



लघु उद्योग भारती

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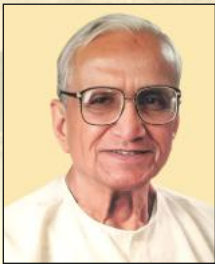
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF LAGHU UDYOG BHARATI

UDYOG TIMES

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Impact of War on Global Economic Progress...

Inside Stories



Indian Thoughts
Dattopant Thengdi
Founder-BMS



Interview
Diya Kumari
Dy. Chief Minister
Rajasthan



Udyam Yatra
Manjula Mishra
Women Entrepreneur
Noida (UP)

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Volume -9 Issue - 5 March 2026

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MSMEs Facing Another Global Shock



Editorial

Dr. Kirti Kumar Jain

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The uncertainty surrounding the US tariffs on our products was not enough, the recent war in the Middle East has come as a bolt from the dark for our MSME community, especially for our exporters. India exports numerous products to the Gulf nations, including agro products. With no consignment going there, these perishable products are incurring heavy losses to our MSME exporters.

No doubt, the government's move to offer insurance support to exporters, along with the new Custom norms for consignments returning to India to help them deal with the ongoing Middle East crisis, comes as a sigh of relief to the export community during these turbulent times. However the losses are unbearably high and may take several exporters to the state of bankruptcy. The closing of the Strait of Hormuz and rising War Premiums were already adding to the woes of exporters who are now struggling against a sudden and sharp escalation in the conflict between the US, Israel, and Iran. We are already seeing the impact on our \$11.8 billion agro-export market, with nearly 4 lakh metric tonnes of Basmati rice currently rotting in transit or at ports.

In response to the ongoing crisis, the government's move to push for an ECGC-backed insurance scheme to absorb 'war-risk' premiums is a positive move to protect MSME liquidity. Also, the extension of export obligations until the end of August this year provides a breathing space for Indian MSMEs who are struggling with manufacturing and shipping delays. However, the question is, 'Are these steps enough?'

As we move forward in the midst of this uncertainty, MSMEs should actively utilize the new customs and insurance frameworks and explore market diversification to reduce over-reliance on volatile corridors. The way forward requires a combined effort and it requires the government to frame policies that shields the interests of the exporters and for exporters to remain agile to pivot through these turbulent times. The war is not ending any soon, so we need to adapt to the situation and in that lies our success.



Driving MSME Growth *through* Industry-Academia Collaboration

Laghu Udyog Bharati continues to strengthen industry-academia partnerships and facilitate technology transfer for MSMEs. March 2026 marked important progress under this vertical.



LUB facilitated a Technology Transfer between BITS Pilani and Conway Water Purifier Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore, of Shri S. Ravi Chandran on 11th March. The transfer includes UVC LED-based water treatment and advanced disinfection systems developed by Dr. Halan Prakash of BITS.



LUB & CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology organized an Industry Interaction Meet on 13th March at Hyderabad, bringing together around 55 members. The session focused on technology transfer, research collaboration, and innovation-driven manufacturing. The delegation was led by Shri Anil Kumar. Scientist from CSIR-IICT presented research across pharmaceuticals, agriculture, catalysis, polymers, environmental technologies, and advanced materials. Encouragingly, several LUB members have expressed keen interest in adopting technologies.



LUB's Goa State Unit signed an MoU with VVM's Shree Damodar College of Commerce & Economics, Margao to bring industry exposure, mentorship, and entrepreneurship development to students on 20th March. From guest lectures to live MSME projects to startup guidance - this partnership is about giving students the tools and exposure to think beyond jobs. State General Secretary Shri Mudit Agarwaal coordinated the same.

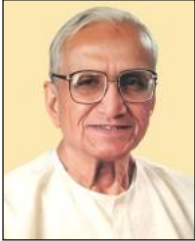


LUB's Udaipur City Unit and the Aravali Group of Colleges signed an MOU on 24th March. On this occasion, Shri Om Agarwal Chairman, Aravali College; Shri Shubham Dangi Secretary, Udaipur City Unit; Shri Anil Kataria Treasurer; Shri Hemant Jain Vice President; Shri Deepak Harkawat President-Gudli Unit; Smt. Seema Parikh President-Rani Lakshimbai Unit; Shri Om Dave President-Girwa Unit and Shri Prakhil Samar Secretary; Shri Arvind Mehta Secretary-Madri Unit; and Shri Kapil Surana Former Secretary, City Unit were present.

Additionally, problem statements from industry members have been shared with National Institute of Technology Delhi and GITAM University for solutions.



Genuine 'Globalization' is a part of Hindu Heritage



Indian Thoughts

Dattopant Thengdi

Visionary Thinker & Founder
Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh

LABOUR POLICY

The success of Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS) itself demonstrates that a nationalist labor movement without foreign ideology can flourish in India. Shri Thengdi proclaimed some basic ideological points in the very inaugural meeting of Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh on July 23, 1955.

He said that the BMS will be a non-political labour organization, an organization of the workers, for the workers and by the workers that will be far away from party politics. It will be based on the Bharatiya economic thought and culture. He emphasized on structure of society that is free from exploitation and abuse and based on justice and harmony. Honest work for the upliftment of Dalits, oppressed, neglected and downtrodden persons in society.

While talking on labour policy and advising workers he did not limit his thinking about issues directly concerning workers alone but contemplated the economic life of the entire country and total national life. Some examples:

'Industrialize the nation, Nationalize the labor, Labourize the industry' these slogans by Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh gave an apt answer to the slogan 'Nationalization of all industries' by the Communists. BMS' idea of 'Labourisation' of Industries promoted an idea where workers would collectively own and manage industrial units.

BMS' slogan "We will work in the interest of the country and take full wage for the work done" (*Desh ki*

"The interests of the country come first, and then the interests of industry and labour and in that order."

hit me kareng ke kaam, kaam ke lenge poore daam) was an answer to the slogan by Communists "*chahe jo majburi ho, hamari mange poori ho*" whatever may be the difficulties, our demands must be fulfilled.

Instead of 'capital-oriented economic structure' he demanded 'labor-oriented economic structure' to eradicate poverty and unemployment. This expression brings out major aspects of BMS goals.

Efficiency and productivity are important but it is essential to take measures to retain employment. Considering labour as capital and with a proper valuation of work of workers, workers should be given a share in profit, participation in management and some ownership.

The nation should have right over the surplus value created in the production process. The owner and workers should not grab it exclusively for themselves.

GLOBALIZATION

While writing an introduction to Dr. Daya Krishna's book "Swadeshi View of Globalization" Shri Dattopant wrote "Genuine 'Globalization' is a part of Hindu heritage. In ancient times we always considered ourselves as part and parcel of the entire humanity. We never cared to carve out for ourselves a separate identity. We identified ourselves with the entire mankind.'The whole earth is our family '*वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्*' (*Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam*) - has been our motto. That is why the term 'Hindu' has no antiquity; it is not to be found in ancient literature... But now the roles are reversed. 'Globalization' is being preached to us by those who are known to history for their imperialistic

exploitation and even genocide. Satans are quoting Bible. Hegemonism parading itself as globalization!

As a matter of fact, the measure that could have substantially helped the process of genuine globalization was the reconstitution of the United Nations with additional representatives of religious groups, ethnic groups, transnational trade unions, environmental movements, human rights associations, welfare organizations, and other appropriate agencies from civil societies.”

But globalization today has become a symbol and means of capitalist greed, looting and exploitation. Constant attempts are on for selfish gains and to obtain a monopoly in the market by hook or crook.

According to Dattopant Thengdi, the thought of Swadeshi and mutual cooperation among the countries in the southern hemisphere would guide us to march ahead. Strengthening the system of UNO would perhaps enable to counter unjust systems. At the same time, it should be ensured that the interests of the country are not ruined bowing under any pressure.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

He opposed the World Trade Organization because it became a means of exploitation of developing and under-developed countries. Rules and regulations are essential for world trade but they should be fair and equal to all countries. They should not be unreasonably arduous. Since the rules are not such, he opposed WTO at the formative stage itself.

SWADESHI

Shri Thengdi ji defined Swadeshi as the practical manifestation of patriotism. This is a very appealing definition of Swadeshi agreeable to all and brings out the national spirit and the intent of the action. However, he explained that patriotism does not mean turning your back to other countries but, following the principle of *Ekatma Manav Darshan* (only one consciousness residing among all humanity. We are always ready for international cooperation based on equality and mutual respect.

He wrote “It is wrong to presume that 'Swadeshi' concerns itself only with the goods or services. That is more an incidental aspect. Essentially, it concerns the spirit determined to achieve national self-reliance,

preservation of national sovereignty and independence, and international co-operation on equal footing.... 'Swadeshi' was not merely an economic affair confined to material goods but a broad-based ideology embracing all departments of national life.”

While speaking on Swadeshi economic policies he emphasized the following points:

- Value-based competition and cooperation
- Economic equality and opportunity
- No exploitation of nature but milking of nature
- Self-employment and not just salaried employment.

Apart from these he frequently talked about the following points too:

- Our paradigm of progress and economic policy to be in keeping with our culture and social life. i.e. family system, ethics, restrained consumption, environment friendliness, care of non-active members of society (children, aged and handicapped), stress on savings, and balance between decentralization and centralization
- Appropriate Technology
- National self-reliance (not self-sufficiency)
- Fulfilment of basic needs-food, clothing, shelter, education, and health
- Importance of not just economic stimulus but other non-economic incentives
- Antyodaya (uplifting of the weakest section of the society)

CONSUMER

Shri Dattopant ji stressed that the consumer interest is closest to the national interest.

- Proper consideration should be given to consumer interest in all the economic affairs and representatives of consumers should be accorded a place in all economic deliberative and decision-making bodies and fora.
- The selling price should be printed on every product and also the cost of production of that product. He put forward this demand through Akhil Bharatiya Grahak Panchayat and Swadeshi Jagaran Manch. He believed that this will ensure a proper check on profiteering by manufacturers and

retailers in the country. The same rule should be applied to foreign goods as well.

- He also called for publishing cost audit reports of the companies and making available copies of the reports of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

THIRD WAY

In the background of the withering away of Communism and the probable collapse of Capitalism sooner than later, the search for a “THIRD WAY” is already on the radar of Western countries including the United States. Peter Drucker and Paul Samuelson and other thinkers had foreseen the inevitability of the collapse of capitalism, though their public expressions were sufficiently guarded.

Thengdi ji says, “We must conceive our own model of progress and development in the light of our culture, our past traditions, present requirements and aspirations for the future. The tradition of ever-changing socio-economic order in the light of the unchanging, eternal, Universal Laws of Dharma, is the

foundation of the process envisaged by the Hindu vision of life. That is why the need to create integral national consciousness mentioned earlier to focus on traditional Hindu ethos. Any alternative to development that is not in keeping with the cultural core of society would not be beneficial to society.”

“Clamour of mankind for Third Way - After the pathetic failure of Western ideologies, the destiny is prompting Bharat to provide the new leadership to the world groping in darkness. Mankind is eager for the new order that is called 'THIRD WAY'. The moral and god-entrusted responsibility to usher in this Third Way, which in fact is the only way, rests on Bharat. Only, the group of patriots dedicated to the goal of national reconstruction is eligible for this work. They will play a pivotal role in creating a new comprehensive world view (Weltanschauung)”.

He opined that *Ekatma Manav Darshan* (Integral Humanism) is the third and the only way.



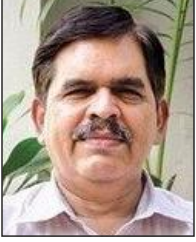
LUB's West Bengal Unit organised an Abhyas Varg & Awareness Program at Kolkata on 8th March.

National Org. Secretary Shri Prakash Chandra Ji shared valuable insights on the role of Karyakartas, organisational values and the efforts required to restore the industrial glory of West Bengal.

Purba Kshetra Prachar Pramukh, RSS Prof. (Dr.) Jishnu Basu emphasized strengthening the BUB (Business-University-Business) model for better collaboration between industry and academia. The awareness session was also attended by Shri Neejaj Panda (Chief General Manager, SBI Eastern & North Eastern Circle), Shri Sitanath Mukherjee-AD, MSME-DI Kolkata, Shri Achintya Mondal-Regional Director, ESIC and noted industrialist Shri Giridhar Lal Chamaria-AMIC Group. The occasion also celebrated International Women's Day, where Matri Shakti entrepreneurs were felicitated.

During the session, speakers highlighted the importance of swadeshi, organisational discipline, and selfless teamwork. On this occasion, Shri Prashant Bhatt Prant Pracharak, RSS South Bengal, National VP Shri Saroj Sahoo and AIWC Member Shri Paul Mitra were also present.

युद्ध की विभीषिका की कीमत चुकाती अर्थव्यवस्थाएं एवं नागरिक



सामयिक

डॉ. अश्विनी महाजन

राष्ट्रीय सह-संयोजक, स्वदेशी जागरण मंच
पूर्व प्रोफेसर, पीजीडीएवी कॉलेज,
दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय
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अमरीका और इजराइल द्वारा ईरान पर हुए हमलों के बाद, जहां एक ओर इस युद्ध की आग 20 देशों तक फैल चुकी थी, और जिसकी वजह से हजारों जानें तो गई ही, बड़ी मात्रा में तेल और गैस के भंडार भी नष्ट हुए हैं, भारी मात्रा में संपत्ति का भी नुकसान हुआ है; साथ ही पूरे विश्व को ही समुद्री मार्गों के बाधित होने के कारण तेल और गैस की कीमतों में वृद्धि से भी जूझना पड़ा। वैश्विक एजेंसियों की मानें तो युद्ध के कारण दुनिया में मुद्रा स्फीति, गरीबी और खाद्य असुरक्षा भयंकर रूप से बढ़ सकती है। साथ ही आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में बाधा, जहाजरानी लागतों में वृद्धि और महत्वपूर्ण कम्पोनेंट्स की उपलब्धता में कमी के चलते वैश्विक आपूर्ति आघात, अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में अफरा-तफरी मचा सकते हैं।

ऐसा माना जा रहा है कि यह युद्ध अमेरिका की तेल भंडारों पर पकड़ बनाने की महत्वाकांक्षा के कारण हो रहा है, हालाँकि पहले तो यह कहा गया कि ईरान आणविक हथियार बना रहा है और इसके कारण अमरीका और विश्व की शांति भंग हो सकती है, लेकिन अब अमरीकी प्रशासन के लोग भी यह कहने लगे हैं कि अमरीका ने बिना वजह इस युद्ध को छेड़ा है। वे इजरायल को युद्ध भड़काने के लिए दोषी ठहरा रहे हैं। लेकिन समझना होगा कि पहले तो वेनेजुएला के राष्ट्रपति की गिरफ्तारी कर उसे अमरीका लाया जाना, और अब ईरान पर हमला करना, विशेषज्ञ ऐसा मानते हैं कि यह सब दुनिया के तेल भण्डारों पर अमरीका का काबिज होने की कोशिश का यह संकेत है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय न्यूज एजेंसी रॉयटर्स का यह कहना है कि इससे पहले इराक में सत्ता परिवर्तन के माध्यम से वहां के तेल भंडारों पर भी अमरीका का लगभग कब्जा हो चुका है। दुनिया में अपनी धौंस जमाने के लिए इस प्रकार से युद्ध थोपना अवांछनीय है।



महंगाई का खतरा

यूं तो कोई भी जंग महंगाई को बढ़ाने का कारण बनती है, लेकिन दुनिया की अधिकांश कच्चे तेल और गैस की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने वाले खाड़ी के देशों के इस जंग में शामिल होने के कारण स्वाभाविक तौर पर तेल और गैस की कीमतों में वृद्धि से महंगाई तो बढ़ती ही है, समुद्र के रास्ते सामान की आवाजाही में आने वाले अवरोधों के कारण साजोसामान की कमी के चलते भी महंगाई बढ़ती है। युद्ध जैसे-जैसे आगे बढ़ रहा है, यह समस्या भीषण रूप लेती जा रही है। महंगाई के कारण घटती क्रय शक्ति, आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कमी और सरकारों द्वारा उसे वहन करने की शक्ति कम होने पर सामाजिक अशांति का भी खतरा बढ़ सकता है। समझा जा सकता है कि युद्ध के कारण बढ़ती महंगाई आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कमी और यदि उसके कारण सामाजिक अशांति फैलती है, तो उसका सीधा-सीधा खामियाजा आम आदमी को ही भुगतना पड़ता है।

वित्तीय बाजारों में खलबली

युद्ध के हालातों में निवेशकों का रुझान सुरक्षित परिसंपत्तियों की ओर हो जाता है। व्यवसायों में विश्वास डगमगाता है और अनिश्चितता फैलती है। ऐसे में शेयरों और बांडों में निवेश की बजाय लोग ज्यादा सोना, चांदी खरीदने लगते हैं। स्वाभाविक तौर पर शेयर बाजार गिरने लगते हैं। भारत की बात करें, तो युद्ध के समय से लेकर अभी तक मुंबई स्टॉक एक्सचेंज का सेंसेक्स 7 प्रतिशत से अधिक गिर चुका है।

वैश्विक बाजारों की बात करें, तो वहां भी यही स्थिति देखने को मिल रही है। शेयर बाजार में गिरावट का भी सीधा-सीधा असर आम आदमी पर ही पड़ता है। एक तरफ़ उसके पोर्टफोलियो का मूल्य कम हो जाता है और साथ ही साथ पेंशन फंडों द्वारा शेयर बाजारों में निवेशित धन का मूल्य भी कम हो जाता है।

अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर युद्ध का असर

सामान्यतः भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों की अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर युद्ध का असर नकारात्मक ही पड़ता है। सबसे पहले तेल की कीमतें बढ़ने से विदेशी मुद्रा का बहिर्गमन बढ़ जाता है और विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार कम हो जाते हैं। दूसरे, बढ़ते आयात बिल और संस्थागत निवेशकों द्वारा पूँजी के बहिर्गमन के कारण स्थानीय मुद्रा का अवमूल्यन हो जाता है। गौरतलब है कि युद्ध के पिछले लगभग तीन सप्ताह में रुपये का मूल्य डॉलर के मुकाबले लगभग 3.0 प्रतिशत घट चुका था; और यह प्रक्रिया लगातार जारी है। तीसरे मुद्रास्फीति से निजात दिलाने के लिए सरकारों को ऊर्जा, खाद्य पदार्थों और उर्वरकों पर अधिक सब्सिडी देनी पड़ती है या कर कम करने पड़ते हैं, ऐसे में सरकारी खज़ाने पर बोझ बढ़ता है जिसका सीधा असर दुबारा से मुद्रास्फीति पर पड़ता है जिसका खामियाजा आम आदमी को ही भुगतना पड़ता है। यही नहीं कि केवल विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्थाएँ ही प्रभावित होंगी, विकसित देश भी इससे अछूते नहीं रहेंगे। स्वयं अमरीका में भी आने वाले समय में भारी मंदी की आशंका व्यक्त की जा रही है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रेटिंग एजेंसी मूडीज़ का कहना है कि इस बात की 49 प्रतिशत आशंका है कि अमरीका अगले 12 महीनों में मंदी का शिकार हो जायेगा और उसे रोक पाना कठिन होगा। इसके पीछे बढ़ती तेल कीमतें, युद्ध के कारण अवरूद्ध अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मार्ग बताई जा रही हैं, एक तरफ़ रोजगारविहीन आर्थिकी संवृद्धि और दूसरी ओर युद्ध के कारण बढ़ती कीमतों के चलते अमरीका का मंदी में जाना लगभग तय माना जा रहा है।

बाधित हो सकती है खाद्य सुरक्षा

दुनिया में खाद्य पदार्थों का उत्पादन सभी देशों में एक जैसा नहीं है कि हर देश अपनी खाद्य सुरक्षा स्वयं कर सके। ऐसे में इन देशों को खाद्य निर्यातक देशों से आयात पर निर्भर होना पड़ता है। युद्ध के कारण वस्तुओं के आवागमन में बाधा आती

है, जिसके चलते खाद्य पदार्थों के आयात पर निर्भर देशों में खाद्य सुरक्षा का संकट खड़ा हो जाता है। खाद्य असुरक्षा और खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों में वृद्धि आदि का सीधा असर भी आम आदमी पर ही पड़ता है। हालाँकि भारत अपनी खाद्य आवश्यकताओं के लिए अधिकांशतः आत्मनिर्भर है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद तेलों और दालों के मामले में आयात पर निर्भरता बनी हुई है। इन वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि भी आम आदमी के जीवन पर प्रतिकूल असर डाल सकती है।

विकास पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

लंबे समय में, युद्ध के कारण व्यापार में रुकावटों और बढ़ती अनिश्चितता के कारण निवेश कम हो जाता है, जिससे वैश्विक जीडीपी की वृद्धि धीमी हो जाती है। दूसरे, युद्ध और पुनर्निर्माण पर बढ़ा हुआ खर्च सरकारों को ज़्यादा कर्ज़ लेने के लिए बाध्य करता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी कर्ज़ बढ़ जाता है और भविष्य में वित्तीय दबाव पैदा होता है। तीसरे, युद्ध के कारण तकनीकी बदलावों की दिशा रक्षा, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) और साइबर सुरक्षा के क्षेत्रों की ओर मुड़ जाती है। इससे इनोवेशन को बढ़ावा तो मिलता है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही संसाधनों को सामाजिक और विकासात्मक क्षेत्रों से हटाकर दूसरी तरफ़ लगाना पड़ता है। कुल मिलाकर, युद्ध आर्थिक प्राथमिकताओं को बदल कर संतुलित तथा टिकाऊ वैश्विक विकास को कमज़ोर कर सकता है।

आज सबसे ज़रूरी काम वैश्विक शांति को बहाल करना और यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि विकास में कोई रुकावट न आए। कोविड के बाद, वैश्विक विकास दर—जो अभी 2.5 प्रतिशत से 3.0 प्रतिशत के आसपास बनी हुई है—अभी तक कोविड—पूर्व के 3.5 प्रतिशत से 4.0 प्रतिशत के स्तर तक नहीं पहुंच पाई है। ऐसा माना जा रहा है कि युद्ध के कारण वैश्विक आर्थिक संवृद्धि की दर 0.2 प्रतिशत से 1.0 प्रतिशत तक और कम हो सकती है। युद्ध की विभीषिकाओं के चलते एक तरफ़ जान-माल का विध्वंस तो दूसरी ओर आम आदमी के लिए विकास दर में गिरावट, महंगाई, बेरोजगारी और खाद्य असुरक्षा विश्व के लिए किसी भी प्रकार से मंगलकारी नहीं हो सकती। विश्व के तमाम देशों को आंशिक युद्ध विराम की बजाय युद्ध के स्थायी हल के लिए अपने प्रयास बढ़ाने होंगे।



State Budget Insights for Industrial/MSME Sector

Tax Year 2026-27

DELHI

Diwan Chand Gupta, President
Aarti Sehgal, General Secretary

The Delhi Budget 2026-27, presented by Chief Minister Smt. Rekha Gupta as Finance Minister, reflects a focused approach towards strengthening urban infrastructure and improving civic services. The budget attempts to lay the groundwork for a more efficient and future-ready Delhi. From an industry perspective, while there are encouraging developments, certain key expectations remain unmet.

Positive Outcomes for Industry:

▪ **Strong Focus on Infra Development**

A major highlight of the budget is the significant push towards infrastructure. Investments in road improvements, expansion of transport networks, and construction of new flyovers are welcome steps. Addressing critical issues such as waterlogging, sewage systems, and ensuring reliable water supply will improve overall business conditions and ease of operations across industrial areas.

▪ **Improvement in Urban Services**

The focus on strengthening basic services like drainage, sewerage, and water availability is highly relevant for industries. Poor civic infrastructure often disrupts industrial functioning, and these measures can help create a more stable and efficient working environment.

▪ **Emphasis on Skill Development**

The budget acknowledges the importance of skill development, which is essential for building a capable workforce. If implemented with proper industry linkage and practical training frameworks, this can help reduce the skill gap and improve productivity in manufacturing and service sectors.

▪ **Environmental & Sustainability Initiatives**

Steps such as increasing STP capacity, promoting biogas generation, and improving solid waste management indicate a move towards sustainable development. These initiatives can support industries in meeting environmental norms and also create opportunities in green sectors.

Areas of Concern:

▪ **Limited Allocation for Industrial Infrastructure**

The allocation of ₹160 crore for improving roads in industrial areas appears inadequate when compared to the scale of challenges faced by industrial clusters. A more substantial investment is required to bring visible and lasting improvements.

▪ **Lack of Direct Industrial Incentives**

While the budget strongly emphasizes infrastructure, it does not provide sufficient direct support to industries. There is a noticeable absence of targeted incentives, subsidies, or policy measures that could accelerate growth in manufacturing and other industrial sectors.

▪ **Missing Focus on Industrial Expansion and Competitiveness**

The budget does not adequately address measures that could enhance Delhi's competitiveness as an industrial hub. Support in areas such as ease of compliance, cost reduction, and business-friendly policies could have significantly boosted industrial confidence.

Conclusion

Overall, the Delhi Budget 2026-27 adopts an infrastructure-led approach, which will indirectly benefit industries over time. However, to unlock the full potential of the industrial sector, there is a need for more direct, targeted, and scalable support measures. A balanced combination of infrastructure development and industry-focused policies would have created a stronger and more immediate impact.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Akhil Mohan Agarwal, President

Ashwini Garg, Gen. Secretary

The Himachal Pradesh Budget-2026 reflects a concerning gap in vision due to the absence of any clear declaration or roadmap for industrial growth. While the government has emphasized rural development and welfare measures, the neglect of industry raises serious questions about the state's long-term economic strategy.

Firstly, industrial development is a key driver of sustainable employment, especially for the youth. Himachal Pradesh already faces the challenge of rising unemployment and migration of skilled youth to other states. Without a strong push for industries, the budget fails to address this structural issue. Welfare schemes may provide temporary relief, but they do not create durable economic opportunities.

Secondly, the lack of industrial focus signals a missed opportunity to attract private investment. In a competitive federal environment, states must actively promote themselves as investment destinations. The absence of new incentives, industrial clusters, or policy announcements may discourage investors, especially when other states are aggressively expanding their industrial base.

Thirdly, the budget appears imbalanced in its approach, heavily tilted towards consumption and subsidies rather than production and growth. A healthy economy requires a balance between welfare and wealth creation. By not prioritizing industry, the government risks weakening the state's revenue base in the future, which could further aggravate fiscal stress.

Moreover, Himachal Pradesh has untapped potential in sectors like pharmaceuticals, food processing, tourism-linked industries, and green manufacturing. The budget could have leveraged these strengths by proposing targeted industrial policies, infrastructure support, or ease-of-doing-business reforms. Its silence on these aspects reflects a lack of strategic direction.

Finally, the absence of a clear industrial growth agenda raises concerns about long-term economic sustainability. Without expanding the industrial sector,

the state may become increasingly dependent on central assistance and limited traditional sectors. This is not a viable model for future growth.

In conclusion, while the budget addresses immediate social and rural concerns, it falls short in presenting a forward-looking industrial vision. For a balanced and resilient economy, Himachal Pradesh must integrate industrial growth as a central pillar, rather than treating it as a secondary priority.

JHARKHAND

Vijay Mewar, President

Binod Agrawal, Gen. Secretary

The Jharkhand State Budget presents a balanced and growth-oriented outlook, supported by steady economic indicators. The state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is estimated to reach approximately ₹3.2 lakh crore in 2025-26, reflecting a growth rate of around 6%, which indicates stable economic progress.

From an industrial perspective, Jharkhand continues to hold strong potential due to its rich mineral base and strategic importance in sectors such as mining and steel. The budgetary allocation of around ₹500+ crore for the industry sector signals intent, though there remains scope for enhanced investment to fully leverage this potential and accelerate industrial expansion.

The MSME sector remains a key pillar of the state's economy, with nearly 4 lakh units contributing significantly to employment generation and regional development. Announcements focused on improving access to credit, promoting ease of doing business, and encouraging cluster-based development are positive steps toward strengthening this segment. Additionally, initiatives around skill development and digital enablement can further enhance MSME competitiveness.

However, challenges related to access to finance, infrastructure gaps, land availability, and regulatory processes continue to impact growth at the ground level. Addressing these issues through effective implementation and streamlined governance will be crucial.

Overall, the budget outlines a constructive and forward-looking roadmap. Its success will depend on

timely execution and the ability to translate policy intent into tangible benefits, particularly for MSMEs and emerging industries.

TELANGANA

Vasanatham Venkateswarlu, President

K. Narendranath Dut, Gen. Secretary

The Telangana Budget 2026-27 reinforces the state's commitment to industrial growth, with MSMEs continuing to play a central role in economic development. The government has sustained its policy direction by extending key incentives such as capital subsidies, power cost reimbursement, and interest subvention, which are critical for strengthening MSME competitiveness and encouraging new investments.

From an industry perspective, the budget reflects a positive intent. The continued focus on infrastructure, logistics, and digital ecosystems will indirectly benefit MSMEs by improving ease of doing business and reducing operational bottlenecks. Additionally, initiatives aimed at promoting youth entrepreneurship are expected to expand the MSME base and generate employment across sectors.

However, while policy announcements remain encouraging, the key concern for the MSME sector continues to be implementation. A significant amount of approved incentives is still pending for release, which is impacting cash flows and limiting the growth potential of existing units. Timely disbursement of these incentives is essential to maintain industry confidence and ensure that MSMEs can reinvest and scale their operations.

Further, there is a need for stronger execution mechanisms at the ground level to ensure that policy benefits reach enterprises without delays or procedural challenges. Streamlining approvals, enhancing transparency, and ensuring accountability in implementation will be crucial going forward.

In conclusion, the Telangana Budget-2026 presents a progressive roadmap for MSMEs, balancing policy support with long-term growth vision. With timely release of pending incentives and effective implementation, the MSME sector can significantly contribute to Telangana's ambition of becoming a leading industrial and economic hub in India.

KARNATAKA

K. Narayana Prasanna, President

K.M. Ravi Kumar, Gen. Secretary

Industries:

- Rs. 600 crores fund to be earmarked for Bengaluru - Mumbai Corridor Project
- Rs. 1000 crores earmarked for Industrial Park in Belagavi District.
- First Stage “Tree Park” to be setup by the Government.
- Development of Aerospace Park near Mysuru airport
- 10 Clusters with cost of Rs. 15 crore to be set up under MSE-CDP Scheme.
- To encourage Cooperative Spinning Mills, a subsidy of Rs. 3 for every unit of electricity consumed to be initiated.
- PM Mitra Mega Textile Park to be setup at Kulbargi with total outlay of Rs. 75 Cr
- International standard Conference Center to come up at Bengaluru under PPP mode.
- Vehicle Scraping unit to be setup in 100 acres land in Chikkaballabura District.
- 100 acres of land allotted for a ₹500 crore advanced construction and testing facility by the Automotive Research Association of India,
- Aerospace Common Facility Center with investment of Rs. 30 crores to be set up at KIADB Aerospace Park, Bangalore.

Industrial Growth and MSME Development in Karnataka

The recent budget allocation has targeted multiple sectors, fostering growth opportunities for industries and MSMEs. By emphasizing regional development, the government aims to attract more industries to Karnataka, supporting the state's economic expansion and diversification.

Opportunities for MSMEs

While these initiatives offer significant growth prospects, there remains an expectation for additional industrial layouts dedicated to MSMEs. Further

improvements could be realized by implementing Central Government initiatives, particularly regarding Pollution Control Board consent notifications. Enhanced funding mechanisms and streamlined land availability would also contribute to a more business-friendly environment for MSMEs, facilitating ease of operations and encouraging sustainable growth.

HARYANA

Shubh Adesh Mittal, President
CA Manoj Rungta, Gen. Secretary

The Haryana Budget 2026-27 places a strong emphasis on promoting industrial growth and strengthening the MSME sector through structural reforms, infrastructure development, and financial support.

A key initiative is the introduction of the 'Land on Lease' policy, which reduces the initial capital burden on industries by allowing land acquisition on a lease basis with an option for conversion into freehold. This is complemented by the development of ready-built factories and plug-and-play industrial sheds, enabling faster establishment and operationalization of industrial units.

To improve the ease of doing business, the Government has proposed the Land Feasibility Certificate System for quicker approvals and the establishment of Common Industrial Secretariats, thereby strengthening the single-window clearance mechanism and reducing procedural delays.

For MSMEs, targeted support measures include the launch of a Small Traders and MSME Insurance Scheme, providing protection against risks such as fire and theft, and the establishment of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in industrial estates to offer shared infrastructure and reduce operational costs.

Export promotion has been given significant attention, with the Export Freight Subsidy increased from ₹10 lakh to ₹30 lakh per unit, along with the setting up of MSME and Export Facilitation Desks in each district. Initiatives such as Global Matchmaking Programs and Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets aim to integrate MSMEs into global supply chains.

Additionally, the development of two MSME clusters per district under a plug-and-play model and the provision of 50% upfront incentive disbursement



within 7 days will enhance liquidity and support faster project execution.

The budget also proposes creation of Department of Future for future readiness of the State. Preparation of new Semiconductor Policy, Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Policy, Toys and Sports Equipment Policy, and Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR) Policy have also been prepared. All these policies will be implemented in FY 2026-27.

Policy announcement for export units:

- Industrial units which export more than 80 per cent of their products will be given special recognition by the State Government. Export boosters will be provided to exporters.
- The Export Freight Subsidy Support limit will be increased from ₹10 lakh to ₹30 lakh per unit per year.
- MSME and Export Facilitation Desks will be set up in every district to provide single-point access for handholding support up to market linkage and end-to-end facilitation.
- An MSME-Global Industry Matchmaking Program will be launched to connect MSMEs with global companies.
- For the first time in the State's history, a Reverse Buyer-Seller Meet exclusively for MSMEs will be organised by inviting global buyers and OEM companies for direct interaction with our MSME units. The Plug-and-Play clusters for MSMEs and startups will be established in every district. Overall, the budget reflects a pro-industry and MSME-focused approach, aimed at fostering investment, improving competitiveness, and generating employment.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Tulasi Yogish Chandra, President

Atluri Ramesh, Gen. Secretary

The Andhra Pradesh Budget 2026-27 sends a positive signal to the MSME sector and shows that the government sees small industry as an important pillar of growth. With total expenditure budgeted at Rs 3,32,205 crore, revenue receipts at Rs. 2,34,140 crore, and capital outlay at Rs. 48,698 crore, the Budget clearly reflects a growth-oriented approach backed by infrastructure spending and fiscal discipline. The state has also targeted a lower revenue deficit of 1.1 percent of Gross State Domestic Product and a fiscal deficit of 3.8 percent, which is encouraging for long-term economic stability.

From an MSME point of view, the most encouraging feature is that Andhra Pradesh is not speaking about industrial growth in a vague way. The state is pushing forward with 175 MSME parks, one in each Assembly constituency, and 45 Common Facility Centres under the AP Cluster Development Program. The Budget push is also linked with credit support, TReDS liquidity, and the AP MSME and Entrepreneur Development Policy 4.0, which gives continuity and confidence to entrepreneurs planning expansion or new investment.

At the same time, Andhra Pradesh MSMEs continue to face real ground-level challenges. The state's own MSME strategy has highlighted low formal registration, limited access to institutional finance, delayed payments, and the need for stronger district-level support systems. Industry stakeholders in Andhra Pradesh have also been seeking faster operationalisation of MSME parks, better plug-and-play infrastructure, relief from payment delays, and smoother approvals for growth and modernisation.

In that context, this Budget addresses some key issues, but not all. It responds well on infrastructure, cluster support, receivables support through TReDS, and policy continuity. It also gives comfort to industry because there is no tariff increase for any consumer category in the state for 2026-27. However, stronger action is still needed on faster payments, wider credit

flow at the district level, and more practical ease of doing business for small manufacturers.

Overall, this is a positive and forward-looking Budget for Andhra Pradesh MSMEs. If the announcements are implemented sincerely and quickly, they can strengthen entrepreneurship, improve competitiveness, and generate large-scale employment across the state. Laghu Udyog Bharati welcomes the direction of the Budget and hopes that implementation will now match the promise.

ODISHA

Gopal Das Agarwal, President

Pradeep K. Nayak, Gen. Secretary

The Odisha Budget 2026-27, at ₹3.10 lakh crore with a record capital outlay, reflects a clear push toward infrastructure-led growth. For MSMEs, several announcements are noteworthy and relevant at the ground level.

The abolition of professional tax from April 2026 is a practical relief that reduces compliance burden for small units. The significant increase in allocation to roads and bridges is equally important-better connectivity directly impacts logistics cost, delivery timelines, and market access for MSMEs. The proposal for district-level MSME parks, including Pharma and MedTech clusters, addresses a long-standing gap of accessible industrial space, especially for small manufacturers operating in unplanned or congested areas.

Further, the continued emphasis on credit facilitation and capital subsidies is a positive signal. For many first-generation entrepreneurs without collateral, this support can make the difference between starting up and staying informal. The broader alignment with central initiatives like formalised payment systems for MSMEs also strengthens the ecosystem.

However, the concern remains execution. Credit availability at the branch level continues to lag policy intent. Single-window clearance mechanisms still lack timelines and accountability. Moreover, past under-utilisation of budgeted capital expenditure raises questions about the pace of implementation.

Going forward, key priorities include: district-wise

tracking of actual MSME loan disbursements; a state-backed risk-sharing mechanism for first-time borrowers; time-bound and officer-accountable approval systems; and transparent, quarterly reporting of scheme utilisation. Strengthening district MSME facilitation centres with real authority and improving coordination between departments will also be critical to ensure faster decision-making.

This budget carries intent and direction. Its success will depend on how effectively these translate into visible, on-ground improvements for MSMEs.

PUNJAB

Pardeep Mongia, President

Vivek Rathore, Gen. Secretary

For the 2026-27 financial year, Punjab's budget signals a clear, though cautious, push to revive industry and MSMEs. The government has launched the "Industrial Policy 2026" and allocated about ₹2,805 crore to the Industry, Commerce and MSME sector, up sharply from just over ₹1,300 crore earlier, marking a near-47 percent hike. Of this, ₹500 crore is earmarked as direct fiscal incentives for industries, while the Fast Track Punjab portal aims to compress clearance delays and improve ease of doing business.

Strengths in the Industrial Push

The budget reforms the incentive structure to be more MSME-friendly: investment and employment thresholds for subsidies have been significantly lowered, bringing many small manufacturers in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and other hubs into the incentive net. Existing industries and MSMEs now qualify for incentives on modernisation and expansion, not just fresh "greenfield" projects, which improves capital-upgradation prospects. A 25 percent additional incentive for units in border districts could also help revive lagging frontier economies along the Radcliffe Line.

Limitations and Risks

Despite this, the absolute outlay on industry remains modest compared with the overall budget of ₹2.6 lakh crore, and the GSDP-linked fiscal deficit implies thin room for slippage in tax collection or expenditure control. Success will hinge on whether the Industrial

Policy 2026 is actually implemented with stable rules, predictable incentives and reduced red-tapism, rather than becoming another paper-only exercise. In sum, the budget strikes a reasonably balanced, MSME-sensitive stance on industry but must now prove its delivery capability on the ground.

UTTARAKHAND

Dr. Vijay Singh Tomar, President

Rohit Bhatia, General Secretary

The budget for the financial year 2026-27, presented by the Government of Uttarakhand, stands as a pivotal document aimed at the state's holistic development, social equilibrium, and economic consolidation.

This budget places a specific focus on infrastructure, self-employment, agriculture, tourism, and women's empowerment. The size of the state's budget is approximately ₹1.10 lakh crore, wherein the increase in capital expenditure serves as a clear indicator of a development-oriented approach. Through initiatives based on the GYAN model-representing Garib (the Poor), Yuva (Youth), Annadata (Farmers), and Nari (Women)-this budget represents a positive stride toward inclusive growth. Regarding key opportunities for the MSME sector, the state budget emphasizes infrastructure development, investment in road networks as well as urban and rural development, and improvements in logistics and connectivity. This focus is expected to result in reduced production costs, enhanced market access, and the expansion of industrial zones. To encourage self-employment and startups, the budget includes skill development schemes specifically designed for the youth, thereby fostering self-reliance and facilitating the emergence of new entrepreneurs.

Consequently, this is expected to lead to an increase in the number of MSME units and an acceleration in job creation. The agriculture-based industry sector (Agro-MSME) encompasses initiatives related to organic farming, millets, and horticulture; these measures will boost the food processing industry, foster the growth of rural-based enterprises, and expand export potential.

Furthermore, the budget places significant emphasis on religious tourism and eco-tourism, which is expected to

stimulate growth in the hospitality (hotels and homestays), transportation, and handicrafts sectors, thereby providing direct benefits to local MSMEs. The government also intends to promote eco-friendly industries within the "Green Industry" sector, thereby creating new opportunities in areas such as solar energy, waste management, and environmentally sustainable products. Special provisions will be made for women's groups and entrepreneurs to foster women's entrepreneurship; this will facilitate the expansion of women-led MSMEs and help establish a socio-economic balance. However, in reality, the MSME sector faces difficulties regarding financial availability and access to bank credit. Alongside issues related to working capital, administrative procedures-including delays and complexities in obtaining No Objection Certificates (NOCs), registrations, and approvals-pose significant challenges. Furthermore, rising state debt raises the likelihood of increased taxes and levies in the future. There remains, even now, a shortage of adequate industrial infrastructure.

The key recommendations of the Laghu Udyog Bharati include: formulating simple and transparent policies for MSMEs; making the 'Single Window System' effective; providing easy credit facilities and concessional interest rates for MSMEs; promoting cluster-based development in sectors such as food processing, handicrafts, and others; establishing Common Facility Centers; conducting regular training programs for entrepreneurs; disseminating information regarding government schemes; connecting small-scale entrepreneurs with national and international markets; and promoting e-commerce platforms.

GUJARAT

Ishwar Bhai Patel, President

Hansraj Gajera, General Secretary

Gujarat government is always taking care for development and helps for more than 30lac register MSMEs. For the competition, price fluctuations, source of raw materials, taxes, R&D, Marketing, Start-up etc.

The Gujarat Budget for years 2026-27 has allocated

Rs.1775 Crore for MSME. Also MSMEs are doing well and on progress though they have competition with other countries.

Particularly Textile sector in Surat and other state cities are doing well and on progress. Gujarat government has also included Rs. 2755 Crore for the Textile industries, a significant part of the MSME sector, aiming to make it globally competitive.

Also additionally Rs.1250 crore is allocated to make GIDC -smart, by providing modern technology and facilities to MSMEs.

Moreover Government has taken other initiatives include establishing an I-Hub regional centre; for promotion and marketing help and support to MSMEs establishing Gujarat Export Promotion Council. Starting the Vajpayi Bankable Scheme to support MSMEs. Special industries commissioner office is taking care for development and solutions of MSMEs.

UTTAR PRADESH

Ravindra Singh, President

Amit Agarwal, Gen. Secretary

The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh presented a total budget of ₹9,12,696 crore in the House for the year 2026-27. The budget includes a provision of ₹3,822 crore for the MSME sector; this is certain to provide a significant boost to Micro and Small Enterprises, enabling small entrepreneurs-encouraged by the government's industrial and financial policies-to establish new industries. The budgetary allocation for the MSME sector has been increased by approximately 19 percent.

Furthermore, special emphasis has been placed on the establishment of Micro and Small Enterprises through a robust industrial policy framework that offers easy access to financial facilities and other benefits. The establishment of these Micro and Small Enterprises is expected to drive the state's economic growth and generate numerous new employment opportunities. The state government has allocated ₹575 crore for the "Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Employment and Industrial Area Scheme," under which 100-acre industrial zones-equipped with all basic amenities-will be developed in every district of the state.

The framework is designed to ensure that industries

develop as clusters, thereby minimizing the difficulties they might face in market competition. Additionally, a budgetary provision of ₹1,000 crore has been made under the "Chief Minister Youth Entrepreneur Development Scheme" to facilitate the establishment of small enterprises and various service-sector activities across the region. By fostering employment in both rural and urban areas, this budget will serve as a foundation for investment and self-reliance. The government has also launched an "MSME Credit Card Scheme," enabling small entrepreneurs to access loans at concessional interest rates. This initiative will assist new entrepreneurs-particularly those from rural areas and marginalized sections of society-in starting their own businesses. The budget also includes provisions for a "Fund of Funds" and other special schemes designed to promote startups and innovation. Special loan schemes for women entrepreneurs have also been incorporated into the budget, which will foster inclusive growth and help reduce regional disparities in development across the state. The development of textile industries, the 'One District One Product' (ODOP) initiative, Khadi, rural pottery industries, skill development, data centers, and the promotion of handicrafts will provide a new direction to industrial growth.

The Uttar Pradesh budget represents a significant step towards transforming the state into a "One Trillion Economy" by empowering the MSME sector. It not only boosts industries but also generates opportunities for employment and self-reliance for the youth.

GOA

Pallavi Salgaocar, President

Mudit Agarwal, Gen. Secretary

The Goa Budget 2026-27, presented under the 'Viksit Goa 2037' vision, sends a clear signal that manufacturing MSMEs are now a distinct policy priority for the State Govt. With a total outlay of Rs. 30,195 crores and a fifth consecutive revenue surplus, the fiscal discipline is commendable.

Several announcements directly address long-standing demands of the MSME sector. The renaming of the Directorate to 'MSME, Industries, Trade and

Commerce', the Chief Minister's MSME Innovate Scheme, the Mukhyamantri Export Incentive Scheme, the Integrated Single Window Approval portal, and the IPO Cell for Goan SMEs are structural interventions that move beyond routine welfare into ecosystem building. The Special Support Window for first-generation, women-led and youth-led MSMEs is a direct acceptance of LUB Goa's pre-budget recommendation. Similarly, the Common Effluent Treatment Plants, solid waste management infrastructure across five industrial clusters, and Working Women's Hostels at Verna, Madkai and Tuem industrial estates respond to real operational gaps we had flagged.

That said, some critical asks remain on our agenda. The SGST reimbursement model - successfully demonstrated by Maharashtra to boost manufacturing competitiveness - has not yet been adopted. Common Facility Centres with testing labs and packaging infrastructure, ancillary development linkages with Goa's large pharma and shipbuilding industries, and a special industrial power tariff for micro and small manufacturers are priorities we will continue to engage with the Government on.

The allocations, while directionally right, are modest in scale - Rs. 1 crore for the MSME Innovate Scheme and 50 beneficiaries under the Export Incentive Scheme are starting points that we trust the Government will scale based on demand. We are confident that the Single Window portal, with the Government's demonstrated commitment to digital governance,

will deliver the seamless experience that MSMEs need. LUB Goa views this budget as a strong foundation. Through our initiatives and workshops of empowering MSMEs, industry-academia partnerships, and ongoing advocacy engagement with the Government, we will work to ensure these announcements translate into ground-level impact for Goa's manufacturing entrepreneurs.



J&K State Unit Interacts with Entrepreneurs about NCSS

Spotlight

Udyog Times Desk

LUB's J&K state unit organised an interaction with industrialists about New Central Sector Scheme (NCSS) and the concerns of MSMEs in the state on the 30th March.

Addressing the gathering, RSS Uttar Kshetriya Sangh Chalak Shri Pawan Jindal urged the entrepreneurs that they should regularly inform the State Unit about local grievances, especially policy-related issues. He also assured that the issue of NCSS would be raised at the highest level for relief to eligible beneficiaries.

During the meeting, AIWC Member & Prabhari J&K Shri Parveen Pargal informed about a recent meeting held in New Delhi with the Union Home Secretary. He said that LUB- Jammu & Kashmir submitted a memorandum demanding extension and enhancement of the NCSS so that all MSME units that applied before 30th Sept. 2024 are granted full benefits under the scheme. He also demanded the announcement of a new 10-year industrial package for Jammu & Kashmir.

It was highlighted that after the abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A, the Govt. of India announced an investment package of ₹28,400 crore for J&K to be implemented over 16 years from 2021 to 2037. However, due to administrative delays, non-availability of developed industrial estates and delayed physical possession of allotted land, many genuine MSME investors could not complete registration within the prescribed time despite making investments and completing most formalities.

Shri Pargal, further pointed out the unequal distribution of incentives under the scheme. As per official data, 953 MSME units received incentives amounting to ₹12,426.51 crore, while 18 large units received incentives worth ₹20,098.40 crore. As recorded in the minutes of the 4th Steering Committee meeting, nearly 67 per cent of the total incentives were availed by about



3 per cent of the units, leaving many MSMEs without support.

The memorandum also highlighted that several MSME units were allotted land on paper and payments were made, but physical possession was not given. At the same time, a new industrial area at Bagthali was developed where large investors requiring more than 200 kanals of land and investing above ₹200 crore were allotted land and registered under the scheme. This has created imbalance and concern among local entrepreneurs.

Laghu Udyog Bharati informed that, as per its data, 1,083 MSME units are still pending under NCSS and require incentives of approximately ₹35,000 crore. The delegation demanded that all MSMEs who made their first investment and applied before 30th Sept. 2024 should be granted full benefits of NCSS without discrimination. It was emphasised that these investors have already incurred expenditure on land, pollution clearances, building plan approvals, bank loans, valuation reports, techno-economic feasibility reports and other statutory requirements.

In this important meeting, Shri (Dr.) Gautam Mengi Prant Sanghchak, Shri Surinder Mohan Gupta Vibagh Sanghchak, Dr. Varinder Koundal Seh Vibagh Karyawah and Shri Kamal Kumar Vibhag Pracharak Jammu, LUB's Shri Ankit Gupta Vice President, Shri Aagam Jain General Secretary, Prominent industrialists-Shri Rajesh Jain, Shri Deepak Gupta, Shri Bupesh Gupta, Shri Manik Batra, Shri Suraj Bansal and Shri Nitesh Gupta were also present.



राजस्थान को 'ग्लोबल टूरिज्म मैप' पर और मजबूत किया जायेगा (सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों को पर्यटन कलेण्डर में शामिल करने की योजना)

बीते दिनों राजस्थान की माननीय उप मुख्यमंत्री श्रीमती दिया कुमारी ने भजनलाल सरकार में तीसरी बार बजट प्रस्तुत किया। वित्त मंत्रालय के साथ उन्होंने महिला और बाल विकास, पर्यटन तथा कला एवं संस्कृति जैसे मंत्रालयों के कामकाज और उनके उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन में अपने कुशल नेतृत्व की गहरी छाप छोड़ी है। 'उद्योग टाइम्स' के को-एडिटर डॉ. संजय मिश्रा ने उनसे प्रदेश से जुड़े खास मुद्दों पर चर्चा की।

Exclusive साक्षात्कार

माननीय उप मुख्यमंत्री जी! आपने प्रदेश का प्रगतिशील और संतुलित बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके लिए आपको बधाई और साधुवाद। बजट में प्रदेश के विकास को गति देने के लिए क्या विशेष प्रावधान किये गए हैं ?

जी, धन्यवाद।

हमारे तीसरे बजट का मूल उद्देश्य समावेश और सतत विकास है। इसमें आधारभूत संरचना के विस्तार, पर्यटन, उद्योग, महिला सशक्तिकरण, ग्रामीण विकास, ग्रीन एनर्जी और डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी को प्राथमिकता देते हुए प्रावधान किये गये हैं, वहीं बड़े स्तर पर सड़क और एक्सप्रेस-वे विकास योजनाएं, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जल और बिजली आपूर्ति सुदृढ करने की योजनाएं, युवाओं के लिए नए कौशल विकास केन्द्र व रोजगार के अवसर, एमएसएमई सेक्टर को बढ़ावा देने हेतु विशेष ध्यान देकर घोषणाएं की गई हैं। यह बजट केवल आंकड़ों का नहीं, बल्कि ग्राउण्ड लेवल बदलाव का रोडमैप है।

राज्य में 2022-23 में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 1.49 लाख रुपए थी, वह 25-26 में अनुमानतः 2.02 लाख रुपए हो गई है। राज्य में आय एवं बचत के अनुमानों में उल्लेखनीय परिवर्तन है, सितम्बर 2025 में इसके अनुमान अनुसार प्रतिव्यक्ति बचत राशि लगभग 0.93 लाख रुपए है, और प्रति व्यक्ति साख प्रयोग की राशि लगभग 0.83 लाख रुपए है।

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के तहत 3.68 लाख घरेलू टायलेट एवं 22500 पब्लिक टायलेट का निर्माण कराया गया।



165 लोक कल्याण की योजनाओं में 1.29 लाख करोड़ रुपयों का वितरण Direct Benefit Transfer के माध्यम से वितरण किया गया।

जनता की सीधी भागीदारी को सुनिश्चित करते हुए राजस्थान सम्पर्क के माध्यम से लगभग सभी शिकायतों का निवारण करने का प्रयास किया गया और 33.88 लाख शिकायतों की सुनवाई पूर्ण की गई।

राज्य में तकनीक के up todate समावेशन के लिए ए.आई. एम.एल. पॉलिसी और AVGC-XR पॉलिसी लाई गई।

पंच गौरव के माध्यम से जिलावार कृषि, उत्पाद, पर्यटन और खेलों में उल्लेखनीय एवं concentrated progress की ओर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

राज्य की राजस्व एवं पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। ब्याज भुगतान के बावजूद पूंजीगत व्ययों में बढ़ोतरी की गई है, ताकि राज्य में किए गए निवेश से आगामी वर्षों में राजस्व की अधिक प्राप्ति हो। और अन्ततः राज्य को ब्याज के भुगतान के स्थान पर बजट घाटे से निपटने में स्थाई रूप से सफलता हासिल हो। गैर ब्याज बजट घाटे में लगभग 20 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी का अनुमान है।

राज्य में स्वयं के स्रोतों से राजस्व की आय में लगभग 33 प्रतिशत का अनुमान है। और केन्द्रीय करों में हिस्सा भी लगभग 15 प्रतिशत होने का अनुमान है। इसमें स्थाई व्ययों का अनुमान लगभग कुल राजस्व का 91 प्रतिशत है, और पूंजीगत व्यय पर अनुमानतः 9 प्रतिशत का व्यय किया जा रहा है, जो कि विकास के लिए किए जा रहे प्रयत्नों के स्थाई समाधान की ओर बढ़ता एक कदम है। आपको यह 91 प्रतिशत की राशि अधिक लग सकती है, परन्तु बजट के व्यापक परिपेक्ष्य में यह आंकड़ा काफी महत्वपूर्ण है और राज्य में माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदय श्री भजनलाल शर्मा जी के कुशल प्रशासन को इंगित कर रही हैं।

राज्य में Petroleum Sector से राजस्व के अनुमान बहुत उत्साहजनक हैं। और इस क्षेत्र में निवेश से आने वाले वर्षों में काफी अपेक्षाएं हैं।

कृषि के लिए बजट में व्यय अनुमान 1.20 लाख करोड़ रुपए का है।

अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लिए इस वर्ष 0.36 लाख करोड़ का प्रावधान कर वास्तविक रूप से इस वर्ग को मुख्य धारा में जोड़ने के लिए भागीरथ प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लिए अर्थव्यवस्था के सभी संघटकों को शामिल करते हुए यह राशि लगभग 0.47 लाख करोड़ रुपए रखी गई है।

पर्यावरण विकास को ध्यान में रखकर प्रतिवर्ष ग्रीन बजट लाया जा रहा है और इस वर्ष 0.33 लाख करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह प्रयास राजस्थान को आगामी वर्षों में प्रगति के अग्रिम सोपानों में आसानी से खड़ा रखेगा।

आधारभूत विकास पर 22.25 प्रतिशत, शिक्षा एवं ज्ञान पर 17.51 प्रतिशत, स्वास्थ्य और सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण पर 21.14 प्रतिशत, जल सुरक्षा, ग्रामीण एवं शहरी विकास पर लगभग 27 प्रतिशत का व्यय का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह इंगित करता है कि राज्य अपने राजस्व एवं पूंजीगत व्यय को विकास के स्थाई समाधानों में समस्त स्रोतों को प्रयोग करने की इच्छा रखता है। सरकार की यह सोच लोक लुभावन नारों के स्थान पर कठिन परिश्रम के लिए केन्द्रीय नेतृत्व एवं राज्य सरकार के वास्तविक डबल इंजन की सरकार के प्रयासों को इंगित करती है। इसमें विकास की रेल को दोनों छोरों से सम्भाला जा रहा है।

ii) आप सरकार में उपमुख्यमंत्री के महत्वपूर्ण दायित्व के साथ आधी आबादी का प्रतिनिधित्व भी करती हैं। राजस्थान में महिला सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में क्या प्रयास किये गए हैं ?

महिला सशक्तिकरण हमारी प्राथमिकता है। हमने महिलाओं को केवल लाभार्थी नहीं; बल्कि निर्णय लेने वाली शक्ति बनाने का प्रयास किया है। जिसके तहत महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों का उत्थान, स्वरोजगार को बढ़ावा व उनके उत्पादों को मंच देना, अवसर देना, कार्यस्थलों पर सुरक्षा व सुविधाओं का विस्तार, कौशल विकास, बालिका शिक्षा और पोषण योजनाओं का सुदृढीकरण, महिला उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रोत्साहन जैसे कार्य किये। लगभग 13 लाख महिलाओं को लखपति दीदी की श्रेणी में लाया गया है। नमो drone दीदी, बैंक सखी, पशु सखी और कृषि सखी के माध्यम से महिलाओं को व्यवसाय एवं सेवाओं की मुख्य धारा में जोड़ा जा रहा है। महिला एवं बालिकाओं के लिए जेण्डर बजट के माध्यम से बजट राशि का आंकलन लगभग 0.74 लाख करोड़ किया गया है।

राजीविका के माध्यम से स्वयं सहायता समूह लगभग 4.29 लाख हो चुके हैं। जिससे इक्यावन लाख परिवार लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

लाडो प्रोत्साहन योजना, मुख्यमंत्री नारी शक्ति कौशल सामर्थ्य योजना, मुख्यमंत्री मातृत्व पोषण योजना, मरू उडान योजना, कालीबाल भील महिला संबल शिक्षा, वन स्टॉप सेन्टर, पन्नाधाय सुरक्षा एवं सम्मान केन्द्र, महिला सुरक्षा एवं सलाह केन्द्र के साथ ही बेटा बचाओ-बेटा पढ़ाओ, उज्ज्वला योजना, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन जैसी योजनाएं महिला सशक्तिकरण को नई दिशा दे रही हैं।

iii) सांभर महोत्सव 2025 को राजस्थान पर्यटन की ग्लोबल पहचान बनाने के लिए एक बड़े आयोजन के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। आप इस महोत्सव के आयोजन के उद्देश्य, उसके प्रभाव और आने वाले वर्षों में इसके विस्तार की क्या योजना देखती हैं ?

सांभर महोत्सव का उद्देश्य राजस्थान को 'ग्लोबल टूरिज्म मैप' पर और मजबूत करना है। यह सिर्फ एक आयोजन नहीं, बल्कि स्थानीय संस्कृति, रोजगार और अर्थव्यवस्था को जोड़ने का माध्यम है। इसलिए सांभर झील क्षेत्र में पर्यटन

इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का विकास, सांस्कृतिक आयोजनों का अन्तरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रचार, स्थानीय समुदाय को रोजगार से जोड़ने की पहल की जा रही है, जिससे आने वाले वर्षों में इसे और बड़े स्तर पर इन्टरनेशनल फेस्टिवल के रूप में विकसित किया जा सके।



iv) 2025-26 में राजस्थान डोमेस्टिक ट्रेवल मार्ट (आरटीडीएम) और राज्य में करीब 5000 करोड़ के पर्यटन इंफ्रा निवेश की घोषणाएं की गई हैं। इन निवेशों से रोजगार, आर्थिक वृद्धि और स्थानीय पर्यटन इकाईयों पर क्या सकारात्मक असर देखने को मिल रहा है ?

इन निवेशों से पर्यटन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर मजबूत हो रहा है जिसका सीधा लाभ रोजगार और स्थानीय व्यवसायों को मिल रहा है। होटल, ट्रांसपोर्ट, गाइड, हस्तशिल्प हर क्षेत्र में आर्थिक गतिविधि बढ़ी है, नए पर्यटन सर्किट और डेस्टिनेशन का विकास हो रहा है, होमस्टे और ग्रामीण पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिला है। यह निवेश राजस्थान को वैश्विक स्तर पर इको टूरिज्म तथा सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए पर्यटन सुविधाओं के साथ एक टूरिज्म पावरहाउस बनाने की दिशा में बड़ा कदम है।

v) घूमर महोत्सव जैसी सांस्कृतिक पहलों को पर्यटन विभाग ने सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बड़े स्तर पर लागू किया है। आप महिलाओं के सामाजिक-आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण और सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण के दृष्टिकोण से इन कार्यक्रमों की भूमिका को कैसे परिभाषित करती है ?

घूमर महोत्सव जैसे आयोजन महिलाओं को मंच देने के साथ-साथ उनकी कला और पहचान को वैश्विक स्तर पर

पहुंचाते हैं। यह सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण के साथ-साथ महिलाओं के लिए आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण का भी माध्यम है। सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के साथ महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाना हमारा लक्ष्य है। जिसके लिए महिला कलाकारों को विशेष मंच व प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है, पारम्परिक कला और नृत्य को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य स्तरीय आयोजन व सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों को पर्यटन कलेण्डर में शामिल करने की योजना है। बजट घोषणा 2026-27 अनुसार अब संभाग स्तर पर लोकनृत्य उत्सव आयोजित होंगे।

vi) पर्यटन के विकास में सिर्फ उत्सव ही नहीं बल्कि हेरिटेज संरक्षण जैसे पहलू भी जरूरी हैं। राजस्थान में हेरिटेज जैसे शेखावाटी की हवेलियों और बावडियों के संरक्षण के लिए विभाग की क्या रणनीति है और उनसे पर्यटन को कितना लाभ मिलता दिख रहा है ?

राजस्थान की पहचान उसकी विरासत है और उसका संरक्षण हमारी जिम्मेदारी। इसलिए शेखावाटी की हवेलियों और बावडियों के जीर्णोद्धार के लिए विशेष योजना बनाई गई है, शेखावाटी हवेली संरक्षण योजना के तहत झुन्झुनू, चुरू और सीकर में 660 से अधिक चिन्हित हवेलियों का जीर्णोद्धार होगा। शेखावाटी क्षेत्र की हवेलियों को वैश्विक पहचान दिलाने की दृष्टि से विश्व विरासत सूची में सम्मिलित कराने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएंगे। पीपीपी मॉडल के माध्यम से हेरिटेज संरक्षण को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।

vii) राजस्थान में घरेलू पर्यटन देश भर में 7वे पायदान पर आता है। इसे देश में शीर्ष तक ले जाने में सरकार कौनसी नीति ला रही है ?

हमारा उद्देश्य राजस्थान को घरेलू पर्यटन में नम्बर 1 बनाना है इसके लिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुधार, बेहतर सड़क और एयर कनेक्टिविटी, नए थीम आधारित पर्यटन सर्किट, नए डेस्टिनेशन डेवलपमेंट, डिजिटल प्रमोशन और ईज ऑफ ट्रेवल पर काम किया जा रहा है, साथ ही एक्सपीरियंस बेस्ड टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। पश्चिमी राजस्थान की मरुस्थलीय संस्कृति विरासत, जीवनशैली लोककला को पहचान देने के लिए जैसलमेर, जोधपुर, बीकानेर, बाडमेर और जालोर को शामिल करते हुए थार सांस्कृतिक सर्किट बनाये जाएंगे। ग्रामीण पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए होम स्टे चलाने वाले व्यक्तियों को बैंक ऋण व अनुदान दिया

जाएगा, उन्हें आतिथ्य प्रबंधन में प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा, जैसलमेर में अल्ट्रा लग्जरी स्पेशल टूरिज्म जोन विकसित किया जाएगा, धार्मिक पर्यटन क्षेत्रों को विकसित किया जाएगा।

viii) राजस्थान का कला और संस्कृति विभाग लोक कला और कलाकारों के संवर्धन के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठा रहा है? रविन्द्र मंच की बेहतरी के लिए क्या दिशा तय की जा रही है ?

कला और संस्कृति के संरक्षण के लिए हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं जिसके लिए कई योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं। लोक कलाकारों को आर्थिक सहायता और प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है, पारम्परिक कलाओं को प्रोत्साहन देकर उन्हें मंच दिया जा रहा है, प्रदर्शनियां लगाई जा रही हैं और रवीन्द्र मंच के उन्नयन के लिए प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार को भेजे गए हैं, साथ ही रविन्द्र मंच को आधुनिक सुविधायुक्त बनाने के लिए प्रमुख सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने की दिशा में काम किया जा रहा है।



ix) प्रदेश में महिला और बाल विकास के क्षेत्र में क्या विशेष उपलब्धियां रही हैं ?

राजस्थान के समेकित बाल विकास सेवा निदेशालय ने देश में पिछले वर्ष पोषण पखवाड़े में प्रथम स्थान तथा राष्ट्रीय पोषण माह में द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त कर उपलब्धि अर्जित की। हमारी सरकार ने महिला और बाल विकास व सशक्तिकरण को केन्द्र में रखा है जिसके कारण पोषण, शिक्षा, सुरक्षा उनके स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में प्रगति हुई है। आंगनबाडी सेवाओं का विस्तार और आधुनिकीकरण किया गया है। मातृ व शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में सुधार किया गया है, महिला सुरक्षा व

सलाह केन्द्रों पर आवश्यक सहायता व परामर्श दिया गया, बालिकाओं को निःशुल्क प्रशिक्षण व परामर्श दिया गया, सामूहिक विवाह योजनान्तर्गत अनुदान दिया गया।

x) एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाओं (आईसीडीएस) में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रदेश की पहचान बनी है। समग्र बाल विकास के लिए भविष्य में क्या रूपरेखा है ?

आईसीडीएस के माध्यम से समग्र बाल विकास हमारा लक्ष्य है। जिसके लिए टेक्नॉलाजी आधारित मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम, पोषण सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता में सुधार, आंगनबाडी सेवाओं को प्रभावी बनाने की दिशा में काम किया जा रहा है, बच्चों के लिए प्रारंभिक शिक्षा सुविधाओं का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। बालक बालिकाओं के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा एवं सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण हेतु 0.51 लाख करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है।

मा. उप मुख्यमंत्री जी, आपने अपने व्यस्त कार्यक्रम में इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा के लिए समय दिया, उसके लिए अनेक धन्यवाद।

आपको भी।

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लघु उद्योग भारती

जयपुर में तीन दिवसीय

राष्ट्रीय कार्यकारिणी बैठक

सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्योगों के अखिल भारतीय संगठन लघु उद्योग भारती की तीन दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय कार्यकारिणी तथा कार्यसमिति का आयोजन जयपुर में किया जायेगा। दिल्ली स्थित राष्ट्रीय मुख्यालय से संगठन के राष्ट्रीय महासचिव श्री ओमप्रकाश गुप्ता ने बताया कि 24 से 26 अप्रैल तक सोहन सिंह स्मृति कौशल विकास केंद्र में आयोजित इस महत्वपूर्ण बैठक के विविध सत्रों में संगठन की ओर से देशभर में किये गए कार्यों, संचालित प्रकल्पों और भविष्य के एजेंडे की सूक्ष्म समीक्षा की जाएगी और सभी प्रदेशों के प्रतिवेदन भी प्रस्तुत किये जायेंगे। श्री गुप्ता ने जानकारी दी कि 25 अप्रैल को संगठन का 33वां स्थापना दिवस भी समारोह पूर्वक मनाया जायेगा। गौरतलब है कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के मा। सह-सरकार्यवाह और लघु उद्योग भारती के संपर्क अधिकारी डॉ। कृष्ण गोपाल जी देशभर के उद्यमियों का मार्गदर्शन भी करेंगे।

BUILDING TRUST, ONE LABEL at A TIME: *A Journey of Entrepreneurship*



Udyam Yatra
Manjula Mishra

Leading Entrepreneur, Noida, Uttar Pradesh
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Some journeys don't begin with a grand plan-they begin with curiosity, courage, and the willingness to learn along the way. For Manjula Mishra, entrepreneurship was not just a career choice, but a natural progression of years spent understanding how businesses work from the ground up.

After completing her MBA in Marketing in 1996, Manjula stepped into the corporate world as a Branch Manager at a New Delhi-based chemical company. What followed was not just a job, but an immersive experience-managing operations, handling clients, driving sales, and solving everyday business challenges. Over six years, she found herself doing what many entrepreneurs eventually learn to do-taking ownership, making decisions, and adapting constantly. Looking back, those years quietly built the foundation for something much larger.

Taking the Leap

The decision to start her own venture did not come overnight. It came after nearly two years of closely studying the hologram and security labelling industry-understanding its nuances, challenges, and opportunities.

In 2008, along with her husband and business partner Pankaj Mishra, she founded Holosafe Security Labels Pvt. Ltd.



The early days were far from easy. With limited access to capital, the risks were deeply personal. The family invested their own savings, liquidated assets, and took calculated bets to set up their first manufacturing unit in Greater Noida.

Instead of building aggressively, Manjula chose to build wisely. She focused on keeping operations lean, leveraging partnerships, and ensuring that production capacity was fully utilized. By working with marketing agents and securing high-volume orders-particularly from international markets like Dubai and London-Holosafe was able to sustain itself during its most challenging phase. Margins were low, but the learning was high. And slowly, things began to change.

Within a few years, the company built enough credibility to start receiving direct orders. What started as survival gradually turned into stability-and then into growth.

From Manufacturing to Technology-Driven Solutions

Over time, Holosafe evolved far beyond being just a manufacturing company. It became a partner to brands-helping them solve a growing and critical challenge: **ensuring authenticity, safety, and trust.**

Today, Holosafe operates at the intersection of **packaging, security, and technology**, offering a comprehensive suite of solutions:

- Holographic labels and allied holographic products
- High-security and tamper-evident labels

- Printed paper labels and shrink sleeves
- Smart labels integrated with digital authentication
- Track & trace systems and RFID-based solutions

By integrating features such as serialization, QR-based authentication, and supply chain traceability, Holosafe enables brands to not only protect their products from counterfeiting but also build transparency and consumer confidence.

Scale, Systems, and Strong Foundations

What has enabled this evolution is a strong focus on building the right infrastructure and systems.

Operating from Greater Noida, Holosafe's manufacturing footprint spans **approximately one lakh square feet across three units**, with a fully automated setup. All key functions—manufacturing, R&D, design, and quality control—are integrated under one roof, allowing for both efficiency and flexibility.

A team of around **200 employees** drives this ecosystem, combining technical expertise with execution discipline. Over the years, the company has also strengthened its internal processes through **SAP-driven systems**, ensuring consistency, scalability, and reliable delivery timeliness.

Holosafe today works with leading brands such as **LG, Samsung, Sheelafoam, SBL, Mankind**, and several others across domestic and international markets—relationships built on trust, quality, and long-term reliability.

Growth with Clarity and Ambition

In an industry often defined by pricing pressures, fragmented competition, and raw material dependencies, Holosafe has taken a steady and disciplined approach to growth.

The company has consistently delivered **~35% year-on-year growth**, reflecting strong execution and deep customer relationships.

Looking ahead, the vision is both ambitious and structured:

- Achieving a **₹40 crore topline in the coming year**
- Expanding further into **technology-led solutions**, especially digital authentication, and track & trace
- Strengthening presence in **high-value, regulated sectors like pharmaceuticals**
- And working towards a **future BSE listing**, as part of its next phase of scale and institutional growth

The focus is not just on growing bigger, but on building a more robust, future-ready organization.



A Business that Becomes a Legacy

For Manjula, Holosafe is more than a company-it is a journey that is now extending into the next generation.

Her daughter, Preeti Mishra, a graduate of IE Business School, Madrid, made a conscious decision to step away from a career in investment banking at Citi Bank, Spain, to join the family business in 2025. She now leads Business Development, bringing global exposure and a fresh growth perspective.

Her younger daughter, Shruti, currently pursuing Computer Science Engineering, also plans to join the business in the future-adding a strong technology dimension to Holosafe's evolution. What began as a personal entrepreneurial leap is now shaping into a multi-generational vision.

Recognition and Wider Impact

Over the years, Manjula Mishra's journey has been recognized at multiple levels-not just for building a successful enterprise, but for contributing to the broader entrepreneurial ecosystem.

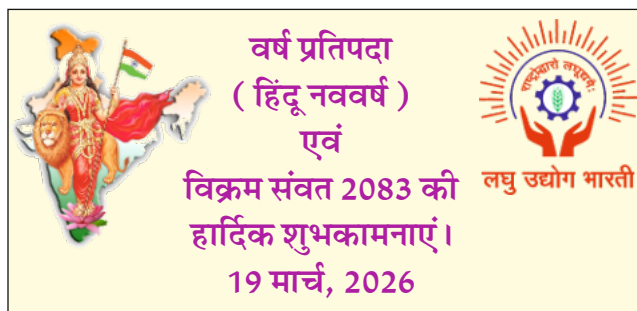
From receiving entrepreneurship awards from the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, to serving on the National Board of MSME, and participating in prestigious programs such as Walmart's Women Entrepreneurship Initiative and Goldman Sachs 10,000 Women-her work reflects both impact and influence.

More than a Business Story

In many ways, Manjula's journey challenges conventional narratives-especially in manufacturing, where women entrepreneurs are still underrepresented. But she doesn't define it that way.

For her, it has always been about doing the work-consistently, thoughtfully, and with a long-term view.

And perhaps that is what truly defines Holosafe-not just what has been built, but how it has been built.



Karnataka's Belagavi Women Wing organized an International Women's Day. Smt. Vidyavati Regional Head, Canara Bank spoke on different types of accounts and schemes for women entrepreneurs. State Vice President Smt. (Dr.) Priya Puranik presided over the program on 8th March.



LUB's West Bengal State President Shri Bipan Syngal and North Bengal Sambhag President CA Aditya Mitruka met BJP National President Shri Nitin Nabin in an interactive session and discussed the state of regional industries at Siliguri on 2nd March.



MSME DFO Agra & LUB's Aligarh Unit jointly organized a Workshop on IPR. LUB's Jt. Gen. Secretary UP State Dr. Gaurav Mittal, Commissioner Industries Shri SP Yadav, MSME DFO Shri Avadhesh Kumar, IPR Expert Shri Vikas Saraswat, Lead Bank Manager Shri Akash Soni, Divisional Manager SIDBI Shri Harshit Agarwal, LUB's Aligarh Division President Shri Neeraj Agarwal, Unit President Shri Yogesh Goswami & Gen. Secretary Shri Lalesh Saxena were present on 18th March.

Textile Sector in India: *Prospects & Challenges*



Vastram

Mahesh Hurkat

National Head, Textile Utpad Samuh

Laghu Udyog Bharati

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Currently, India holds a share of approximately 3.7% in the global textile market. However, across the country, this is the largest sector-after agriculture-in terms of job creation. While there may be immense potential for growth within this sector, it perhaps has not received as much focus as it deserves thus far. Therefore; when examining the textile industry within India, it is evident that this sector operates on significantly lower margins compared to other sectors.

In the textile sector; growth and global competitiveness are primarily hindered by the following obstacles:

- High Cost of Capital.
- Dependency on Imported Machinery & Technology.
- Limited Production Capacity; so, cannot deliver large size order on time.
- Unavailability of Skilled Labour. Textile not an attractive sector
- Difference in Power Tariff from Rs. 4 to Rs. 11/- per unit. Due to this variation, clusters could not develop and industry migrates to another state.
- Challenges of Ease of Doing Business.
- High Capital Cost for environment compliance to meet pollution norms (ETP/ ZLD)
- High Price of Raw Material (Yarn) in comparison to international market.

Suggestions:

- To align interest rates with international benchmarks, the Centre Govt. should introduce a new scheme offering interest rate concessions, like the Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF).

Visual Textile Industry

- The Central Government should formulate a policy



to provide additional subsidies for high-capacity machinery and the adoption of state-of-the-art technology.

- The duty-free import of raw materials-specifically Man-Made Fibres, Yarn, PTA, and MEG-should be permanently permitted. This would ensure the comprehensive development of the downstream value chain, generate maximum employment opportunities, and facilitate maximum value addition.
- In coordination with State Governments, a 'One Nation, One Tariff' scheme-similar to the GST model-should be implemented for electricity rates. This would serve as a revolutionary step in cluster development and prevent industries from migrating from one location to another.
- To incentivize the creation of new employment opportunities for skilled labour, a subsidy scheme equivalent to six months' wages should be provided to the garment industry.
- To encourage the domestic manufacturing of machinery, special assistance-in the form of subsidies-should be extended to the machine-building industry, specifically for the utilization of advanced technology.
- Environmental and pollution control laws must be strictly and uniformly enforced across the entire country. Given the significant compliance costs involved, provisions for maximum subsidies should be established for Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems.
- To ensure the production of world-class goods:
 - a). Testing & Certification Centre

- b). Export Support and Advice Centre
- c). Technical Services
- d). Training, Awareness Programs & Workshops
- e). Support to access Government Schemes
- f). Support for Branding & Capacity Building
- g). R&D Centre

Additional subsidy should be arranged for Medium 1%, Small 1.5%, Micro industries 2% because the lesser investment in textile, the more value addition provides maximum employment.

Key Policy Recommendations to strengthen India's Cotton Textile Sector

1. Rationalize Import Duty on Cotton

- Currently, Imported Contamination-free Cotton is more competitive despite import duty.
- Indian Cotton suffers from High contamination (plastic, trash), Lower consistency
- As a result, Indian cotton is effectively ~10 cents/lb more expensive in usable value.

Recommendations:

1. Permanently remove import duty on cotton, especially for contamination-free varieties.

- This will force Domestic Quality Improvement
- Ensure Fair Competition
- Support High-Quality Textile Exports

Expected Outcome:

- Better Raw Material Quality
- Improved Yarn Competitiveness in Global Markets

2. Reform in Role of Cotton Corporation of India (CCI)

- Currently, CCI procurement sometimes reaches traders and intermediaries instead of actual industry users.
- This leads to Artificial Price Inflation, Speculation & Supply Inefficiency

Recommendations:

- Restrict CCI Cotton Sales only to genuine end-users: Spinning Mills, Textile Manufacturers.
- Avoid supply to Traders & MNC Intermediaries

Global Benchmark:

- Countries like China prioritize direct supply to industry.

Expected Outcome:

- Stable Cotton Prices
- Reduced Speculation
- Better Availability for Manufacturers

3. Upgrade Cotton Seed Technology (Critical Long-Term Reform)

- India still largely depends on older-generation seeds (2nd Generation).
- Global competitors use advanced seeds with: Higher Yield (3-4x potential), Better Fiber Quality, Pest Resistance, Lower Contamination

Recommendations:

- Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare should: Approve and introduce next-generation cotton seeds (5th-6th generation)
- Encourage R&D partnerships with global seed companies
- Promote Farmer adoption through subsidies/ training

Expected Outcome:

- Higher Productivity per acre
- Better Fibre Quality (long staple, uniform)
- Reduced Cost of Production

Role of Laghu Udyog Bharati

Due to a monopoly held by a single company over polyester raw materials, their availability was priced significantly higher than international rates. Through the collaborative efforts of top leadership, Laghu Udyog Bharati reached out to the Union Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers Shri J.P. Nadda, and Union Minister of Commerce Shri Piyush Goyal to apprise them of this entire situation.

Understanding the challenges faced by MSME industries, the ministers authorized the import of raw materials exempt from Quality Control Orders (QCOs). Furthermore, by accepting LUB's proposal to waive the anti-dumping duty applicable to MEG, they provided significant support for the growth of the MSME sector. Additionally, considering the global crisis triggered by the ongoing conflict, permission has been granted-valid until 30th June-for the duty-free import of PTA and MEG, the raw materials utilized by the industry. This measure ensures that the textile industry will have access to raw materials at international market rates.

This positive step taken by the government will enable the textile industry to effectively compete amidst intense global competition.

Laghu Udyog Bharati expresses its deep gratitude to the government for these constructive decisions.



चाचा चौधरी नमकीन

स्वाद, संघर्ष और सफलता की मिसाल



कर्मयोगी
रामकुमार अग्रवाल
हाथरस- उत्तर प्रदेश

उत्तर प्रदेश के हाथरस नगर की ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक पहचान तो है ही, लेकिन बीते कुछ बरसों से इसने अब स्वाद की दुनिया में भी अपनी खास जगह बना ली है। और इसका श्रेय जाता है एक ऐसे ब्रांड को, जिसने संघर्षों की धूल से उठकर स्वाद की ऊंचाइयों तक सफलता का सफर तय किया। नाम है चाचा चौधरी नमकीन।

छोटी उम्र में मिली बड़ी जिम्मेदारी

चाचा चौधरी ब्रांड की कहानी केवल एक व्यावसायिक सफलता नहीं, बल्कि परिवार, जिम्मेदारी और मेहनत की मिसाल है। इस कहानी के केंद्र में हैं श्री रामकुमार अग्रवाल और श्री राजकुमार अग्रवाल, जिनके पिता श्री मुरारीलाल अग्रवाल का जब असमय निधन हुआ उस समय रामकुमार मात्र 9 वर्ष के थे और छोटे भाई की उम्र थी दो वर्ष। पिता की मृत्यु के बाद चार बहनों, छोटे भाई और मां यानी पूरे परिवार की जिम्मेदारी अब रामकुमार के कोमल कंधों पर आ गई।

बचपन की जिस उम्र में उनके खेलने-खाने के दिन थे, उस समय उन्हें चौकीदारी से लेकर बर्तन की दुकान तक की नौकरी करनी पड़ी, लेकिन उन्होंने हार नहीं मानी। धीरे-धीरे उन्होंने अपने छोटे भाई के साथ मिलकर थोड़ी-थोड़ी पूंजी जोड़ी और 90 के दशक में 'श्री गिर्राज फूड प्रोडक्ट्स' के नाम से नमकीन बनाने का काम शुरू किया।



चाचा चौधरी ब्रांड- ₹850 करोड़ का टर्नओवर
2500 से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार
हाथरस में 6 आधुनिक उत्पादन प्लांट
डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नेटवर्क: उत्तर भारत में सशक्त ब्रांड
उपस्थिति - 600 से अधिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर
150 से अधिक नमकीन वैरायटी
दिलखुश मिक्सचर, पास्ता, चिप्स
जैसे लाजवाब स्वाद वाले नमकीन उत्पाद के बाद
अब उतरेंगे बेकरी के क्षेत्र में भी

घर से कारोबार, साइकिल से बिक्री

शुरुआत बेहद साधारण-सी थी। घर में नमकीन बनती, जिसमें मां और सभी बहनें मदद करतीं, और छोटे भाई साइकिल पर आस-पास के कस्बों जैसे सासनी, अलीगढ़, सिकंदराराऊ और इगलास में दुकान-दुकान जाकर नमकीन बेचते। ब्रांड का नाम रखा गया- चाचा चौधरी। संयोग से यह नाम जल्द ही ग्राहकों की जुबान पर चढ़ गया।

ब्रांड विस्तार और दूसरी पीढ़ी की भागीदारी

आखिरकार मेहनत रंग लाई और वर्ष 2000 में एक और कंपनी सर्वेश्वर फूड प्रोडक्ट्स की स्थापना की गई। इस नए ब्रांड को नाम दिया गया - लेसी। जहां चाचा चौधरी के बेसन से बने नमकीन लोकप्रिय हुए, वहीं लेसी का मिक्सचर लोगों को खूब पसंद आया। वर्ष 2010 के आसपास रामकुमार के पुत्र पुनीत अग्रवाल ने कारोबार में भागीदारी शुरू की। युवा सोच और नई तकनीक के मेलजोल ने कारोबार को नई

दिशा दी। आधुनिक मशीनें लगने से उत्पादन क्षमता और गुणवत्ता दोनों में सुधार हुआ। जल्द ही दूसरे पुत्र सचिन, फिर नितिन तथा अंकित अग्रवाल भी इस संयुक्त पारिवारिक व्यवसाय में शामिल हो गए।

उत्तर भारत से देशभर तक फैलता स्वाद

जहां कभी साइकिल से नमकीन बेचा जाता था, वहीं आज चाचा चौधरी और लेसी ब्रांड के नमकीन ट्रकों और कंटेनरों में पंजाब, राजस्थान, बिहार, जम्मू-कश्मीर जैसे राज्यों तक पहुंचते हैं। चाचा चौधरी ब्रांड के 600 से अधिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर हैं और 150 से अधिक नमकीन की वैरायटी बाजार में उपलब्ध हैं।



नई कंपनी, नई पीढ़ी और नई सोच

समय के साथ एक तीसरी कंपनी जय श्री फूड प्रोडक्ट्स की स्थापना हुई, जिसमें बच्चों के लिए चिप्स, कुरकुरे, रिंग्स आदि बनाए जा रहे हैं। चाचा चौधरी का दिलखुश मिक्सचर, लेसी का पास्ता और बेबो ब्रांड के आलू चिप्स आज सबसे अधिक बिकने वाले उत्पादों में शामिल हैं।

गुणवत्ता और विस्तार की मजबूत नींव

साफ-सफाई, शुद्धता और आधुनिक तकनीक के साथ नमकीन निर्माण में सोयाबीन ऑयल, राइस ब्रान ऑयल और पाम ऑयल का उत्तम उपयोग किया जाता है। पैकिंग ₹ 5 से ₹ 100 तक के अलग-अलग सेगमेंट में की जाती है, ताकि हर वर्ग के उपभोक्ता तक पहुंच बनाई जा सके।

भविष्य की योजना

अब कंपनी का लक्ष्य है बेकरी सेगमेंट में उतरने का। साथ ही पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में एक और उत्पादन प्लांट लगाने की योजना भी है। इस विस्तार से ब्रांड की पहुंच और भी मजबूत होगी। चाचा चौधरी नमकीन केवल एक व्यवसाय नहीं, बल्कि आत्मनिर्भरता, पारिवारिक एकता और मेहनत की मिसाल है। यह ब्रांड दर्शाता है कि यदि संकल्प मजबूत हो, तो साइकिल से शुरु हुआ सफर बहुत ऊंचाई तक पहुंच सकता है।



Impact Feature

From Backbone to Powerhouse: Rewriting the MSME Growth Story



Wide Angle
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India's true economic potential must be unleashed by empowering entrepreneurs through grassroots-level leadership, hassle-free policy implementation, time-bound payments, and accountability-based reforms.

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) remain the backbone of India's economic resilience, yet their full potential is still underleveraged. The next phase of MSME growth must move beyond intent and focus on empowerment, accountability, and structural reforms that directly impact entrepreneurs on the ground.

A critical reform lies in integrating experienced MSME owners into policymaking through nominated roles in key advisory and regulatory bodies. Their practical insights into operational realities, compliance challenges, and market dynamics can help reshape policies into actionable and result-oriented frameworks.

Equally important is recognizing MSME owners as nation builders. Their contribution through taxes, employment generation, and economic circulation must translate into structured welfare policies. Linking tax contributions to social security—such as retirement benefits, healthcare coverage, and disability protection—will provide long-term security to entrepreneurs and their families, reducing the inherent risks of business ownership.

Policy implementation must shift from complexity to simplicity. Benefits such as insurance claims, government incentives, and subsidies should be delivered through an auto-credit mechanism with minimal or zero documentation, leveraging integrated



digital platforms. Currently, MSME owners expend excessive time and effort navigating bureaucratic processes, often facing delays and inefficiencies. A transparent, time-bound, and hassle-free system is essential to eliminate harassment and ensure that benefits reach stakeholders without friction. Timely payments are equally critical for MSME survival. Delays in receivables—especially from government departments and large institutions—severely strain cash flows and hinder growth. It is imperative to enforce a strict timeline for payments, beyond which penal interest must be automatically applied. More importantly, in cases of systemic or administrative delays, accountability should be fixed on the concerned officers, ensuring responsibility within the system. This will not only discipline payment cycles but also restore confidence among MSME stakeholders.

To secure the future, policies must actively attract the younger generation toward MSME entrepreneurship. Structured incubation programs, simplified credit access, mentorship by experienced entrepreneurs, and ease of doing business can make MSMEs a preferred career path. Reducing compliance burden and enhancing digital accessibility will further strengthen this transition.

Awareness remains the bridge between opportunity and action. With inclusive governance, welfare-backed security, efficient implementation, and strict accountability, MSMEs can transform into innovation-driven growth engines—powering India's journey toward a self-reliant and inclusive economy. □□□

Entrepreneurs Speak on Adverse Effects of Middle East Crisis

Alternative Energy Sources & Sustainable Packaging is Mandatory



Tara Chand Goyal
National Coordinator- Food & Agro Utpad Samuh

The edible oil industry is heavily dependent-both directly and indirectly-on gas, fuel, and plastic materials for its manufacturing and packaging processes. Scarcities or price fluctuations in these critical resources not only lead to a significant surge in production costs but can also disrupt the entire supply chain, resulting in total operational shutdowns. These challenges pose a major hurdle to our ability to maintain continuous production and operational stability.

To find a permanent solution to this issue, I suggest that we further strengthen our capabilities in line with the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' initiative. By adopting alternative energy sources and sustainable packaging options, we can reduce our reliance on traditional fuels and plastics. It is only through the efficient use of natural resources that we can ensure a more stable, secure, and self-sufficient production process.

Financial Stress across India's Foundry Sector



Dr. Sachin Sabnis
National Coordinator- Foundry & Metals Utpad Samuh

The Iran war is having a significant indirect impact on India's foundry industry, mainly through energy, raw materials, and logistics. Foundries are highly energy-intensive and depend on fuels like

LPG, furnace oil, and electricity. The war has pushed up crude oil and gas prices and disrupted supplies via the Strait of Hormuz, increasing melting and production costs sharply. LPG shortages are particularly critical, as many small and medium foundries rely on gas-based furnaces.

Raw material costs are also rising. Metals such as steel and aluminum, along with petrochemical inputs like resins and binders used in casting, have become more expensive due to global supply disruptions. This compresses margins, especially for MSME foundries with limited pricing power.

Additionally, freight, insurance, and shipping costs have surged, delaying exports and increasing working capital needs. Overall, the impact is a cost shock and margin pressure, leading to reduced production, delayed orders, and financial stress across India's foundry sector.

Corrugated Packaging Costs under Pressure



Vivek Agarwal
Co-Convenor- Paper Packaging Products Utpad Samuh

The corrugated packaging industry is grappling with unprecedented cost escalations driven by global disruptions. Kraft paper prices have surged by Rs. 4-5 per kg, translating into a 10-12% rise in packaging costs. When combined with conversion expenses and GST-related impacts, the total escalation reaches nearly 20%, a burden unsustainable for tertiary industries.

The ongoing West Asia crisis has disrupted supply chains, raised freight rates, and inflated input costs for pulp, chemicals, and adhesives. Ink prices have risen

by over 20%, PVA adhesives by more than 50%, and other inputs like stitching wire and fuel by 10%. Availability of raw materials, especially waste paper imports from America and Europe, has become a greater challenge than price, with freight costs compounding the issue.

Even if geopolitical tensions ease, logistics normalization will take weeks. This volatility leaves manufacturers and customers struggling to plan, with margins under severe pressure. Export sectors such as fresh fruit, plastics, textiles, and tiles-heavily reliant on corrugated packaging-are particularly impacted. The industry now faces the dual challenge of sustaining supply continuity while navigating unpredictable demand and rising costs across the value chain.

Drip Irrigation Industry has come to a Halt

Arun Jajodia

National Co-ordinator- Agri Equipments & Machinery Utpad Samuh

Sprinkler products are manufactured from plastic granules, and these granules are essentially a by-

product of crude oil. As the crisis intensified, the prices of these granules surged by up to 70 percent. This occurred because the leading domestic manufacturers-such as Reliance, GAIL, and others-all raised their prices. Consequently, the industry dependent on these materials across the country ground to a near-halt. Market demand also dried up, as production costs had become prohibitively high. Companies that previously manufactured plastic granules from crude oil began diverting their operations to produce LPG instead. On the other hand, the supply of raw materials-shipped in containers from the UK and Dubai-required for manufacturing brass and bronze equipment also ceased. Overall costs rose by 20 percent. The government responded by temporarily waiving the 7.5 percent import duty for a period of three months; however, no corresponding increase in subsidies was granted. Moreover, the benefit of the duty waiver failed to materialize, as international suppliers simultaneously hiked their prices.



On Hindu New Year Celebration, numerous entrepreneurs, accompanied by their families, enjoyed a musical program at the 'Parivar Milan' organized by Alwar unit on 19th March.

RAJASTHAN ODOP POLICY - 2024

Enabling District-led Growth through Structured Support



Analysis

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The “One District One Product (ODOP)” initiative in Rajasthan represents a focused and structured approach towards strengthening district-level economies by promoting products rooted in local strengths. Aligned with the national ODOP framework, the Rajasthan ODOP Policy 2024 aims to identify high-potential products across districts and support their development through targeted interventions spanning finance, technology, market access, and capacity building.

Under the policy, 41 products have been identified across 41 districts, reflecting Rajasthan's diverse industrial and cultural base. These include sectors such as stone and stone products, agro and food processing, textiles, handicrafts, engineering goods, and gems and jewellery. The approach emphasizes value chain development, enterprise promotion, and enhanced market integration, with a focus on micro and small enterprises.

The policy provides a comprehensive framework of support to address key challenges faced by enterprises. It includes provisions for margin money assistance to facilitate the establishment of new units and encourage entrepreneurship at the district level. For improving productivity and competitiveness, the policy enables technology upgradation, allowing enterprises to adopt modern machinery, equipment, and digital tools.



Chief Minister Shri Bhajan Lal Sharma, Minister-Industries Shri Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore, MoS Industries Shri K.K. Vishnoi, Chief Secretary Shri V. Srinivas and ACS Industries Shri Shikhar Agarwal @ Udyami Samwad conducted by ODOP Cell at Jaipur on 18th March, 2026.

In addition, support is extended for quality certification and intellectual property rights (IPR), enabling enterprises to align with market standards and improve product acceptance. These interventions collectively contribute to strengthening the production base and enhancing the competitiveness of ODOP products. Market access is a central component of the policy. Enterprises are supported for participation in national and international fairs and exhibitions, providing opportunities for product showcasing, buyer-seller interactions, and brand visibility. The policy also promotes digital enablement through e-commerce platforms, including assistance for onboarding, catalogue development, and online presence. These measures facilitate integration of local enterprises with wider markets and modern retail channels.

A key feature of the Rajasthan ODOP Policy 2024 is its fully online application system, which ensures transparency, ease of access, and time-bound processing. The entire application and approval workflow has been digitized, enabling enterprises to apply and track their applications through an integrated portal.

The implementation framework is also decentralized, with a significant role assigned to district-level

institutions. The District Industries Centres (DICCs), under the leadership of the General Manager, function as the primary authorities for scrutiny and sanction of applications at the district level. This decentralized approach enables faster decision-making, contextual evaluation of proposals, and improved responsiveness to local needs.

The policy has demonstrated measurable progress in its implementation. As per available data, 802 beneficiaries have been supported under various components of the policy, with benefits amounting to approximately ₹28 crore extended to enterprises. This reflects active participation from enterprises across districts and indicates strong uptake of the policy interventions.

In addition to financial and institutional support, Rajasthan has undertaken several promotional initiatives to enhance the visibility of ODOP products. The state has participated in major platforms such as the India International Trade Fair (IITF) and organized exhibitions, buyer-seller meets, and industrial fairs at both state and district levels. Dedicated efforts have also been made towards branding and promotion, including the creation of thematic displays, ODOP galleries, and promotional materials.



Display of ODOP Products during 'Ratnam' event in the series of Rajasthan Diwas at Jaipur.

Capacity building and awareness generation are integral components of the implementation strategy. Training programs, workshops, and seminars have been conducted across districts to familiarize entrepreneurs with policy provisions, market opportunities, and digital platforms. Many enterprises

have been trained and supported in their onboarding to digital ecosystems, strengthening their ability to participate in evolving market structures.

At the district level, implementation is supported through regular outreach activities such as awareness camps, fairs, workshops, and exhibitions. Between December-2025 and March-2026, 80 such events were organized across districts, focusing on promotion of ODOP products, dissemination of information, and stakeholder engagement.



Minister-Industries, Govt. of Rajasthan, Shri Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore congratulating Team ODOP Rajasthan (Principal Secretary Shri Alok Gupta, Commissioner Industries Shri Rohit Gupta, RIICO MD Smt. Shivangi Swarnkar and Add. Commissioner-Industries Shri PN Sharma) for getting Bronze Shield for year 2024 at National Level on 14th July, 2025.

The ODOP initiative in Rajasthan is also aligned with the state's broader development framework and forms an integral part of the Panch Gaurav program, which emphasizes district-led planning and implementation. This convergence strengthens coordination across departments and supports a more integrated approach to infrastructure development, enterprise promotion, and value chain strengthening.

Overall, the Rajasthan ODOP Policy-2024 provides a structured and decentralized framework for promoting district-specific products through targeted support mechanisms, digital processes, and market linkage initiatives. By focusing on local strengths and enabling enterprises through a combination of financial, institutional, and promotional support, the policy contributes to strengthening the MSME ecosystem and enhancing economic activity across the state.



LUB's News in Brief



A joint EC meeting of all LUB units in the Bhilwara district was held on 27th March. National Org. Secretary Shri Prakash Chandra ji, emphasized the importance of listing products under the LEAP E-commerce portal. He stated that an online marketplace is being made available through the LEAP portal. Shri Om Dave and Shri Prakhar Samar provided detailed information regarding product listing on LEAP. State Jt. Secretary Shri Ravindra Jaju, Prant President Shri Mahesh Hurkat, State EC Member Shri Rajkumar Melana, Prant EC Shri Bharat Seturia, Main Unit President Shri Shambhu Prasad Kabra, Unit Secretary Shri Kamlesh Munot, Unit Treasurer Shri Ajay Agarwal, Growth Center Unit President Shri Girish Agarwal and Secretary Shri Omprakash Jagetia, Women's Wing President Smt. Pallavi Laddha, Asind Unit President Shri Gopal Singh Chundawat, and Gangapur Unit Vice President Shri Vipin Asawa were present.



LUB's Kota Unit organised Milan for celebrating Bharatiya Nav Varsh on 16th March. Chief Advisor Shri Govindram Mittal delivered an address from a historical perspective, while National Vice President Shri Tarachand Goyal shared his views on 'Panch Parivartan. Shri Om Dave provided information regarding the LEAP platform. On this occasion, a diary published by member Shri Rajneesh (Contrive Instrumentation Private Ltd.) -prepared to

commemorate the centenary year of the RSS organization-was also released.

Before this, President Kota Main Unit Shri Ankur Gupta delivered the welcome address. Vice President Shri Ashutosh Jain conducted the program. President Ranpur Unit Shri Manoj Agarwal shed light on the organization's upcoming plans. The event was attended by 250 members, including National Treasurer Shri Mahesh Gupta, Shri Yashpal Bhatia, and Shri Anchal Poddar. President Women's Wing Smt. Chandni Poddar proposed the vote of thanks.



LUB's Bikaner Unit felicitated Cabinet Minister-UP Govt. Shri Nand Gopal Gupta, Head-Haldiram Group Shri Manohar Babu Agarwal, Founder Kent-RO Shri Mahesh Gupta, and Head-Crystal Group Shri Rajesh Gupta during their visit to Bikaner on 7th March. On this occasion, Shri Subhash Mittal, Jodhpur Prant President Shri Balkishan Parihar, former Bikaner Unit President Shri Harsh Kansal, Shri Rajesh Goyal, Shri Vinod Dhanuka, Shri Manoj Talwaria, Shri Vinod Goyal, Shri Vinod Bafna, Shri Narendra Agarwal, Shri Sushil Bansal, Shri K.K. Mehta, and Shri Jugal Rathi were present.



The delegation of Women's Wing of Ratlam (MP) met District Collector Smt. Misha Singh for organising 'Swayamsiddha Exhibition. On this occasion, women entrepreneurs including Smt. Sumitra Avtani, Smt. Kamini Nemani, Smt. Rekha

Kumawat, Smt. Seema Sharma, and Smt. Shalini Agarwal were present on 25th March.



The Pimpri Chinchwad Unit successfully organized an ‘NAPS and MAPS Awareness and Guidance Session’ at the Science Park on 25th March. The primary objective of this program was to provide information regarding government schemes aimed at making skilled human resources available to industries and MSME units within the MIDC region. During this session, detailed guidance was provided on key schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and the Maharashtra Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (MAPS). Participants were also provided with practical training on the portal registration process, as well as the complete procedure for filing claims under MAPS. The program was attended by Shri Sunil Khude (Jr. Apprenticeship Adviser, BTRI, Pimpri-Chinchwad), Shri Pratik Deshmukh (Jr. Apprenticeship Adviser, BTRI, Aundh, Pune), Shri Deepak Chaudhary (Jr. Apprenticeship Adviser, BTRI, Pune), Shri Nilesh Jhagade (Apprenticeship Coordinator, Pune) from the Right Walk Foundation, and Ms. Khyati Trivedi (Program Manager). Shri Girish Vaidya, VP-LUB Pimpri Chinchwad, highlighted the activities of the local unit, while Shri Rahul Khole, the Department Minister, shed light on the organizational initiatives currently underway across the country. Secretary Shri Vivek Rathode conducted the program while Jt. Secretary Shri Mangesh Lomte delivered the vote of thanks.



LUB’s Tamil Nadu State EC Member Shri Ramprakash met Vice President Shri C.P. Radhakrishnan and submitted a memorandum for establishing a National Monitoring and Intelligence Agency dedicated to securing India’s digital sovereignty. The discussion also focused on strengthening the Swadeshi Technology Ecosystem.



National President Shri Madhusudan Dadu urged the members to work in alignment with the organization's ideology and objectives during the inauguration ceremony of Tonica City (Loni) and the Sahibabad Unit in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh. The ceremony was attended by General Secretary Shri Amit Agarwal, Jt. GS Dr. Gaurav Mittal, State Treasurer Shri Raman Chawla, State Secretary Shri Rajkumar Sharma, Meerut Prant President Shri Pawan Singhal, GS Shri Anupam Gupta, and Meerut Prant President Shri Ambrish Goyal, among other distinguished members.



An Investor Awareness Program was organized under the joint aegis of the LUB’s Alwar Unit and the ICAI-Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Alwar Branch, in collaboration with the Income Tax Department. During the program, Shri Dharam Singh Meena, Joint Commissioner of the Income Tax Department, elucidated the key aspects of the "Income Tax Act 2025," focusing on the new tax regime, simplification measures, and digital compliance. Shri Jitendra Yadav provided information regarding the growth and financial assistance available to SMEs under MSME policies, as well as details on

various government schemes.

On this occasion, numerous entrepreneurs were present, including CA Vishal Wadhwa-Chairman-CA Branch, Shri Shashank Jhalani-President, LUB Alwar Unit, Shri Rajesh Gupta, Harmeet Singh Mehndiratta, Shri Subodh Goyal, Sandeep Mudgal, and Shri Sumant Jain. Additionally, many CA members and dignitaries attended the event, including CA Anshul Modi, Treasurer, CA Branch and CA Hitesh Setia-Chairman, SICASA. The proceedings were anchored by Shri Pankaj Tiwari, Secretary LUB Alwar, while the vote of thanks was proposed by the program convener, CA Abhimanyu Garg.



LUB's Women's Wing of Punjab, organized Swayamsiddha Exhibition at Jalandhar on 28-29 March. The exhibition featured participants from Rajasthan (Jaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, and Udaipur), Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu & Kashmir, who showcased the traditional arts, handicrafts, and cultural heritage of their respective regions.

National Secretary and Swayamsiddha Convener Smt. Anju Singh stated that the exhibition provides women with an opportunity to become self-reliant. On this occasion, State President Shri Pradeep Mongia, former State President Shri Ashok Gupta, Shri Anuj Kapoor, Shri Pankaj Gautam, and Punjab Co-convener Smt. Mona Mongia encouraged the women entrepreneurs. The success of this exhibition was made possible through the contributions of Jalandhar President Smt. Aarti Sachdeva, General Secretary Smt. Ramanpreet Kaur, Jt. GS Smt. Neetu Nanda, Treasurer Smt. Saroj Thakur, Smt. Preeti Sethi, Smt. Pallavi Thakur, Smt. Deepika Rathore, Smt. Ruhi Buddhiraja, and Punjab Convener Smt. Amardeep Shergill.

LUB Central Zone Entrepreneurs Meet was held at Ernakulam on 14 March. The meeting was presided over by LUB's State Vice President Shri Venkatesh. Smt. Dharmaja Menon, Ernakulam District Secretary



and State EC Member, delivered the welcome address. The program was inaugurated by lighting the lamp by Shri G.S. Prakash, Director, MSME DFO Thrissur, Govt. of India. Following this, LUB's State GS Shri Babu Ayyanchira delivered the keynote address, providing insights to entrepreneurs. Shri Shivakumar, NWC Member and in-charge-Kerala, launched the Industrial Directory and addressed the gathering. State Jt. Secretary Shri Prashanth S. Menon conveyed his felicitations. Shri Vinod, Org. Secretary & NC Member, announced the new office bearers for Ernakulam and Thrissur units for the term 2026-2028. Shri R. Aneesh, Org. Secretary of Bharatiya Vidya Niketan, signed and handed over an MoU with LUB for Skill Development. The vote of thanks was delivered by Thrissur District GS Shri Suraj Karnamkott.



LUB's National Org. Secretary Shri Prakash Chandra ji addressed an intellectual gathering held on 17th March at Kolhapur unit (MH). He emphasized the pivotal role played by small and micro industries in building an 'Atmanirbhar' (Self-reliant) and Developed India by 2047. He specifically stressed the importance of increasing membership numbers and affirmed that the organization remains continuously committed to resolving any issues faced by entrepreneurs. The event witnessed the active presence

of numerous entrepreneurs, including State President Shri Amit Ghaisas and GS Shri Harish Hande, alongside Shri Ravi Vaidya, Shri Mandar Lele, Shri Manoj Dharap, and Shri Rahul Khole. Earlier in the program, Shri Mohan Panditrao delivered the introductory remarks, while Shri Sanjay Pendse welcomed the guests, and Shri Omkar Watharkar proposed the vote of thanks.



LUB's National Org. Secretary Shri Prakash Chandra ji, visited Bhilwara on 28th March; and he inspected the site designated for the Skill Development Center and held discussions with all key office bearers. On this occasion; State VP Shri Ravindra Jaju, Chittorgarh Prant President Shri Mahesh Hurkat, State EC Member Shri Rajkumar Melana, Main Unit President Shri Shambhu Prasad Kabra and Secretary Shri Kamlesh Munot, Growth Center Unit President Shri Girish Agarwal, and former Women's Wing President and State EC Member Smt. Vimala Munot were present.



A joint EC meeting of all 8 units of LUB's Udaipur Mahanagar was held at Marble Bhawan on 11th March. The meeting commenced with the recitation of the 'Sangathan Mantra' by Shri Hariom Paliwal. The primary agenda of the meeting was the LEAP portal, during which Shri Om Dave (In-charge- Chittorgarh Prant) and Shri Prakhil Samar provided training to the members regarding the registration process. Joining via Zoom, former National President Shri Ghanshyam

Ojha, Prant President Shri Mahesh Hurkat, and General Secretary Shri Praveen Gupta also highlighted the benefits of LEAP. Additionally, the Calendar and Diary project was reviewed. Mahanagar President Shri Rajendra Surana offered guidance regarding the LEAP Onboarding process. Finally, Secretary Shri Shubham Dangi proposed the vote of thanks, and the meeting concluded with the recitation of the 'Kalyan Mantra' by Smt. Dhan Kunwar Nagar.



LUB's Madhya Pradesh state signed significant MOUs with a total of six Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for their upgradation-five institutes located in Indore, Ujjain, Vidisha, Dhamnod (Dhar), and Bahoriband (Katni) on March 9, and one in Bhopal on March 10. Undoubtedly, this partnership will open doors to new opportunities for both ITI students and the industrial sector in the times to come. This marks a significant and inspiring initiative in the direction of skill development, which will foster strong coordination between the industry and educational institutions. Present on this occasion were the Principals of the respective ITIs, the Chairpersons of their Institute Management Committees (IMCs), and local office bearers of Laghu Udyog Bharati. State President Mr. Rajesh Mishra and General Secretary Mr. Arun Soni facilitated the signing of these MOUs through a virtual medium.





LUB's New Unit Masuri Gulawati-Hapur (UP) was formed in the presence of State Treasurer Shri Raman Chawla, Meerut Prant President Shri Pawan Singhal and Secretary Shri LB Singh. Unit office bearers were nominated- Shri Ashu Singhal President, Shri Damvar Singh Secretary and Shri Pawan Agarwal as Treasurer. On this occasion, 53 entrepreneurs also joined the LUB's membership on 16th March.



LUB's Tirupur Unit conducted EC Meeting and discussed about LEAP Portal, Export and Import difficulties and Membership Drive on 11th March.



LUB's National VP Shri Arvind Dhumal visited Chandigarh and had an interaction for upcoming programs in the presence of President Shri Avi Bhasin & Gen. Secretary Shri Manish Nigam with Core Team on 27th March.



LUB's Saharanpur Unit (UP) & Design Cell of IIT Roorkee jointly organised a Consultative Workshop on Design Interventions in Wood and Plastic Products on 30th March. LUB's Meerut Prant GS Shri (Dr.) Anupam Gupta, Mandal President Shri Ankit Goyal & Secretary Shri Rajesh Jain, Convener Shri Rajesh Gupta, IIT Roorkee Saharanpur Campus Dean Prof. Mili Pant, Dean-Design Cell Dr. Apoorva Sharma, Dean-Ifra Prof. Inderdeep Singh and many researchers were present.



With the objective of elevating Uttar Pradesh's handloom and textile sector to new heights, a delegation led by Dr. Sarvesh Srivastava, Secretary of Laghu Udyog Bharati (Kashi Prant), held a significant meeting with the Department's Director Shri P.C. Thakur, and the Former Director Shri K.P. Verma at Varanasi.



LUB's Goa delegation submitted a 20-point memorandum to Chief Minister Dr. Pramod Sawant with important recommendations to strengthen Goa's MSME manufacturing ecosystem including Single Window System, Market Linkage & Vendor Development, Government Procurement Preference, MSME Cluster Development, SGST Reimbursement and Manufacturing Compliance Facilitation. State President Smt. Pallavi Salgaocar, GS Shri Mudit Agarwal & other office bearers were present.



LUB's Goa state organised a Labour Codes Awareness Special Campaign at EDC Panjim in association with the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India and DTNBWED. The workshop intended to simplifying the new codes is the first step toward a smoother business future.



LUB's Irinjalakuda Unit in association with MSME-DFO Thrissur (Kerala), organized an Entrepreneur Development Program on 10th March. The program aimed to provide guidance to existing entrepreneurs and youth aspiring to start new ventures, along with awareness about various government schemes and support systems. The welcome address was delivered by Shri Binu Suresh, Unit President. The program was presided over by State Secretary Shri Bobu Ayyanchira, and the inaugural address was delivered by Adv. M.S. Anil Kumar, Chairman of IMIT Ltd. and Chairman-Indian Red Cross Society. Vote of thanks was delivered by Unit Secretary Shri Sudheer.



LUB's Pune Unit (MH) organized a seminar for entrepreneurs on the topic of 'Social Media Presence.' State President Shri Amit Ghaisas shared his experiences from the World Economic Forum conferences in Zurich and Davos, where he participated as an MSME representative. This session highlighted the use of appropriate platforms and original content to build a brand around a business, as well as the concept of 'Organic Growth.' Pune Zone President Shri Manoj Dharap and Unit President Shri Shailesh Manohar were present on this occasion.



LUB's Telangana organized an interaction with Dr. Sanjay Rao, Senior Deputy Accountant General (IAAS) for pending issues faced by State Rice Millers. During the meeting, several key concerns of rice millers were presented and discussed in detail. Dr. Sanjay Rao gave a positive assurance that his office will extend the best possible support to address the issues within their scope. LUB Telangana reiterated its commitment towards safeguarding the interests of MSMEs and rice millers and continues to make dedicated efforts to place the concerns of its members before the concerned authorities with utmost priority.



Vice Chancellor- CGC University, Punjab felicitated LUB's Former National President Shri H.V.S. Krishna for addressing international students at Global Education Conclave on 27th March.



An Interactive Session ‘Rubaru’ with Deputy Labour Commissioner on New Labour Codes & Compliance was organized by the Moradabad Unit (UP) on 24th March. The core objective of the meeting was to bridge the gap between the department and the industry, ensuring a handholding approach rather than a traditional departmental inspection impact. The detailed guidance was provided on Shop Act, Factory Act, Contract Labour Act and Bonded Labour Act.



A meeting of District Udyog Bandhu was held at Rampur in the presence of DM Shri Ajay Dwivedi, Chief Development Officer Shri Gulabchand, and SP Shri Vidyasagar Mishra. Laghu Udyog Bharati submitted a memorandum regarding Police Patrolling for the industrial sector on 28th March.



LUB’s Rani Laxmi Bai Unit (Udaipur) organized a special session for LEAP registration in which Swayamsiddha In-charge Chittor Prant Smt. Reena Rathore, Unit President Smt. Seema Pareek, Secretary Smt. Rekha Rani Jain and Treasurer Smt. Dhankunwar Nagar were present on 16th March.



Acquisition of First Office of Laghu Udyog Bharati in West Bengal

In a proud and historic milestone for Laghu Udyog Bharati, the organisation has acquired its first freehold office space in Eastern India, located at Siliguri in North Bengal. This significant achievement marks a new chapter in strengthening the presence and outreach of LUB in the region. On this auspicious occasion, President North Bengal CA Aditya Mitruka along with Donor Member Shri Pratik Garg formally handed over the office registry documents to National Organising Secretary Shri Prakash Chandra ji. National General Secretary Shri Om Prakash Gupta, National Vice President Shri S.K. Sahoo and other distinguished members were also present. The moment was captured on 9th March during the Abhyas Varg held in Kolkata, symbolizing collective effort, dedication, and the shared vision of empowering MSMEs across the nation.



A one-day interactive industrial meet was organized jointly by LUB's Jodhpur Prant and Agri Business Nurture Centre of Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur. Former National President Shri Ghanshyam Ojha, State Jt. GS Smt. Manju Saraswat and Jodhpur Prant GS Shri Suresh Vishnoi were present on 13th March.



LUB's Silora unit of Kishangarh, Rajasthan, organized a two-day ODO Digital Empowerment Workshop in the RIICO Industrial Area. Unit President Shri Jitendra Rajpurohit stated that entrepreneurs were also provided with training on online business on March 24-25.



LUB's Jodhpur Prant accorded a magnificent welcome with a shower of flowers on the grand procession organized by Bharatiya Nav Varsh Samiti on the eve of Vikram Samvat-2083 on 18th March.



With the objective of empowering women and fostering a sense of self-confidence and security among them, a free 7-day "Mahila Shakti Self-Defense Camp" was organized at the Skill Development Centre in Jodhpur-run by Laghu Udyog Bharati, Jodhpur Prant in collaboration with the Women's Crime and Investigation Cell.



LUB's Kerala delegation led by State Vice-President Shri Venkateswaran S. visited CSIR-NIIST to know research facilities as well as technologies developed and deployed by NIIST. Director-NIIST Dr. C. Anandha Ramakrishnan, Head-Business Development Dr. P. Nishy and Head-R&D Division interacted with the team in the Board Room.

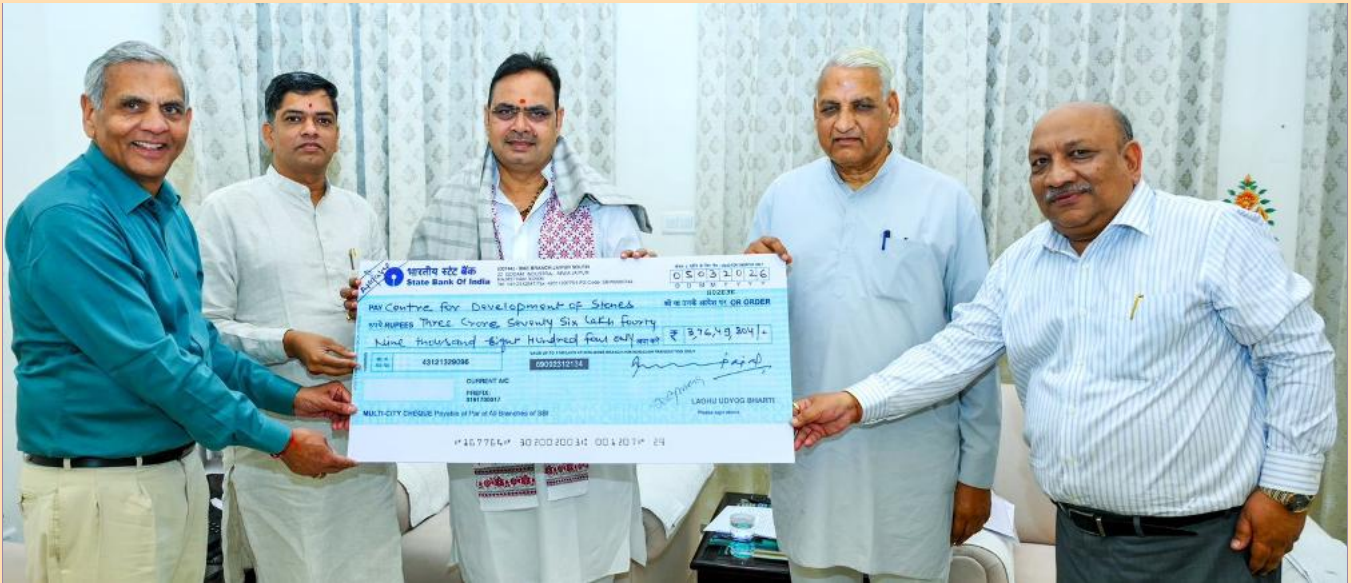


LUB's Coimbatore Unit (TN) organized an informative session on modern ERP solutions that can enhance efficiency and streamline business operations for Manufacturing Industries on 13th March.



MP Shri Suresh Kashyap along with his family participated in the Parivar Milan organised by LUB's Kala Amb Unit, Himachal Pradesh. National Secretary Shri Vikram Bindal, State President Shri Akhil Mohan Agarwal and State Treasurer Shri Ajay Singh Chouhan were also present on 14th March.





LUB's delegation led by National Org. Secretary Shri Prakash Chandra ji presented a cheque of ₹3,76,49,804 as license fee (CDOS) to Chief Minister Shri Bhajan Lal Sharma for the Stonemart event. National Jt. GS Shri Naresh Pareek, Convener Shri Natwarlal Ajmera & State Treasurer Shri Arun Jajodia were present on 7th March.



National Org. Secretary Shri Prakash Chandra ji addressed entrepreneurs at Kolhapur unit (MH). Shri Ravi Vaidya, Shri Amit Ghaisas, Shri Mandar Lele, Shri Manoj Dharap, Shri Rahul Khole, Shri Harish Hande, Shri Mohan Panditrao, Shri Sanjay Pendse & Shri Omkar Watharkar were also present.



Industry Minister, Govt. of Rajasthan Shri Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore presented a letter of appreciation to Smt. Ritu Shyamsukha, a member of LUB's Women Wing on International Women's Day at Jaipur on 8th March.



LUB's Alwar Office bearers felicitated Shri Sanjay Sharma, Minister of Forests & Environment, Govt. of Raj. during the inaugural ceremony of ODOP Exhibition held on Rajasthan Diwas under the aegis of the DIC, Alwar on 16th March



LUB's General Secretary of Central India Zone Shri Vinod Nair was invited to the Grant Distribution Program for MSME & Startup Entrepreneurs, held at the Chief Minister's Residence at Bhopal on 31st March.



राजस्थान बजट

राजस्थान सरकार



समग्र विकास

खुशहाल किसान- समृद्ध राजस्थान

- विशिष्ट उत्पादों की अंतरराष्ट्रीय पहचान हेतु राज गिफ्ट योजना
- पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु सभी जिला मुख्यालयों पर उन्नत नमो नर्सरी
- 50 हजार किसानों को तारबंदी पर मिलेगा अनुदान
- हरित बजट के लिए ₹33,476 करोड़ का प्रावधान

विकसित होता सड़क तंत्र

- 42 हजार किलोमीटर से अधिक सड़कों का विकास किया गया
- आरयूबी एवं आरओबी पर ₹920 करोड़ का व्यय किया जाएगा
- इंफ्रस्ट्रक्चर पर रिकॉर्ड ₹3427 करोड़ का पूंजीगत खर्च होगा

महिला सुरक्षा के लिए प्रतिबद्ध सरकार

STRI योजना: (Safety Training Resource Initiative)

- आत्मरक्षा, महिला कानून एवं साइबर सुरक्षा की दी जाएगी जानकारी
- एक लाख महिलाओं को विषय विशेषज्ञों द्वारा ट्रेनिंग
- व्यापक व समग्र प्रशिक्षण का नवाचार

खेलो राजस्थान यूथ गेम्स

- ग्राम पंचायत, ब्लॉक, जिला एवं राज्य स्तर पर आयोजन किये जाने के लिए, आगामी वर्ष में ₹50 करोड़ का प्रावधान

शिक्षा से कौशल, कौशल से काम

- 'School to Work' कार्यक्रम के तहत: प्रत्येक जिले में एक विद्यालय उन्नत व्यावसायिक उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालय में क्रमोन्नत किया जाएगा
- कस्टमर-सेंट्रिक क्षेत्रों में वैश्विक अवसरों हेतु: 1000 युवाओं को अंग्रेजी, जापानी, फ्रेंच, जर्मन व कोरियन भाषाओं में प्रशिक्षण

महिला सशक्तीकरण

- मुख्यमंत्री नारी शक्ति उद्यम प्रोत्साहन योजना में मिलने वाले ऋण की सीमा 50 लाख से बढ़ाकर ₹1 करोड़
- लखपति दीदी ऋण सीमा ₹1 लाख से बढ़ाकर ₹1.50 लाख

प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में पारदर्शिता की ओर बढ़ता राजस्थान

- नेशनल टेस्टिंग एजेंसी (NTA) की तर्ज पर राजस्थान स्टेट टेस्टिंग एजेंसी (RSTA) की स्थापना

धरोहर संरक्षण की नई पहल

- झुंझुनू, चूरू व सीकर में 660+ ऐतिहासिक हवेलियों व धरोहर का सौंदर्यीकरण एवं संरक्षण 2 वर्षों में ₹200 करोड़ व्यय



युवाओं को सरकारी नौकरी के बढ़ते अवसर

- 1 लाख सरकारी नौकरियों का वार्षिक कलैण्डर जारी
- 1 लाख से अधिक सरकारी नियुक्तियां
- निजी क्षेत्र में 2 लाख से अधिक रोजगार के अवसर सृजित
- 1 लाख 54 हजार पदों पर भर्तियां प्रगति पर

दुर्घटना से सुरक्षा, अंतिम यात्रा में सम्मान

- रोड एक्सीडेंट एवं आपातकालीन चिकित्सा के लिए राज-सुरक्षा योजना प्रारंभ
- मृतक को ससम्मान गंतव्य तक पहुंचाने हेतु निःशुल्क मोक्ष वाहिनी योजना

पोषण क्रांति की ओर अग्रसर राजस्थान

- सभी ग्राम पंचायतों में 11,000 अमृत पोषण वाटिकाओं का निर्माण
- मिड डे मील के लिए स्थानीय फल और सब्जी उपलब्ध कराने पर जोर

उद्यमिता और नवाचार

- 'iStart एन्वैसडर प्रोग्राम' प्रारम्भ 7,500 पंजीकृत स्टार्टअप्स के साथ सशक्त स्टार्टअप इकोसिस्टम, उभरते स्टार्टअप्स की मेंटरशिप व स्केलिंग

डिजिटल कृषि मिशन

- राज-एम्स: किसानों को मौसम आधारित बुवाई व फसल निगरानी सुविधा हेतु ₹77 करोड़ प्रावधान

स्वच्छ जल, सुरक्षित भविष्य

- प्रदेश के दूरदराज क्षेत्रों में जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण हेतु Mobile Water Testing Labs का संचालन
- 83 शहरों में ₹2530 करोड़ के पेयजल संबंधी कार्य
- अमृत 2.0 के तहत 3 लाख पेयजल कनेक्शन होंगे जारी

सशक्त सिंचाई, समर्थ किसान

- सिंचाई सुविधाओं से संबंधित विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए ₹11 हजार 300 करोड़ से अधिक का प्रावधान
- यमुना जल को शेखावाटी क्षेत्र में लाने के लिए ₹32 हजार करोड़ के कार्य

वंचित वर्ग के लिए सुरक्षा और भविष्य

- प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण): दूसरे चरण में 28 लाख से अधिक पात्र परिवारों को आवास
- राज पहल कार्यक्रम: धुमंतू, अर्द्धधुमंतू व श्रमिक वर्ग के लिए "स्कूल ऑन व्हील्स"

सूचना एवं जनसम्पर्क विभाग, राजस्थान

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