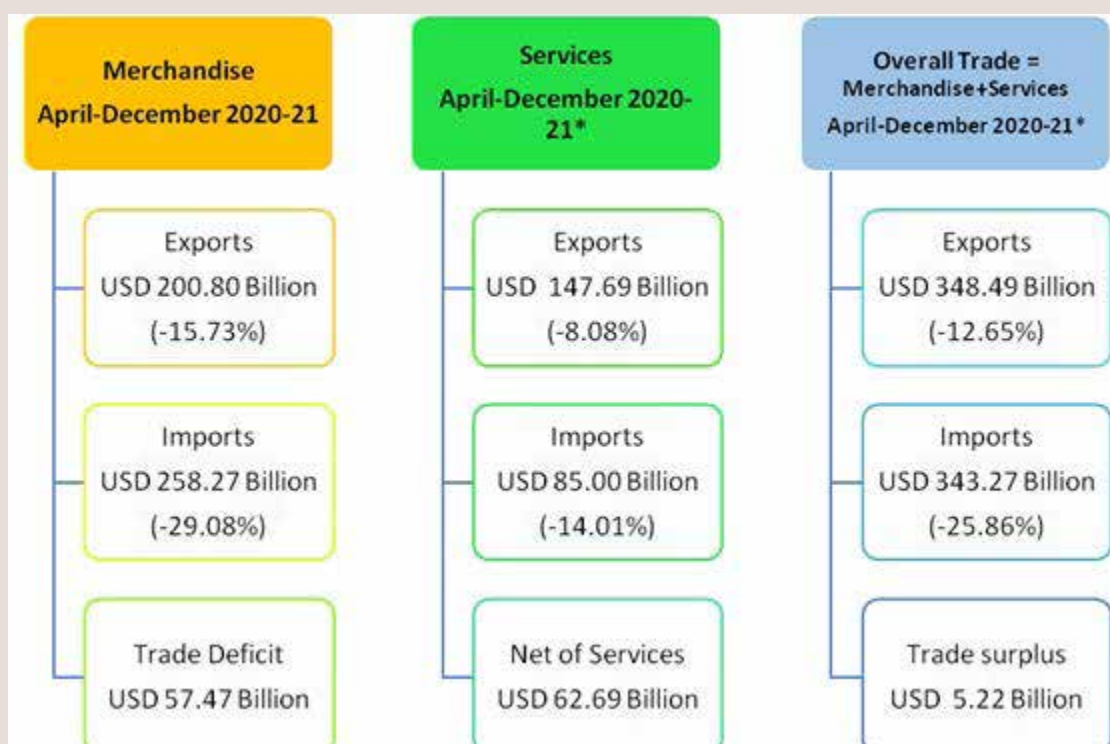
Mrs.Vijayalakshmi, Secretary General of the Chamber proposed the vote of thanks.



FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE: December 2020

India's overall exports (Merchandise and Services combined) in April-December 2020-21* are estimated to be USD 348.49 Billion, exhibiting a negative growth of (-)12.65 per cent over the same period last year. Overall imports in April-December 2020-21* are estimated to be USD 343.27 Billion, exhibiting a negative growth of (-) 25.86 per cent over the same period last year.



***Note:** The latest data for services sector released by RBI is for November 2020. The data for December 2020 is an estimation, which will be revised based on RBI's subsequent release.

I. MERCHANDISE TRADE

EXPORTS (including re-exports)

Exports in December 2020 were USD 27.15 Billion, as compared to USD 27.11 Billion in December 2019, exhibiting a positive growth of 0.14 per cent. In Rupee terms, exports were Rs. 1,99,770.58 Crore in December 2020, as compared to Rs. 1,92,984.47 Crore in December 2019, registering a positive growth of 3.52 per cent.

The commodities/commodity groups which have recorded positive growth during December 2020 vis-à-vis December 2019 are Other cereals (278.23%), Oil meals (196.92%), Iron ore (69.26%), Cereal preparations & miscellaneous processed items (47.14%), Jute mfg. including floor covering (21.93%), Handicrafts excl. handmade carpet (21.78%), Carpet (21.17%), Ceramic products & glassware (19.56%), Drugs & pharmaceuticals (17.47%), Spices (17.3%), Electronic goods (16.51%), Fruits & vegetables (14.88%), Organic & inorganic chemicals (10.79%), Rice (10.76%), Mica, Coal & other ores, minerals including processed minerals (10.76%), Cotton yarn/fabs./made-ups, handloom products etc. (10.35%), Meat, dairy & poultry products (6.8%), Gems & jewellery (6.75%), Tea (4.51%) and Engineering goods (0.3%).

The commodities/commodity groups which have recorded negative growth during December 2020 vis-à-vis December 2019 are Petroleum products (-35.35%), Oil seeds (-31.62%), Leather & leather products (-17.73%), Coffee (-16.38%), RMG of all textiles (-15.05%), Man-made yarn/fabs./made-ups etc. (-14.56%), Marine products (14.25%), Cashew (-12.04%), Plastic & Linoleum (-7.25%) and Tobacco (-4.91%).

Cumulative value of exports for the period April-December 2020-21 was USD 200.80 Billion (Rs.14,95,705.96 Crore) as against USD 238.27 Billion (Rs.16,77,370.97 Crore) during the period April-December 2019-20, registering a negative growth of (-) 15.73 per cent in Dollar terms (negative growth of (-) 10.83 per cent in Rupee terms).

Non-petroleum and Non-Gems and Jewellery exports in December 2020 were USD 22.22 Billion, as compared to USD 21.06 Billion in December 2019, registering a positive growth of 5.50 per cent. Non-petroleum and Non-Gems and Jewellery exports in April-December 2020-21 were USD 166.33 Billion, as compared to USD 178.15 Billion for the corresponding period in 2019-20, which is a decrease of (-) 6.63 per cent.

IMPORTS

Imports in December 2020 were USD 42.59 Billion (Rs.3,13,407.53 Crore), which is an increase of 7.56 per cent in Dollar terms and 11.18 per cent in Rupee terms over imports of USD 39.59 Billion (Rs 2,81,880.86 Crore) in December 2019. Cumulative value of imports for the period April-December 2020-21 was USD 258.27 Billion (Rs.19,22,790.49 Crore), as against USD 364.18 Billion (Rs.25,62,539.91 Crore) during the period April-December 2019-20, registering a negative growth of (-) 29.08 per cent in Dollar terms and a negative growth of (-) 24.97 per cent in Rupee terms.

Major commodity groups of import showing negative growth in December 2020 over the corresponding month of last year are:



CRUDE OIL AND NON-OIL IMPORTS:

Oil imports in December 2020 were USD 9.58 Billion (Rs. 70,516.27 Crore), which was 10.61 per cent lower in Dollar terms (7.59 per cent lower in Rupee terms), compared to USD 10.72 Billion (Rs. 76,310.52 Crore) in December 2019. Oil imports in April-December 2020-21 were USD 53.69 Billion (Rs. 3,99,976.85 Crore) which was 44.49 per cent lower in Dollar terms (41.23 per cent lower in Rupee terms) compared to USD 96.71 Billion (Rs. 6,80,620.86 Crore), over the same period last year.

In this connection it is mentioned that the global Brent price (\$/bbl) has decreased by 24.27% in December 2020 vis-à-vis December 2019 as per data available from World Bank.

Non-oil imports in December 2020 were estimated at USD 33.00 Billion (Rs. 2,42,891.26 Crore) which was 14.30 per cent higher in Dollar terms (18.15 per cent higher in Rupee terms), compared to USD 28.88 Billion (Rs. 2,05,570.34 Crore) in December 2019. Non-oil imports in April-December 2020-21 were USD 204.58 Billion (Rs. 15,22,813.64 Crore) which was 23.51 per cent lower in Dollar terms (19.08 per cent lower in Rupee terms), compared to USD 267.47 Billion (Rs. 18,81,919.04 Crore) in April-December 2019-20.

Non-Oil and Non-Gold imports were USD 28.52 Billion in December 2020, recording a positive growth of 7.99 per cent, as compared to Non-Oil and Non-Gold imports of USD 26.41 Billion in December 2019. Non-Oil and Non-Gold imports were USD 187.80 Billion in April-December

2020-21, recording a negative growth of (-) 23.16 per cent, as compared to Non-Oil and Non-Gold imports of USD 244.42 Billion in April-December 2019-20.

II. TRADE IN SERVICES

EXPORTS (Receipts)

As per the latest press release by RBI dated 15 January 2021, exports in November 2020 were USD 17.08 Billion (Rs. 1,26,767.42 Crore) registering a negative growth of (-) 5.09 per cent in Dollar terms, vis-à-vis November 2019. The estimated value of services export for December 2020* is USD 17.31 Billion.

IMPORTS (Payments)

As per the latest press release by RBI dated 15 January 2021, imports in November 2020 were USD 10.12 Billion (Rs. 75,110.44 Crore) registering a negative growth of (-) 11.79 per cent in Dollar terms, vis-à-vis November 2019. The estimated value of services import for December 2020* is USD 10.32 Billion.

III. TRADE BALANCE

MERCHANDISE

The trade deficit for December 2020 was estimated at USD 15.44 Billion as against the deficit of USD 12.49 Billion in December 2019, which is an increase of 23.66 per cent.

SERVICES

As per RBI's Press Release dated 15 January 2021, the trade balance in Services (i.e. Net Services export) for November 2020 is USD 6.96 Billion. The estimated trade balance in December 2020* is USD 6.99 Billion.



OVERALL TRADE BALANCE

Taking merchandise and services together, overall trade surplus for April-December 2020-21* is estimated at USD 5.22 Billion as compared to the deficit of USD 64.09 Billion in April-December 2019-20.

* **Note:** The latest data for services sector released by RBI is for November 2020. The data for December 2020 is an estimation, which will be revised based on RBI's subsequent release.

MERCHANDISE TRADE

EXPORTS & IMPORTS : (US \$ Billion)		
(PROVISIONAL)		
	DECEMBER	APRIL - DECEMBER
EXPORTS (including re-exports)		
2019-20	27.11	238.27
2020-21	27.15	200.80
%Growth 2020-21/ 2019-20	0.14	-15.73
IMPORTS		
2019-20	39.59	364.18
2020-21	42.59	258.27
%Growth 2020-21/ 2019-20	7.56	-29.08
TRADE BALANCE		
2019-20	-12.49	-125.91
2020-21	-15.44	-57.47

EXPORTS & IMPORTS: (Rs. Crore)		
(PROVISIONAL)		
	DECEMBER	APRIL - DECEMBER
EXPORTS (including re-exports)		
2019-20	1,92,984.47	16,77,370.97
2020-21	1,99,770.58	14,95,705.96
%Growth 2020-21/ 2019-20	3.52	-10.83
IMPORTS		
2019-20	2,81,880.86	25,62,539.91
2020-21	3,13,407.53	19,22,790.49
%Growth 2020-21/ 2019-20	11.18	-24.97
TRADE BALANCE		
2019-20	-88,896.39	-8,85,168.94
2020-21	-1,13,636.95	-4,27,084.53

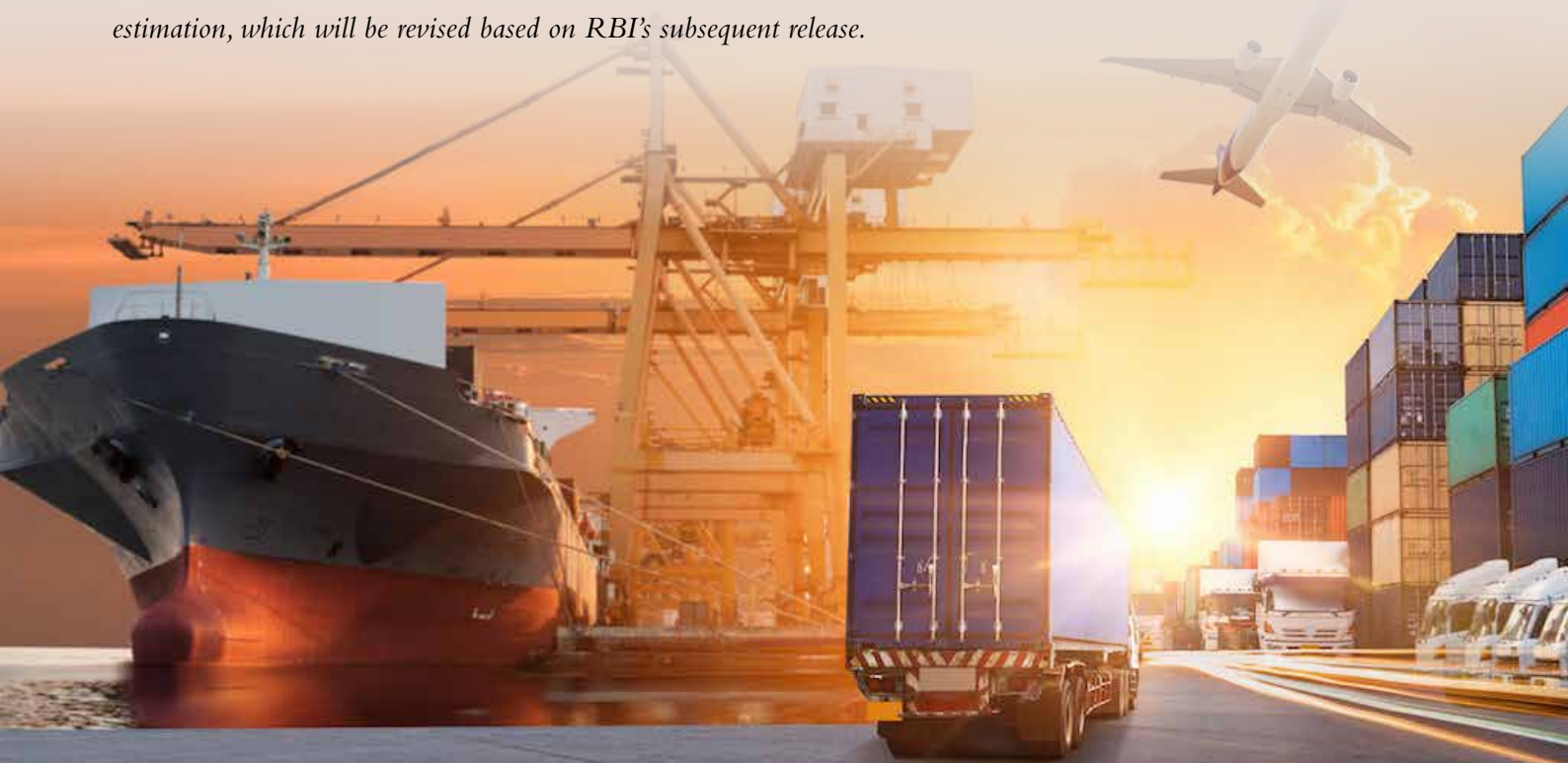
SERVICES TRADE

EXPORTS & IMPORTS (SERVICES) : (US \$ Billion)		
(PROVISIONAL)	November 2020	April-November 2020-21
EXPORTS (Receipts)	17.08	130.37
IMPORTS (Payments)	10.12	74.68
TRADE BALANCE	6.96	55.69

EXPORTS & IMPORTS (SERVICES): (Rs. Crore)		
(PROVISIONAL)	November 2020	April-November 2020-21
EXPORTS (Receipts)	1,26,767.42	9,74,925.64
IMPORTS (Payments)	75,110.44	5,58,383.77
TRADE BALANCE	51,656.98	4,16,541.88

Source: RBI Press Release dated 15th January 2021

***Note:** The latest data for services sector released by RBI is for November 2020. The data for December 2020 is an estimation, which will be revised based on RBI's subsequent release.



GST

VAT

CST

RECENT JUDGEMENTS IN VAT CST GST



Shri V.V. Sampathkumar
Chairman, Indirect Taxes Sub-Committee, ACC

DEMAND AND RECOVERY: ONLINE SERVICE CHARGES PAID IS TAXABLE? Whether the online booking charges charged by a Cinema Hall Owner besides the cost of ticket, is a part of taxable receipt by the Cinema Owner for the purposes of the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939. Held that Rs.30/~ separately paid for online booking facility, is not sine qua non for having entry in the cinema hall and therefore, falls outside the scope of the term, -payment for admission-, defined in Section 3(7)(c) of the Act. **M/s.AGS Cinemas Pvt. Ltd., Vs CTO, Kelambakkam Assessment circle, W.A.Nos.964 & 965 of 2020 Dt: 14.12.2020**

ENFORCEMENT WING REPORT: The writ petition is delayed and when questioned, learned counsel for the petitioner would refer to an additional typed set filed by him enclosing medical records to evidence that the petitioner has been in need of medical attention since 2017. The petitioner was directed to remit the full amount of disputed tax as a pre - condition to consider any further orders in this regard. Amongst other reasons

of non-providing of certain records, since the petitioner has also complied with the direction of the Court to remit the entire disputed tax, the impugned order is set aside with directions. **M/s.C.RamakrishnaPadayatchi Vs. CTO, Panruti Rural, W.P.No.16108 of 2020 DT: 01.12.2020**

DELAY: The petitioner has challenged the impugned orders earlier in W.P.No.17485, 17490, 17493 & 17497 of 2019 and were disposed by order dated 26.09.2019 relegating the petitioner to statutory appeal. In respect of the aspect of delay involved in proposed filing appeals was followed up by W.P.Nos.30242, 30244, 30247 & 30249 of 2019, with a prayer for a mandamus directing the first appellate authority to admit the appeals without insisting upon the limitation issue. The second round of WPs were disposed on 23.10.2019 granting liberty to the petitioner to re-present the appeals with applications for condonation of delay. It was further ordered that the applications for condonation, if filed within 2 weeks from

date of receipt of a copy of that order, shall be considered by the appellate authority in terms of order dated 26.06.2019 passed in W.P.Nos.17485 of 2019 and batch. The appeals once re-presented, were returned by the respondent on 27.11.2019 holding the same to be barred by limitation and this order has not been challenged. It is in the aforesaid circumstances that the petitioner is again before this Court with the identical prayer as sought for in W.P.Nos.17485 of 2019 and batch, i.e., certiorarified mandamus quashing impugned orders of assessment. The Court held that there is no justification whatsoever to entertain these writ petitions and dismissed in limine. **M/s.M.G.S.Agro Bio Fuels, Vs AC (ST), Tiruvannamalai II Assessment Circle, W.P. Nos.17357, 17371, 17363 and 17366 of 2020 DT: 10.12.2020**

REPLY NOT CONSIDERED: The response of the petitioner dated 06.10.2020 forming part of the record of the Assessing Officer but has inadvertently not been considered in passing the impugned order. Hence the impugned order is set aside and the matter remitted to the file of the Assessing Officer. **Tvl.Lakshmi Rolling and Strips Pvt. Ltd., Vs AC (ST), Hosur South Assessment Circle, W.P. No.17785 of 2020 DT: 11.12.2020**

C FORM: Petitioners seek a Mandamus directing the respondents, the officers of the CT Department, to issue C Forms for purchase of High-Speed Diesel. Petitioners had filed applications seeking amendment of the Registration Certificate and the undertaking of the Revenue to the effect that the applications will be disposed after hearing the petitioners was recorded. The applications filed by

the petitioners their requests have been accepted and the Registration Certificate amended as sought. As a consequence, the petitioners are entitled to download C Forms as and when required. **Sri Vinayaga Blue Metals Vs AC(CT) Palladam Assessment Circle, W.P.Nos.12045 etc DT: 15.12.2020**

PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL JUSTICE: What is clear and admitted is that this aspect of bout inspection at the place of business of the petitioners, is figured for the first time only at the stage of assessment and for this reason the impugned order of assessment is set aside insofar as there is a violation of principles of natural justice. **Vadakken Gold Exports (P) Ltd. Vs. AC, Velandipalayam Circle, Coimbatore. No.25435 of 2019 DT: 16.12.2020**

LIMITATION: Notices initiating proceedings for revision issued prior to the period of limitation prescribed in law in valid and sufficient and not the passing of the revision order within the said period of limitation. **M/s. Kurlon Enterprises Limited, Vs. STO, Thiruvallikeni Assessment Circle, W.P. Nos.2793, 2797, 2798 and 2800 of 2020 DT: 02.11.2020**

PERSONAL HEARING: The petitioner challenges orders specifically on the ground of violation of principles of natural justice, since no personal hearing has been granted as prayed for in objection dated 05.08.2019. This factual position is not disputed by the learned counsel for the Revenue Hence, the orders of assessment dated 14.11.2019 are set aside. **M/s.Alkraft Thermo Technologies Private Limited, Vs AC (ST), Ambattur Industrial Estate Assessment Circle, W.P. Nos.530, 533 and 535 of 2020 DT: 05.11.2020**

WOMEN IN INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT



Dr V.L.Indira Dutt
President, ACC

Writing a New Story

For me, the story of women in the industry began with my foray into the KCP Group in 1996 when I involved myself in the management and the day-to-day operations of the different companies of the group, including cement and sugar production. Around that time women leaders in industrial management, especially in manufacturing industries, were a rarity.

My experience heading manufacturing companies in the KCP Group has enabled me to comprehend the truth that essentially there is no difference between men and women leaders of industry. Through industriousness, hard work, team spirit and by embracing advanced technologies and best practices, I strongly believe, men or women, we can touch many lives across the nation and the world, taking an enriched and empowered team along with us to nurture and realise our organizational goals. Innovation, adaptability to change and dynamism are the essential ingredients of success

in a world unified by technology and exchange of intellectual and human resources. Creating an ambience of equality and empowerment will help our teams flourish and facilitate our journey towards attainment of industry goals.

I strongly believe empowerment of women will lead to their emancipation and liberation from centuries of societal and familial circumscriptions. It is this belief that impelled a few of us back then, who were women industry managers, to strive to steer the lives of many women into the bright light of empowerment and achievement through our organizational and social endeavours. Pioneering women industry leaders in our nation focussed on capacity building of other women and their organizations and resorted to holding their hands to liberate them from constraining circumstances and helped them embrace independence in all respects. And herein lies the continuing success story of women business leaders in the Indian industry.

Yesterday

I begin the story of women in the Indian industry quoting Kiran Mazumdar Shaw, Chairperson and MD of Biocon Limited, from the book, 'The Voyage to Excellence' (2005) by Nischinta Amarnath and Debashish Ghosh, "Being the perfect boss has nothing to do with being a man or woman. You have to be very fair and just. People shouldn't perceive you as a bigoted, self-opinionated soul who favours certain kinds and classes of people. That's very important. What's more, you have to be approachable and communicate clearly to your folks. Perhaps, the only difference I discern between a man and a woman is the historical belief that men belong to the more powerful sex. Women are substantially more aware of the sensitivities of people than men are."

In the past, women industry managers have overcome innumerable social and economic barriers to achieve success in their businesses. Women entrepreneurs and businesswomen in independent India have driven change within and outside the business, refusing to back down from every challenge thrown at them and have emerged successful, shouldering multiple responsibilities of their companies and their homes with sheer courage and dauntlessness. And this just about sums up the inspiring and yesterday's saga of pioneering women business leaders of India.

In the corporate world, men are typically viewed as better fit for certain jobs over women. It is imperative for women to overcome this bias by changing their own mentality as well as the mind-set of those in the industry and the society at large. Gender bias in the workplace is targeted towards women all the time. Women leaders come under constant scrutiny. Assertive, action-oriented and ambitious women are perceived as dominating or overbearing. Women are also less successful when

it comes to salary negotiation and are reluctant to ask for salary hikes and often underestimate their worth. This mind-set needs to change. At the end of the day, regardless of gender, the focus of all industry leaders has always been on performing well.

Sailaja Kiron's story of how she carved a niche for herself in the financial industry, traditionally a man's domain is interesting. Circumstances led Sailaja Kiron, now Managing Director of Margadarsi Chit Fund Company, to step into the financial arena following her marriage and her new family's involvement in this sector. Equipping herself with an MBA degree and drawing upon her experience from working in her father's hatcheries business, she established herself as a woman leader. With regard to people reposing trust in a woman as far as money is concerned, Sailaja says that gender does not make a difference as long as there is promptness and the commitment in payment, which make people believe in the organization.

Today

With an increasing number of well-known international organizations appointing female CEOs, the trend towards women in leadership positions in the industry seems to be on the rise. In fact, there are more women running Fortune 500 businesses today than in the past. However, even today the percentage of women leading companies is well below double digit in any country. Gender stereotyping, gender pay gap, including male co-founder in entrepreneurship for credibility and innumerable other challenges throw light on the unequal status of women in business.

Women continue to be underrepresented in key fields across the world. Despite the fact that many industries are displaying trends of a growing female workforce, some sectors like finance, science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) are still

male-dominated. Given that STEM occupations are slated to be the fastest growing and the best paid, women need to be empowered to gain the skills and take advantage of the opportunities in these fields.

In the book, *The Voyage to Excellence*, Indian corporate lawyer Zia Mody, offers her solution to prevailing gender inequalities, “We can achieve gender equality if we don’t talk about the superiority or inferiority of women. Every woman has some issues. The degree of societal acceptance of these issues will tell us a lot about the state of affairs. While female lawyers were viewed sceptically in the past, they are welcomed with open arms today. If a woman is to become a level player, she has to work extremely hard if not harder than the men folk. She invariably has to make a lot of sacrifices on the personal front.” Unfortunately, even after fifteen years since she said this, we are still in a situation where women have to work harder, make sacrifices and have to fight to survive and succeed despite an industrial climate that offers very little in terms of basic infrastructure, flexible time options and requisite support for women.

What is needed today is a diverse workforce. A diverse workforce has been shown to foster creativity and innovation; which stems from the fact that collaborating with people who think differently can impel creativity and innovation. Moreover, women industry leaders and managers excel at soft skills, the most desirable professional attribute that add value to the success of any organization. Also considering that women account for a huge share of consumer purchases, women managers are best placed to tap into the female psyche and bring valuable consumer insight to the table. Organizations that take advantage of the insight of both men and women can make products and services more marketable and their business more profitable.

‘Women in Business and Management’ a report from the Bureau of Employers’ Activities of the International Labour Organization (ILO) says that businesses with genuine gender diversity, especially at senior level, perform better and witness significant profit increases. Surveying 13K enterprises in 70 countries, the report put out that more than half the respondents agreed that gender diversity initiatives improved business outcomes. Apart from 5- 20 per cent increase in profit, enterprises saw improvement in creativity, innovation and openness as well as enhancement of their reputation. The report also found that an increase in female employment is positively associated with GDP growth. The finding is based on an analysis of data from 186 countries for the period 1991-2017.

Research and experience clearly point to the enrichment of the dynamics of business with gender diversity, which is phenomenally beneficial to business. And this underlines a strong case for augmenting the participation of women in Industry management, especially during this era of skill shortages where women add great value to businesses. As Deborah France-Massin, Director of the ILO Bureau for Employers’ Activities says, “Companies should look at gender balance as a bottom line issue, not just a human resource issue.”

The Future

Many progressive organizations are making gender equality a part of their policy. New era organizations are making diversity, inclusiveness and equality important aspects of their business strategy. We are also living at a time when India has thrown open the gates of entrepreneurship offering ‘ease of business’ as a means of attracting the best of entrepreneurial talent. Also, the country’s approach toward industry by emphasising on ‘make in India’ as well as offering a favourable ambience

for FDI,bring forth immense opportunities for entrepreneurship. Aided by technology and explosion of needs for newer products and servicesand the Indian government's attempt to upgradigital infrastructure, entrepreneurship is the way to go for women with the ambition and passion for unconventional businesses. Women entrepreneurs cannot only gain financial independence, but can also empower other women by collaborating with them or hiring them. Additionally, aspiring businesswomen can upgrade their knowledge and skills by taking up a business degree, which many universities across the country are offering.

Women have come a long way up the manufacturing ladder. When I joined the cement industry I belonged to a small bandwagon of women leaders in manufacturing industries. Today women are taking on the mantle of several conventional and unconventional industries. Women are no longer a rarity in the automotive and ancillaries manufacturing industry. More women are gravitating toward engineering. Women are adding value to mechanics through innovation, integration and astute decision making.

The future looks bright with women industry managers at the helm of the most happening industries that would bring about a huge industrial transformation in our nation. During this time of pandemic, when the whole world is looking for a panacea and a reprieve from the impact of COVID-19, there is an organization, headed by a woman that is stepping in to provide vaccine for millions!

Managing Director of Biological E. Limited (BE), a Hyderabad-based pharmaceuticals and biologics company, Mahima Datla has announced that they are expanding capacity for COVID-19 vaccine.

Recently BE has acquired Akron India, a subsidiary of U.S. firm Akron Inc., and also entered into an agreement with Johnson & Johnson firm Janssen Pharmaceutica, whose COVID-19 vaccine candidate (Ad26.COV2.S) is in the process of clinical trials.

Mahima Datla has been with BE for the past 17 years, serving in various capacities across a diverse range of functions. She has been involved in project management, building quality systems and driving operations at the company. She engages with the Government of India and GAVI on public policy. Under her leadership, Biological E has scaled great heights witnessing growth, receiving the successful WHO pre-qualification and launch of the Pentavalent and JE vaccines proving that a woman heading a health organization can be as successful, if not more, than a man at the top.

As Nischinta, author of *The Voyage to Excellence* says, "The traits required for success are not gender-sensitive. As against their foreign counterparts, Indian women pride on certain intrinsic strengths. However, they are bound by certain limitations of social infrastructures, which they would have to overcome." The wait is over. The makeover of infrastructure has begun and it is expected in the near future that these limitations would be issues of the past.

The future of the Indian industry is poised for a mega transformation with men, women and other genders at the helm of affairs of the industry. Our efforts in this direction will inspire all to ward off social barriers that can impose hurdles in the path of industrial development. It will also pave a new way that will foster unity in diversity of leadership traits of industry leaders belonging to different genders.

(The views expressed are solely of the author)

KEY POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED WHILE SUBMITTING THE APPLICATION FORM - LMPC



Shri. R R Padmanabhan

Chairman, Foreign Trade and Skill Development Sub-Committees of the Chamber.

1. The applicant having place of business in Delhi area can only Apply!
2. Online Fees for Manufacturer ₹500/-, Repairer ₹100/-, Dealer ₹100/-, Importers ₹500/-, Packers ₹500/-
3. All document should be self-attested and uploaded in pdf file. The size of the pdf file should not be more than 2 MB
4. If your file is more than 2 MB please reduce pdf file size
5. Passport size photograph should be uploaded in .jpg format only
6. If Date of commencement of pre-packing/import is more than 90 days ago which is a violation of 27/32. You have to deposit late fee of ₹5000/- (per Director + one company)
2. Residential Address proof of the proprietors/directors/partners like voter ID card, passport etc
3. GST/Sales Tax registration
4. Packing material / Slip /Sticker/ Label which is being pasted on the packages
5. Memorandum of Association of the Company, Partnership deed in respect of Partnership firms
6. Import-Export Code
7. Passport size photograph (all Directors/all Partners/Proprietor)

The Form Fields in General:

Mandatory Documents to be uploaded

1. Licence for trade / manufacture / Factory / Lal Dora certificate from MCD/NDMC/DDA etc. In case the MCD licence is not available with the applicant, an undertaking in the form of affidavit is to be submitted that the business premises is not located in non-conforming area and / or is not likely to be sealed by the MCD or relocated
1. Name of the applicant (Firm/Company)
2. Complete address (including district) with PIN Code
3. Warehouse Address with PIN Code
4. Details of the packaged commodities being imported / to be imported
5. Date of commencement of pre-packing/import
6. Name & complete address of the registered office of the firm / partnership firm / company
7. Maximum retail price (inclusive of GST) INR
8. Date of manufacturing / packing / import

9. Date of expiry in case of food items
10. Net contents in terms of weights/volume/length
11. Generic name of the commodity
12. Quantities in which packing is made i.e below 5g, 5g, 10g, 20g, etc (Please specify if any)
13. Whether the packing is made in standard quantities as specified in Rule 5 of Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities Rules, 2011)
14. Whether the package is a combination package or group package or multi-piece package. Please specify
15. Whether the package is a retail package or whole sale package
16. Whether the package contains perishable commodity or food items
17. Whether the packed items will also be exported out of country
18. Whether the items are being packed for specific industry only as raw material. If yes specify
19. Whether the package contains fast food items
20. Whether the package contains any schedule / non-scheduled formulations covered under the Drugs (price control) order or any agricultural farm produces of 50 kg and above
21. Whether the shop / factory / warehouse is located in area declared as residential / non-conforming?
22. Whether the shop/factory is located in commercial area ?if Yes, attach proof
23. Whether the shop / factory /premises is owned/ rented
24. Have your premises been last inspected by the inspector of W&M Department?
25. Whether your firm has been challaned during the last three years for any violation of Weights & Measures laws. If Yes date of challan etc.?
26. Offences for which challaned and whether it is compounded or not
27. Mobile No
28. E-mail Id
29. Documents to be produced at the time of inspection:

Sl.No	Document Name if file more than 2MB please reduce PDF file size
1.	Licence for trade / manufacture / Factory / Lal Dora certificate from MCD/NDMC/DDA etc. In case the MCD licence is not available with the applicant, an undertaking in the form of affidavit is to be submitted that the business premises is not located in non-conforming area and / or is not likely to be sealed by the MCD or relocated
2.	Residential Address proof of the proprietors/directors/partners like voter ID card, passport etc
3.	GST/Sales Tax registration
4.	Packing material / Slip /Sticker/ Label which is being pasted on the packages
5.	Memorandum of Association of the Company, Partnership deed in respect of Partnership firms
6.	Import-Export Code
7.	Upload Photo (all directors/partners) Combine Multiple JPG files into one JPG file

30. Web source:

<https://sjexim.services/2020/08/02/easy-way-of-obtaining-the-lmpc-registration-in-india/>

(The views expressed are solely of the author)

CONSUMER PROTECTION (ECOMMERCE) RULES, 2020



Mrs. Rama Venugopal
*Chairman of Start up Business, Entrepreneurship
and Co Chairman of Quality Systems &
Productivity Sub-committees of the Chamber.*

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution has notified Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020 in July 2020. The E-Commerce Rules provide a framework to regulate the marketing, sale and purchase of goods and services online. Since more and more businesses are going online, its imperative to have better clarity to the way of doing business at the market place – be it offline or online business.

Online format of doing business differs from offline format is what market forces quote and this is what ecommerce players claim. However their consumers remain the same, their behaviour remains the same, their expectations or experiences don't undergo a drastic change just because the model changes.

There are complaints, grievances, protests at the market place on ecommerce players by consumers and these are increasing on daily basis. Businesses may go Online but are Consumers ready to take that deep dive into going online for everything. Do they understand or have enough digital skills to migrate to online buying spree! They are able to pick up the distinct differences between Fair and Unfair Trade Practices very fast during their (faceless) online buying experiences .

To protect the consumers from unfair trade practices and to address their concerns, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution has notified the Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020 with the objective to regulate the E-commerce sector in India and

protect consumers from unfair trade practices on such platforms.

Brief overview of the Rules is listed below :

Key Definitions

“e-commerce” means buying and selling of goods and services including digital products over digital & electronic network.

“e-commerce entity” means any company which owns, operates or manages digital or electronic facility or platform for electronic commerce, but does not include a seller offering his goods or services for sale on a marketplace e-commerce entity;

“Platform” means an online interface in the form of any software including a website or a part thereof and applications including mobile applications;

“Seller” means the product seller as defined in clause (37) of section 2 of the Act and shall include any service provider;

“User” means any person who accesses or avails any computer resource of an e-commerce entity.

Applicability of Rules :

These rules apply to:

- (a) all goods and services bought or sold over digital or electronic network including digital products;
- (b) all models of e-commerce, including marketplace and inventory models of e-commerce;
- (c) all e-commerce retail, including multi-channel single brand retailers and single brand retailers in single or multiple formats; and

(d) all forms of unfair trade practices across all models of e-commerce:

Types of ecommerce entities :

“Inventory e-commerce entity” means an e-commerce entity which owns the inventory of goods or services and sells such goods or services directly to the consumers and shall include single brand retailers and multi-channel single brand retailers;

“Marketplace e-commerce entity” means an e-commerce entity which provides an information technology platform on a digital or electronic network to facilitate transactions between buyers and sellers;

Key duties of ecommerce entities :

Registered as an entity as per the norms prescribed

Appoint a nodal person of contact or an alternate senior designated functionary who is resident in India, to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder

Not to adopt any unfair trade practice, whether in the course of business on its platform or otherwise.

Shall establish an adequate grievance redressal mechanism having regard to the number of grievances ordinarily received by such entity

No e-commerce entity shall manipulate the price of the goods or services offered on its platform in such a manner as to gain unreasonable profit

Duties / liabilities of sellers on marketplace & inventory e-commerce entities:

No seller offering goods or services through a marketplace e-commerce entity shall adopt any unfair trade practice whether in the course of the offer on the e-commerce entity’s platform or otherwise.

No such seller shall falsely represent itself as a consumer and post reviews about goods or services or misrepresent the quality or the features of any goods or services.

No seller offering goods or services through a marketplace e-commerce entity shall refuse to take back goods, or withdraw or discontinue services purchased or agreed to be purchased, or refuse to refund consideration, if paid, if such goods or

services are defective, deficient or spurious, or if the goods or services are not of the characteristics or features as advertised or as agreed to, or if such goods or services are delivered late from the stated delivery schedule

Every inventory e-commerce entity shall ensure that the advertisements for marketing of goods or services are consistent with the actual characteristics, access and usage conditions of such goods or services;

Any inventory e-commerce entity which explicitly or implicitly vouches for the authenticity of the goods or services sold by it, or guarantees that such goods or services are authentic, shall bear appropriate liability in any action related to the authenticity of such good or service.

Contravention of Rules :

The provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 (35 of 2019) shall apply for any violation of the provisions of these rules.

Conclusion :

Regulators step in when there is a derailment by businesses at market place or when consumers complaints increase. Consumers may choose online or offline buying formats depending upon their convenience and comfort. Online business is a tech enabled buying platform for users to enhance their buying experiences but trade practices at market place can’t undergo a drastic change because of this. Unfortunately this is what is happening at the market place and consumers are witnessing trade wars and unfair trade practices as well. In the name of fast tracking, people and process related protocols are given a miss which has ultimately reflected in service quality ! Hence the Regulators stepped in, CPA is amended, Consumer Protection Rules and Regulations are introduced to protect Consumers interest.

Information Sources :

FDI Policy Circular – Oct 2020 released by DPIIT
Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020 announced by Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs)



Wellness and Wholesome Living

(Part 1 of 2)

Article by **Mr. S. Prakash**

Are we punishing ourselves by over-exerting to meet material goals Do we understand what a comprehensive approach to Wellness means Are there strategies which can help us practice true 'Wholesome living'? This riveting article by S. Prakash pivots around the famous story of 'Farmer and Golden Goose' to elaborate on the what/why of focusing on physical/mental/spiritual wellness in our quest for wholesome living. Transformative practices should be introduced, which help avoid burnout and help us 'fly in life well' with material & spiritual wings.

A recommended-read for anyone looking to bring transformative changes into their life – so they can be effective at home/work and society at large!



Wholesome Living

health, wellness, vitality, life

As children we all grew up hearing archetype folktales and one amongst them is Aesop's fable - "Farmer and the Golden Goose" that appears in every culture in some form or another and is always greeted with delight. We all know that the short-sighted farmer in greed of money, impulsively killed the goose to get all the golden eggs at once only to realize that consequently, he would get no more eggs. **"Kill not the goose that lays golden eggs"** - an English proverb that imbues a wonderful message to Humans of not being short-sighted, not overdo anything or act in greed.

What is the learning? How does this story relate to Humans?

We all continue to strive hard to be wealthy and hope to be happy with the fanciest house and the most luxurious car in tow and so on. Yet, we are eluded by happiness and are anxious and dissatisfied culminating into stress, depression and innumerable issues. So, what are our pragmatic needs in reality, can they be met? And how do we achieve balance in life? Is it true that inner peace is more valuable than all the riches in the world and if so how to attain it?

Farmer-Goose-Eggs metaphor : Relevance in Corporate world!

There are three elements in this story to be related - One is the farmer, second is the goose and third the golden egg. Here the golden egg implies all the productivity and efficiency you ought to get into your work relentlessly. And for this in an organization, HR is constantly striving to do - bring out the best out of the employees. Each one is caught in the vicious world of achieving targets. If you don't perform well, very simple; no bonuses, no incentives and no promotions. And where does this egg come from? Yes, from the goose. Inevitably that means employees are the goose who lay eggs. Sounds interesting as the employee symbolizes the goose and the egg both. Actually, there is a barter, a fair deal as you must say; employees are giving them the eggs and the organization needs

it. Now, there is happiness lurking on both sides and progress is evident.

Farmer-Goose-Eggs metaphor : Relevance in our lives

Now, in the actual story, farmer is the one who takes care of the goose. In our life who is the farmer? Ironically, we ourselves are the farmer too. So, the scenario goes like this - Employee is the farmer, is the goose, and represents golden eggs too. Coming back to the story what mistake do you think the farmer committed? Obviously, he has not taken care and not fed the goose properly. Was the goose insured as our organizations do for us? Is it enough, though? Better still, if you were a scientist, you could have gone for the dolly experiment (cloning) so that you could have had more geese in your hands and more eggs at the end of the day. In real life too, there is a greedy devil in each one of us. We all want to be successful in every facet of life be it workplace or personal life. There is an ever-increasing expectation from others and us too, to excel and achieve more. We want appraisals, promotions and benefits and go overboard to claim them. Tirelessly we engage ourselves working overtime resulting in burn out to amass money at the cost of our health and relationships. We are inadvertently depriving ourselves certain deeper aspects of life by being continually in the vicious cycle of work - earn - spend. Just a thought: Life would have been pretty easy if I had held a government job where every three years, irrespective of my performance, there is a promotion and after retirement there is a pension for the rest of my life. But of course, this is not challenging nor stimulating. The farmer due to his non-satiating greed, killed the Golden goose. Likewise, we also want more and more money for pursuing fleeting goals, targets, ambitions and power but at what cost? **Takeaway - You're killing yourself for a job that would replace you within a week if you dropped dead. Take care of yourself.**

Can one adopt this mindset – I see money as a responsibility to improve Lives! As one continues to value wealth, we also need to invest time, money and energy into our **Physical self and Mental self, two key elements for personal wellness and wholesome living.** There is a much deeper truth - We can use money to grow our business, reward and develop employees and also give back to society.

Physical self: How and Why to stay fit?

There is a famous saying – Without the wall you cannot paint, or a healthy body holds a healthy mind. Staying fit is essential. The working group spends most of their waking hours at workplaces and has been adopting sedentary lifestyles. Stress and unhealthy diets lead to unhealthy behavior. To live longer you have to ensure that you exercise regularly and eat healthy food. So, watch your plate. Healthy food is more of an oxymoron. Isn't it? Generally, the food that is tasty is not healthy. And the food which is good for us is not tasty. So, what do we eat? See, as we grow older, we just wish to be hale and healthy and avoid being in the hospital. **Very deep penetrating statement - Eat your fluids and drink your food.**

I bet no one spends time on physical activity throughout the year. Most of us have irregular patterns of exercise. Let me put it bluntly; I have been doing consulting work for corporates for last 35 years and what I have observed is that moment you are not physically fit then you have to abstain from your responsibilities or may not be hired at all especially at the top level. Because putting all the eggs into one basket and expecting this person to stay with you and finding that most of the days he is unwell or is not able to take up work pressure; think what it means.

Mental self: What constitutes mental self?

If you have read Steven Covey's book -Seven habits of highly effective people, one of the qualities he talks about is sharpening the axe. If you don't sharpen the axe and try to cut a tree, then obviously it will make a lot of noise and the tree won't fall mainly because of the knife; **sharpness of the cutting edge has been lost. Sharpen your two important mental aspects: Hard skills and Soft skills.**

Hard skills are your technical knowledge. If you are into hardware you should know how to repair the printer or if you are a software person you should know how to code, if you are into accounting then you should know how to use Tally. Technical knowledge you need to keep sharpening. Anyway, organizations keep doing it because workwise you have to be productive.

The second aspect, soft skills or people skill is more critical as we climb up the corporate ladder. This is our ability to get along with people, get things done, ability to motivate, inspire, communicate, have emotional intelligence and understand what is running in their mind or feelings and all this. How many of us go out of the way to sharpen the mental self? Do you read books, particularly nonfiction books? How often do you read? One of the prescriptions for success that I suggest is to read one nonfiction book a month. Just for your information let me share that there are more than 700 to 1000 titles / topics available written in last about 95 years and they are available on the net. Even if you don't like to read then there are more than 12,000 books available as audio files on net which can be heard while riding or driving.

(To be continued)

(The views expressed are solely of the author)

STAMP DUTY



Article by **Mr. CS.U.Siddharth**

Registrars of Companies have to ensure that proper stamp duty is paid on the instruments registered with their office. As of now, physical submission of documents is mandatory where stamp duty is levied in order to ascertain that applicable stamp duty has been paid. In the present scenario, even though the e-form is submitted instantly, the RoC office has to wait for receipt of physical stamp papers to initiate necessary processing. It results in service delivery time getting longer. Hence, in furtherance of e-governance initiatives, provisions regarding stamp duty applicable on filing of e-forms have been amended and stakeholders shall have facility to pay stamp duty in electronic manner also.

Important aspects of Stamp Duty :

Stamp Duty applicable on filing of e-form SPICe (including MOA & AOA), SH-7 and FC-1 shall be electronically paid through MCA 21 system. A person applying for certified true copy is also required to pay stamp duty through MCA21 portal. E-form SPICe is filed for incorporation of companies. E-form SH-7 is filed for alteration in share capital of the company.

In case of Stamp duty applicable on filing of form SPICe (including MoA, AoA), SH-7 and FC-1, this shall be mandatory that amount is paid through MCA21 portal electronically except in case of Sikkim state where the company is having registered office or proposed company would have. With effect from 1st April, 2010, stamp duty shall

have to be paid only through electronic mode for the states which have agreed for e-stamping.

Stamp duty can be paid through MCA21 system with any of the option such as net banking, credit card, debit card, NEFT or offline with banks.

There shall be a separate SRN (Service Request Number) and challan for stamp duty, in addition to SRN and challan for MCA21 services.

Validity of challan for payment of stamp duty shall be the same as that of the challan for MCA21 service fees.

It is not necessary to pay these two challans (challans for stamp duty and MCA21 service fee) simultaneously but these should be paid within the validity period mentioned on the challan if “Pay Later” option is selected. It is suggested to make payment of both of these challans simultaneously as processing of the eForm shall not start unless both of these i.e. the MCA21 Service fees and stamp duty is paid and payment is confirmed.

Refund of stamp duty, if any, will be processed by the government of respective State / UT in accordance with the rules and procedures as per the State / UT Stamp Act.

User has to pay MCA21 service fees first and after successful payment of the same, system will direct the user to the screen containing itemized details of stamp duty. There user can find link for payment of stamp duty and to view receipt for MCA21 services fees.

In case customer does not proceed for payment of stamp duty immediately after payment of MCA21 service fees online, he/she can pay stamp duty later by using 'Pay Stamp Duty fees' facility.

In case any deficiency has been found in the amount of stamp duty paid earlier, the balance amount of stamp duty can be paid using 'Pay Stamp Duty Fees' facility.

The process of payment of stamp duty through MCA21 system is applicable to the filing of e-form SPICe (including MOA & AOA), SH-7 and FC-1 only. Further the same is applicable for service to get the certified copies of documents available on MCA21 system.

If user pays stamp duty through MCA21 system, there is no need to visit the stamping authorities.

In case stamp duty has been paid through physical stamp paper, the same shall be available for inspection in case the scanned image of the same was filed as an attachment to the e-form. And in case electronic mode of payment of stamp duty has been opted, an acknowledgement of stamp duty paid shall be found appended in the beginning of MoA & AoA. In case of other e-forms the stamped impression will be there in the 'For office use' column when the user inspects the e-form.

(The views expressed are solely of the author)

COMMERCIAL SPACE FOR RENT

**ANDHRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
WEST CIT NAGAR, NANDANAM**

**3RD FLOOR, 1360 SQFT
WITH LIFT FACILITY**

044 - 24315277 / 78 / 79

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (BASE 2016=100)

S. No.	State	Centre	Nov 2020
1	AP	Guntur	121.3
2		Nellore	116.0
3		Visakhapatnam	129.8
4	ASM	Biswanath-Chariali	130.9
5		Doom-Dooma Tinsukia	137.8
6		Guwahati	128.8
7		Labac-Silchar	121.1
8		Numaligarh-Golaghat	119.7
9		Sibsagar	121.7
10	BIH	Munger-Jamalpur	120.8
11		Patna	121.8
12	CHD	Chandigarh	123.7
13	CHS	Bhila	112.3
14		Korbe	121.3
15		Rajpur	115.0
16	DNH	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	116.6
17	DLI	Delhi	113.8
18	GOA	Goa	111.9
19	GUJ	Ahmedabad	118.1
20		Bhavnagar	114.0
21		Rajkot	116.1
22		Surat	114.7
23		Vadodara	115.6
24	HRY	Faridabad	119.0
25		Gurugram	121.9
26		Yamunanagar	115.6
27	HP	Himachal Pradesh	122.5
28	J&K	Jammu & Kashmir	122.6
29	JRK	Bokaro	120.0
30		Dhanbad-Jharia	123.7
31		Jamshedpur	132.2
32		Ramgarh	129.4
33	KNT	Belgaum	119.9
34		Bengaluru	115.5*
35		Chikmagalur	111.8
36		Davamagere	122.8
37		Hubli-Dharwad	117.9
38		Mercara-Kodagu	109.9
39		Mysore	113.8
40	KRL	Ernakulam/Alwaye	124.2
41		Idukki	122.8
42		Kollam	118.8
43	MP	Bhopal	115.0
44		Chindwara	117.7
45		Indore	115.8
46		Jabalpur	117.3
47	MHR	Mumbai	114.0
48		Nagpur	118.2

S. No.	State	Centre	Nov 2020
49		Nasik	116.1
50		Pune	115.8
51		Solapur	117.0
52		Thane	113.4
53	MEG	Shillong	126.3
54	ODI	Angul-Talchar	128.3
55		Cuttack	126.6
56		Keonjhar	124.9
57	PUD	Puducherry	122.2
58	PUN	Amritsar	123.8
59		Jalandhar	123.9
60		Ludhiana	121.7
61		Sangrur	117.0
62	RJN	Alwar	118.9
63		Bilwara	116.3
64		Jaipur	114.2
65	TN	Chennai	122.6
66		Coimbatore	119.1
67		Coonoor	122.2
68		Madurai	118.0
69		Salem	118.9
70		Tirunelveli	124.5
71		Virudhu Nagar	121.2
72	TEL	Hyderabad	119.7
73		Mancheriyal	127.7
74		Warangal	120.9
75	TRP	Tripura	122.1
76	UP	Agra	119.4
77		Ghaziabad/G.B.Nagar	121.9
78		Kanpur	120.9
79		Lucknow	124.6
80		Varanasi	124.4
81	UTK	Udham Singh Nagar	127.6
82	WB	Darjeeling	115.6
83		Durgapur	119.9
84		Haldia	115.7
85		Howrah	123.1
86		Jalpaipuri	125.3
87		Kolkata	129.1
88		Raniganji	129.9
ALL INDIA INDEX			119.9

1. The CPI-IW for the month of December, 2020 will be released on 29th January, 2021.
2. E-mail Address : cpiwer@gmail.com
3. Website: <http://www.labourbureaunew.gov.in>

*Rounded up from second decimal place.

Source : LABOUR BUREAU, SHIMLA

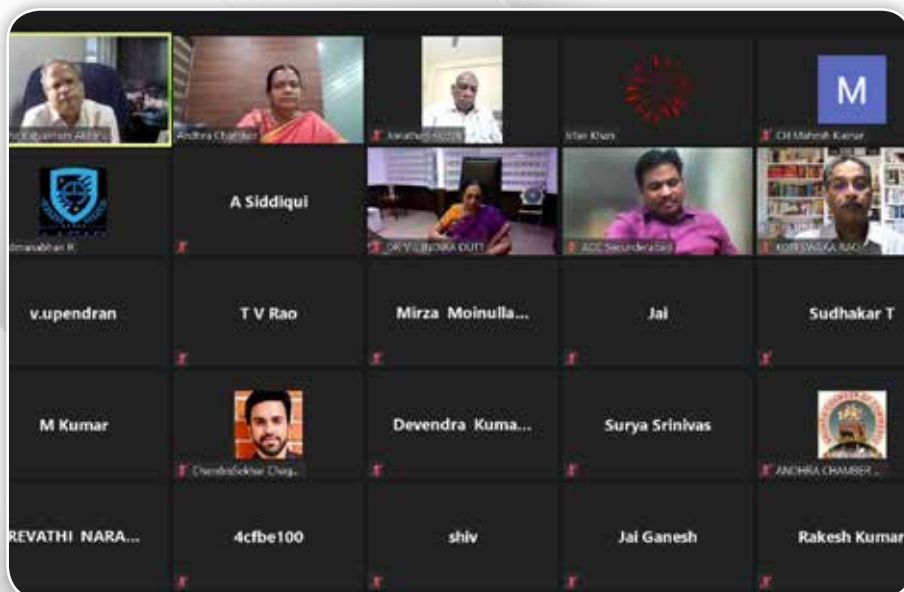
Picture Gallery

Incorporation Of A Proper And Effective Dispute Resolution Clause in Every Business Agreement On the 10th December 2020

5. Risks & Cost

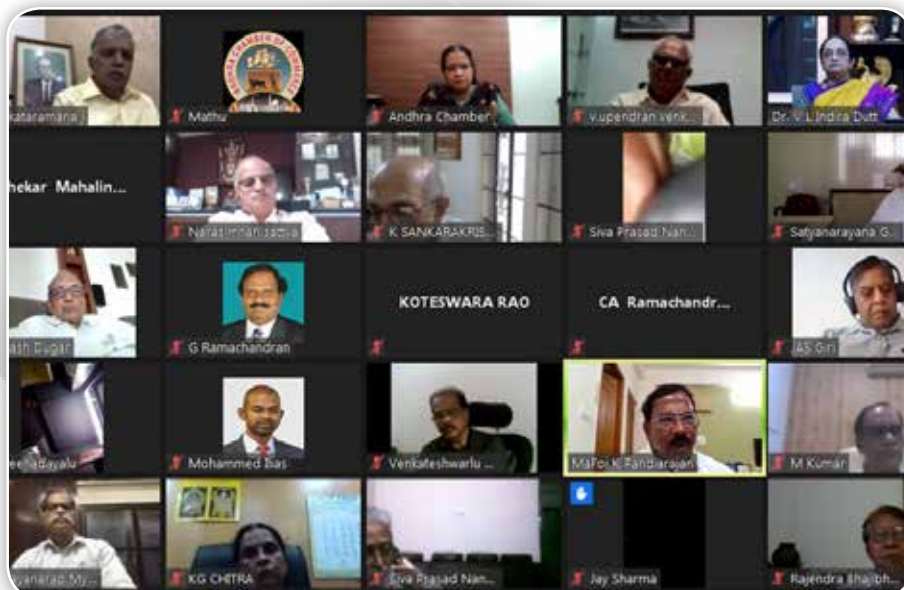


- Contingencies
- Legislative changes
- Warranties
- Unexpected liabilities
- Force Majeure

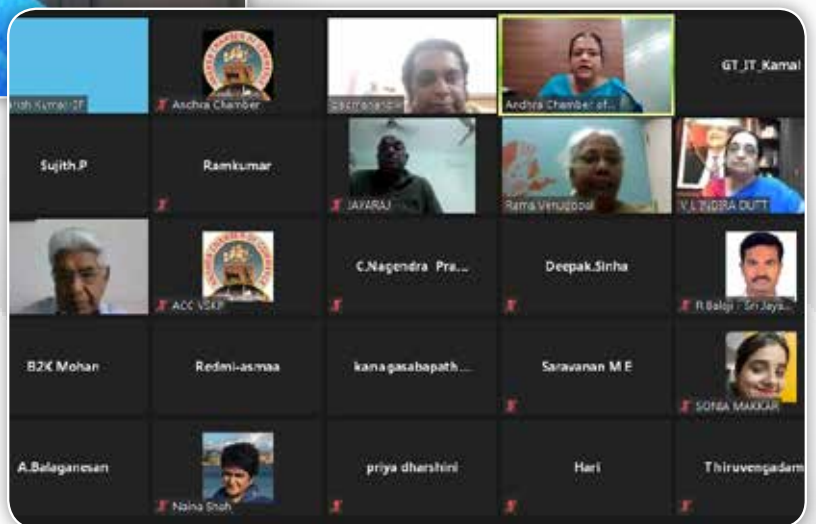
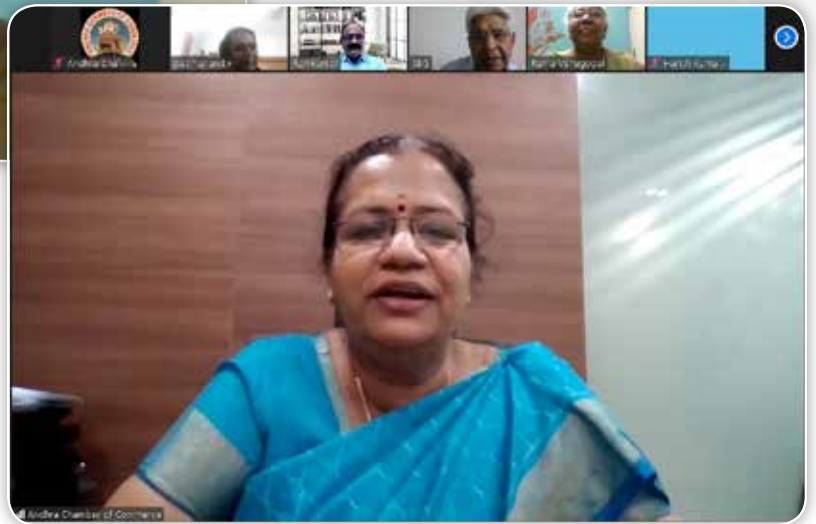


	A Siddiqui			
v.upendran	T V Rao	Mirza Moinulla...	Jai	Sudhakar T
M Kumar		Devendra Kuma...	Surya Srinivas	
REVATHI NARA...	4cfbe100	shiv	Jai Ganesh	Rakesh Kumar

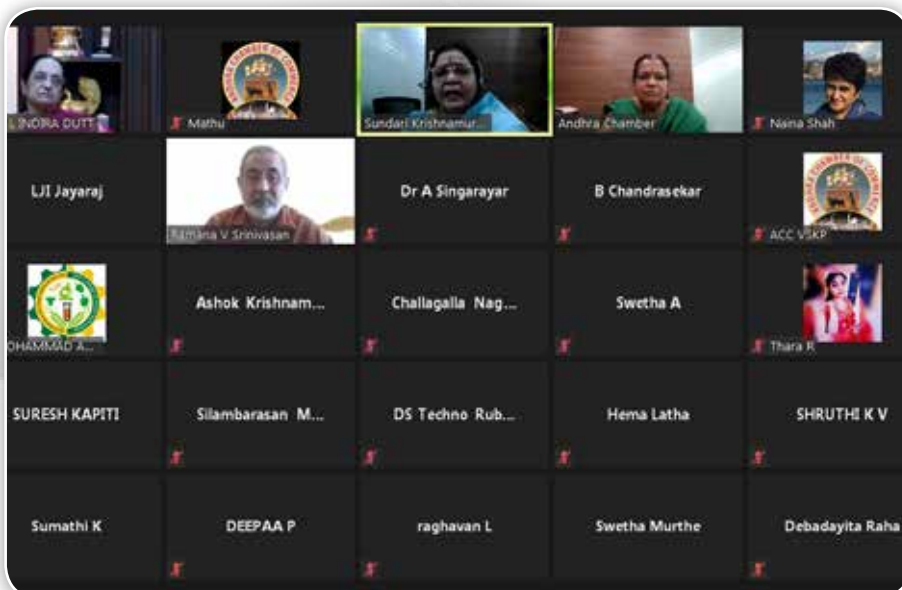
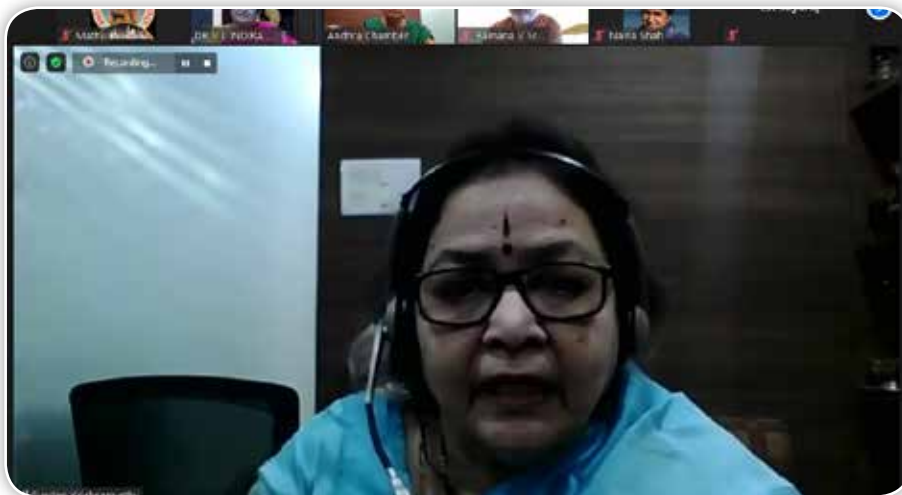
“Economic Impact due to Covid 19” on the 16th December 2020



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Organisational Communication and the challenges faced by today's organisations on the 24th December 2020



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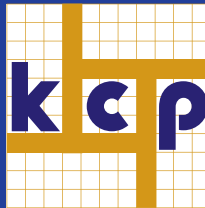
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