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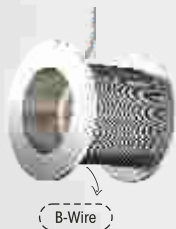
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Now Export Environment is Shifting to Trust-based Trade



Editorial

Dr. Kirti Kumar Jain

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Free trade agreements and government's decision to allow exporters to self-declare origin of goods (certificate of origin) is a significant and genuinely progressive step towards "ease of doing business" for Indian exporters.

Indian exporters will now be free from the hassles of collecting documents, applying for the certificate, and then endlessly waiting for the approval from the authorities before shipping their goods. The move will thus not only save time, effort, and money of exporters, but signalling a trust in the export fraternity.

Moreover, the move reflects a broader shift in our trade policy, which is now aimed at reducing compliance and building a trust-based facilitation model that empowers the exporters.

With the new provisions, the Certificate of Origin will enable exporters to claim tariff benefits that are available in the FTA signed with an association or union. However, any false information will lead to penalties and will weaken our credibility in global trade.

Exporters will now not only have broader access to key European markets like Norway and Switzerland, but will also benefit from a conducive environment for trade and investment.

This step of self-declaration of origin of goods under the EFTA will pave the way for similar provisions under other Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) as well, thus marking a new dawn built on trust that will enable seamless trade facilitation for Indian businesses.



New Partnership will take India Stone Mart-2026 to New Heights



India Stone Mart-2026, an international exhibition, will be held in Jaipur from February 5 to 8. The event will feature a total of 539 stalls showcasing stone, machinery, and value-added products. Around 500 exhibitors from India and abroad will participate, making it a major global platform for the stone industry.

In the curtain raiser cum Press Briefing, **Industry Minister, Rajasthan Shri Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore** told that exhibitors from several countries—including China, Turkey, Iran, Thailand, and Italy—will take part in the exhibition. Visitors from more than 20 countries such as the USA, United Kingdom, Australia, UAE, Greece, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Mauritius, Germany, and Russia are also expected to arrive in Jaipur. This international participation will significantly strengthen the connection between Rajasthan's stone industry and global markets.

He informed that exhibition will include pavilions from 8 countries, with special stalls from China and Russia, along with stalls representing around 20 other nations. A special pavilion related to the Akshardham Temple will be a key attraction, showcasing an exceptional blend of traditional and modern craftsmanship.

Shri Rathore informed that on 6th February, the second day of the event, an Architects' Festival will be organized. Industry experts will provide guidance on the use of stone, modern architectural designs, and emerging technologies.

Industry Minister stated that India Stone-Mart also offers a valuable platform for students, enabling them

to understand industry ground realities, technology, and development processes. He emphasized that the stone industry generates large-scale employment in Rajasthan and that the state government is continuously working toward its expansion.

Further; he emphasized that the stone quality in countries such as Russia, China, Italy, and India is largely similar, the key difference lies in marketing and presentation. International exhibitions like India Stone Mart help enhance global recognition of Rajasthan's stone products. He also highlighted that interest-free loans of up to ₹10 lakh are being provided to youth under the Chief Minister's Youth Self-Employment Scheme to promote entrepreneurship. Additionally, a special pavilion will be dedicated to stone products selected under Rajasthan's One District One Product (ODOP) scheme. This initiative aims to provide national and international recognition to these products and boost exports.

The Press Brief was conducted by LUB's former National Treasurer Shri (CA) Yogesh Gautam. On this occasion, Commissioner Rajasthan Foundation IAS Smt. Manisha Arora, LUB's National Jt. Gen. Secretary Shri Naresh Pareek & National Secretary Smt. Anju Singh, Convener Shri Natwarlal Ajmera, CDOS VP Shri Deepak Ajmera & CEO Shri Mukul Rastogi were also present.

LUB's State President, Shri Yogendra Sharma, believes that this event will reach new heights after LUB has partnered with it, while General Secretary Shri Sudhir Garg described it as an event that will create new opportunities in the stone industry.

From Davos to Swadeshi: How the World Economic Forum turned against its own creed



Wide Angle

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At Davos 2026, global leaders openly questioned globalization, exposing its failures and weaponisation, and signalling a decisive shift toward self-reliance, strategic autonomy, and nation-first economic thinking.

For decades, the annual gathering of the World Economic Forum at Davos symbolised the high liturgy of globalization. It was a ritual reaffirmation of a particular economic faith: that ever-deeper global integration was both inevitable and desirable.

Heads of government and corporate leaders congregated to celebrate the dismantling of borders in trade, capital, and production, while reiterating that globalization was the only credible path to growth and prosperity. Developing countries, in particular, were repeatedly urged to align themselves fully with this vision by embracing the prescriptions of the Washington Consensus.

Global institutions acted as its principal evangelists. The World Trade Organization, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and several United Nations agencies argued with remarkable consistency

that development required open markets, unrestricted capital flows, and the reconfiguration of domestic legal systems, including intellectual property regimes, to suit global capital.

Participation in global value chains was presented as a technical necessity rather than a political choice. It was claimed that only through such integration could poorer nations manufacture competitively, access global markets, and accelerate economic development. Yet the mood at the World Economic Forum that opened in January 2026 was strikingly different. The confidence that once animated Davos had visibly eroded. Globalization, once treated as an unquestioned virtue, was now being subjected to open scepticism. Even leaders from countries that had long championed global integration were reassessing its consequences. The most resonant voice in the Davos corridors belonged to Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney, whose intervention captured a wider unease.

Carney argued that the costs of deep global integration over the past two decades were now impossible to ignore. The promise of stability had instead given way

to recurring crises-financial, health-related, energy-driven, and geopolitical. What had once been embraced as a source of collective strength had, in practice, become a systemic vulnerability. According to Carney, globalization had ceased to function as a neutral economic framework and had instead evolved into a strategic instrument wielded by major powers.



He warned that tariffs, financial systems, and global value chains were no longer merely economic mechanisms but had been weaponised. When integration is used to discipline, coerce, or subjugate other nations, it cannot plausibly be defended as mutually beneficial. In such a world, the language of free trade masks a reality of asymmetrical power.

Carney also drew attention to the growing crisis of credibility confronting multilateral institutions. Middle powers such as Canada had traditionally placed faith in bodies like the WTO, the United Nations, and global environmental regimes as impartial platforms for dispute resolution and collective problem-solving. That faith, he suggested, is now badly shaken. As rules are selectively enforced and routinely bypassed by powerful states, countries are increasingly compelled to pursue self-sufficiency in energy, food, finance, critical minerals and supply chains.

The illusion that globalization would operate within a fair, rules-based order has been decisively shattered. At its height, the world was assured that open trade and investment would reduce conflict, smooth economic adjustments, and protect the interests of all participants. Instead, as Carney bluntly acknowledged, powerful countries have repeatedly bent or broken the rules to serve their own interests, while insisting on strict

compliance from others. Neutrality, it turns out, was never more than a convenient myth.

Once this reality is recognised, the strategic implications become unavoidable. Nations that lack self-reliance in food, energy, and national security possess limited strategic autonomy. Dependence ceases to be a matter of choice and becomes a structural vulnerability. In such circumstances, middle powers cannot seek shelter under the shadow of major powers; they must instead derive strength from coordinated action and mutual cooperation.

It is in this context that India's growing pursuit of bilateral and plurilateral free trade agreements beyond the WTO framework becomes significant. Canada and several other middle powers are following similar paths. These efforts reflect not a retreat from engagement, but a recalibration of it. Collective action among middle powers is no longer optional; it is essential to counterbalance concentrated power and reclaim economic sovereignty.

While Carney articulated the concerns of much of the non-dominant world-carefully avoiding explicit reference to the United States-the United States itself offered a parallel critique at the same Davos summit.



US Commerce Secretary Howard Lutnick openly acknowledged that globalization had failed not only America but Europe as well. Without naming China, he pointed to the dangerous dependence of Western economies on Chinese manufacturing.

Lutnick described a globalization model built on exporting production, dispersing manufacturing across distant geographies, elongating supply chains, and relentlessly chasing the lowest-cost labour. Though

celebrated as efficient and growth-enhancing, this model hollowed out domestic industrial ecosystems. In the process, it weakened national resilience and left workers economically marginalised.

Excessive reliance on foreign production, he argued, has undermined economic security and eroded manufacturing capabilities. Entire industrial clusters have migrated offshore, creating a situation in which even essential goods depend on external supply chains. Such an arrangement, Lutnick contended, is neither economically sustainable nor strategically defensible.

As an alternative, he advocated an “America First” economic framework that places domestic workers and industrial capacity at the core of policy-making. Efficiency, in his formulation, cannot be pursued at the expense of national resilience. A country that relinquishes its productive base in the name of low costs ultimately sacrifices both economic strength and strategic autonomy.

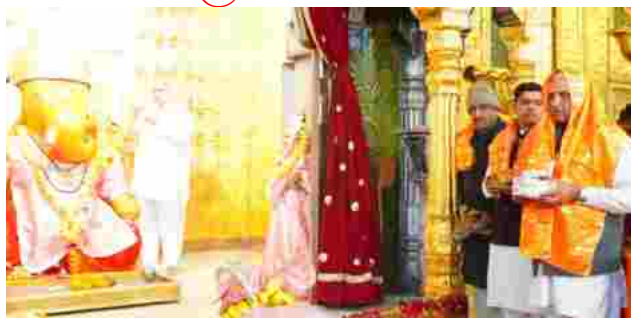
Crucially, Lutnick did not present this approach as uniquely American. He urged other nations to reassess their development models and prioritise self-reliance, domestic employment, and reduced exposure to fragile global supply chains. His call was, in effect, a rejection of blind globalization in favour of a more balanced and nationally grounded economic order.

The atmosphere at Davos, once a shrine to borderless capitalism, has unmistakably changed. Globalization is now being questioned not only by those who were compelled to accept it, but by those who once designed and defended it. Concerns over the weaponisation of currencies, payment systems, and supply chains are no longer whispered but openly debated. Calls for self-reliance, strategic autonomy, and a nation-first economic approach have entered the mainstream.

What emerged at the World Economic Forum was not merely a critique of globalization, but an implicit declaration of Swadeshi in its very heartland. The bastion of globalization has begun to echo with arguments for economic sovereignty, signalling a profound shift in the global intellectual climate.



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Under the dynamic leadership of LUB's National Org. Secretary Shri Prakash Chandra ji, Team India Stonemart-2026 included former National Treasurer CA Yogesh Gautam, National Jt. General Secretary Shri Naresh Pareek & Secretary Smt. Anju Singh, Convenor Shri Natwar Lal Ajmera, Shri Mahendra Khurana, and Shri Pratap Rao.





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बुजुर्गों को स्वास्थ्य व सम्मान रामाश्रय

सभी जिला अस्पतालों में वृद्धास्र था विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सा इकाई

अब तक 32 लाख से अधिक वृद्धजन लाभान्वित

वार्ड में ही जांच, दवा, उपचार सहित आवश्यक सुविधाएं

रामाश्रय वार्डों में फाउलर बैड, अलार्म सिस्टम, फिजियोथेरेपी उपकरण,
अन्ट्रासाउंड थैरेपी, सरवाइकल ट्रेक्षण, ट्रांस इलेक्ट्रिक नर्व स्टिमुलेटर,
व्हीलचेयर, ट्रोली सहित अन्य सुविधाएं



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104/108



चिकित्सा, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं (आईईसी) राजस्थान, जयपुर



Journey of Stone Architecture- Prehistoric Time to Present Day



Analysis

Pradeep Agarwal

Noted Consulting Geologist & Environment Engineer for Mineral Exploration, Expert in Mining & Forest & Environmental Regulations, Resource Person of BIS for Stone Committee
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Ancient civilizations utilized stone for its strength, durability, and local abundance to build structures intended to last eternally, serving as shelter and symbolic connections to the divine deity.

Ancient civilizations have the knowledge and wisdom of dimensionality of the stones which were used as Dimensional stones which are natural rocks selected and finished to specific sizes, shapes, or thicknesses for construction and decorative use.

They used materials like limestone, sandstone, granite, marble, and slate etc. to create monumental, enduring, and artistic structures, such as the Egyptian pyramids, Greek temples and Buddha Stupas in India.

The history of stone applied to architecture is linked to human beings since the beginning of our times. It was a shelter for the prehistoric man when he lived in caves, assuming from the dawn of our existence its telluric character and understanding it as connect with the Earth. Our ancestors understood its timelessness and monumentality. They erected ambitious stone dolmens with a superhuman effort.

The stone enabled a connection with another space and another time, for example, at the Stonehenge site, built approximately 2500 BC. Those stones were the medium to connect the human and the divine, the Earth and the stars. They were raised to last eternally in time and to be a link with future generations.

Regional and Material Usage:

- **Egypt:** Primarily limestone for pyramids and temples, with sandstone used later in the Middle Kingdom, and granite for obelisks and burial chambers.



- **Greece and Rome:** Extensive use of marble for, respectively, the Acropolis and other temples, signifying beauty and power.
- **Prehistoric Europe:** Large, rough stones were used to construct megalithic monuments, often for graves.
- **South India:** Extensive use of Granite, Basalt in south India such as Neolithic-megalithic burial sites like the 4,000-year-old Kudakkallu Parambu (umbrella stones) in Kerala and Hire Benkal in Karnataka.
- **North India:** Oldest known stone structures in North India date from the 3rd century BCE Maurya period, featuring rock-cut caves and early stupas. The Great Stupa at Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh used locally available Vindhyan Sand stone. The Pillars of Ashoka, also from the 3rd century BCE, were crafted from polished sandstone. The tomb of Hoshang Shah in Mandu, Madhya Pradesh, is considered India's earliest monument built entirely of white marble. Constructed in the 15th century (completed around 1440), it predates the Taj Mahal and is renowned for its Afghan architectural style, including a large dome and intricate lattice work. The 15th century Ranakpur Jain Temple (Rajasthan) is also noted for its extensive use of white marble.

- **First Mughal Marble Tomb:** Itmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb in Agra (1622–1625) is often cited as the first Mughal building constructed entirely in white marble, serving as a transitional piece to the Taj Mahal. The **Laxmi Narayan Temple** in Chamba, Himachal Pradesh, is often cited as one of the oldest and largest, built in the 10th century by Raja Sahil Verman, using a style characterized by slate roofs and stone construction.

- **East India:**

Stone monuments of East India represent a rich architectural heritage, characterized by Orissan (Kalinga) temples and ancient rock-cut caves, predominantly in Odisha, Bihar, and West Bengal. Key, surviving sites include the Barabar Caves in Bihar (circa 250 BCE) carved out on the Granite foundation. Other sites include the 13th-century chariot-shaped Konark Sun Temple (Odisha), Lingaraj Temple in Bhubaneswar, and the ancient Barabar Caves (Bihar), the oldest surviving rock-cut caves. The 13th-century **Konark Sun Temple** in Odisha, built around 1250 CE by King Narasimhadeva-I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty, is widely recognized as the most prominent, monumental, and historically significant Indian monument constructed primarily using **khondalite** stone.

- **West India:**

The oldest monument of western India, considering the broader region including the Harappan civilization, is the ancient fortified city of Dholavira in Gujarat, dating back to approximately 3000-1500 BCE. For early rock-cut structures, the Bhaja Caves (2nd century BCE) in Maharashtra are among the earliest surviving chaitya halls. The ancient Harappan city of Dholavira in Gujarat is unique for its extensive use of stone, specifically sandstone and limestone, rather than the mud bricks common at other Indus Valley sites. These locally sourced materials were used to construct the city's massive fortifications, sophisticated water reservoirs, and residential structures. The 2nd century BCE Bhaja Caves in Maharashtra are carved directly into volcanic basalt rock. This durable, igneous rock, characteristic of the Sahyadri hills and Deccan plateau, was cut to create the 22 Buddhist rock-cut, Hinayana-

sect caves. The structures include a prominent chaitya hall and several viharas (monastic cells).

Key Uses of Stone in Ancient Monuments:

- **Symbolic and Religious Structures:**

Egyptians built pyramids, mastaba tombs, and temples using limestone and sandstone to ensure safe passage to the afterlife and honor gods. Megalithic sites like Stonehenge were built to connect the human and divine realms.

- **Engineering Marvels:**

Romans pioneered the use of granite for robust, long-lasting infrastructure, including aqueducts, bathhouses, and amphitheaters like the Colosseum. Contemporary to Romans, Indians also pioneered the Use of Granite and Basalt for the construction of Temples.

- **Artistic and Sculptural Applications:**

Beyond construction, stones were carved into intricate, colossal statues, and used for relief carving on temple walls, sometimes covered with plaster and paint.

- **Structural Components:**

Durable stones, such as granite, were essential for columns, pillars, and foundational supports, allowing for the creation of massive, high-ceilinged structures.

- **Functional Infrastructure:**

Romans used stones extensively for paving roads.

Prehistoric Evidences-Cave Paintings:

Prehistoric cave art developed roughly **40,000 to 65,000 years ago** during the Upper Paleolithic period. While earlier, abstract markings date back 75,000 to 100,000 years, the most famous, complex figurative paintings (such as in France and Spain) emerged around 40,000-35,000 years ago, often attributed to early *Homo sapiens* and sometimes Neanderthals.

Cave paintings in India, ranging from prehistoric to historic periods, are mainly concentrated in Madhya Pradesh (Bhimbetka), with significant sites also in Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. The UNESCO-listed Bhimbetka Rock Shelters (approx. 10,000 BP) depict daily life with red and white pigments, while Ajanta and Ellora showcase 6th-10th century CE, detailed Buddhist/Hindu, and Jain murals.



Oldest Known Structures in World:

The oldest known human-made structure is Göbekli Tepe in Turkey, a ceremonial site featuring massive stone pillars decorated with animal carvings, dating back to 9500-8000 BCE. Other ancient structures include the stone towers of Tell Qaramel (Syria), the megalithic Cairn of Barnenez (France), and the, at the time of discovery, ground-breaking, 12,000-year-old dwellings at Göbekli Tepe, predating the Egyptian pyramids by thousands of years. Here are some of the oldest known structures in the world:



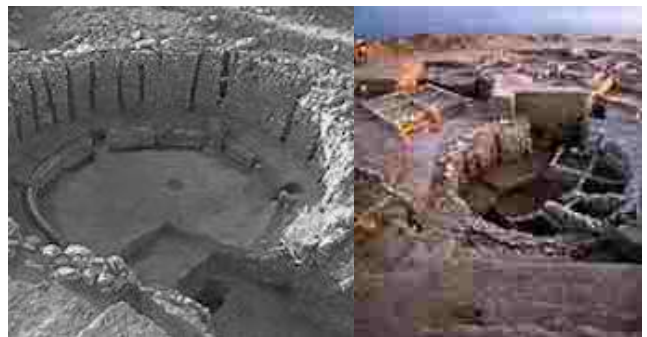
▪ **Göbekli Tepe, Turkey (c.9500-8000 BCE):**

Considered the world's oldest temple or sanctuary, this site consists of large circular structures with T-shaped limestone pillars, some weighing up to 10 tons.



▪ **Tell Qaramel, Syria (c.11th Millennium BCE-9650 BCE):**

Features remnants of stone towers, believed to be among the earliest, if not the oldest, stone structures.



▪ **JerfelAhmar, Syria (c. 9000s BCE):**

A Neolithic site known for communal, partially subterranean buildings, demonstrating early complex organization.

▪ **Mountaineer Site, Colorado, USA (c. 10,000 years ago) :**



A rare Paleoindian, circular, stone-ringed home from the Folsom culture.



▪ **Cairn of Barnenez, France (c. 4850 BCE):**

One of the oldest megalithic passage tombs in Europe, predating the Pyramids by over 2,000 years.



▪ **Tumulus of Bougon , France (c.4700 BCE):**

A complex of five Neolithic burial mounds representing early European monumental architecture.



▪ **Megalithic Temples of Malta (c.3600-3200 BCE):**

Some of the oldest free-standing stone structures in the world, such as Ġgantija.



▪ **Stonehenge, England (c. 3000 BCE):**

A famous prehistoric monument, though significantly younger than Göbekli Tepe.

Prehistoric Technology Pursuit:

The admiration of the human being towards the stone is something that has been a constant in all our history. Human beings were exploring forever how to transgress their limits and how to use technology to build more and more ambitious constructions. Today there are thousands of theories about how ancient civilizations were able to erect monuments that were built with stone without modern technology or industrial development.

The relocation of the stone lintels in Stonehenge in 1959 was a complicated process even for modern times. There are some mysteries to solve, how were those stones lifted 4500 years ago? How were they brought to Site of Construction from their origin 100s of km from the place?

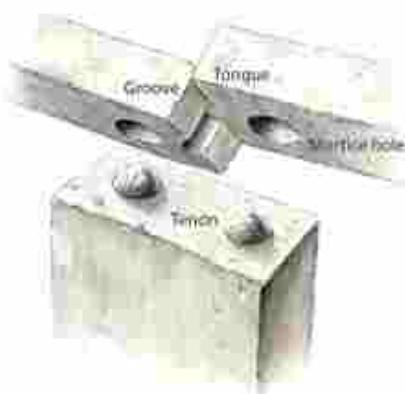
The historical use of stone related primarily to the proximity of the material resources to the places where these were needed and the ease of transport. Most stone were sourced locally. This does, of course, mean that in some areas legacy problems are encountered. For instance, the locally available stone might be subject to significant deterioration. Natural causes of deterioration, such as salts and frost, have been exacerbated by anthropological emissions. However, mankind has never ceased to surprise in its struggle for the domination, manipulation, and transport of stone.

We find enigmas in very different places and historical moments, from the Pyramids built by the ancient Egyptians to the Moai of Easter Island erected by the

Rapa Nui, to Stupa of Sanchi or caves of Ajanta and Ellora giving rise to an endless number of theories around these monuments.

Stone always was in a different dimension than man; unable to mold it or move it only with his hands, mankind had to be inventive to work with stone. Therefore, technological development has always gone hand in hand in the history of stone applied to architecture and construction.

Anchoring systems already present in the Prehistory- The builders of Stonehenge not only used technology to transport and position the stones but also to lace and retain the stones between each other similar to joints of wood construction but adapted to the stone. This represented undoubtedly a sophisticated technique at that moment.



Modern Vis-a-vis Ancient Mining Technology:

The extraction and processing of dimension stones or natural rock quarried and cut into specific sizes for building, cladding, and monuments has evolved over thousands of years from, labor-intensive manual techniques to highly specialized, mechanized, and sustainable methods. Historically, dimension stone mining was dictated by the natural weaknesses of the rock and required immense human labor. Ancient & Traditional Methods from prehistoric period until 19th Century used natural joints and methods such as Fire Setting/Thermal Shock where Fire or hot water was applied to the rock, followed by rapid cooling with cold water, creating cracks along natural planes. Manual Tools were used by early quarrymen such as wedges, chisels, hammers, and picks to carve blocks from the rock mass. Plug and Feather were used which a refined,

ancient technique is involving drilling a series of holes, inserting metal wedges (feathers), and hammering them to split the stone.

The Industrial Revolution (18th-19th Century):

Introduction of steam-powered machinery and improved drilling techniques allowed for deeper, more efficient extraction. The use of gunpowder and later dynamite (late 19th century) enabled faster excavation, though often with higher waste, as it could damage the stone.

Modern Era (Late 20th Century - Present):

Diamond Wire Sawing developed in the 1950s in England, this method uses a steel wire embedded with diamond beads to cut through hard rock like granite. It allows for precise cutting, reducing waste and producing larger, higher-quality blocks. Diamond Chain Saws & Belt Machines which offer faster cutting speeds, especially for softer stones like limestone and marble. Expansive Mortar a non-explosive, chemical-based method that causes controlled fracturing without noise or vibration.

A summary of the advancement in Stone quarrying is provided in the table below;

Ancient	Manual chisels, wooden wedges, water soaking/swelling, fire setting.
1800s-1900s	Steam-powered, dynamite, early channeling machines.
1950s-1980s	Introduction of diamond wire saw, hydraulic splitters.
1990s-Now	CNC machinery, robotic polishing, waterjet, advanced underground mining.

Modern Vis-a-vis Ancient Stone Processing Technology:

Processing refers to turning rough quarry blocks into finished products (slabs, tiles, monuments). In ancient Processing Stone Blocks were laboriously shaped and polished by hand using abrasives like sand and water, or carved directly on-site.

The Age of Mechanization:

Frame Saws were developed during early fifties where large gangsaws that cut a massive block into multiple thin slabs simultaneously. Frame saws were followed by Circular Diamond Saws to cut blocks into smaller,



precise dimensions for tiles and cladding. Modern Processing is highly automated, computerized factories use diamond-segmented tools, CNC machinery for intricate shapes, and advanced polishing lines, often coupled with resin treatments to improve structural integrity and finish.



Evolution of Underground Mining:

While most dimension stone is quarried in open pits, underground mining has a long, specialized history. During Roman Times Evidence of underground mining for high-quality building stone exists in England (Beer Quarry) and for luxury materials like red porphyry in Egypt.

Modern Underground Trends:

Today, due to environmental regulations, space limitations, and the need to access better-quality stone without removing massive amounts of overburden, underground mining is experiencing a revival,



especially in Italy, Portugal, and Croatia. Techniques like 'room and pillar' are utilized to support the roof while extracting, and modern diamond cutting equipment operates underground.

Regional and Economic Shift:

Historically, Europe (specifically Italy/Carrara marble) led in advanced extraction, with techniques often spreading from there. The industry has matured into a global enterprise with China, India, Turkey, Iran, Italy, Brazil, and Spain accounting for roughly two-thirds of the world's production. The industry has moved from simply extracting to focusing on reducing waste (which can be over 50% of extracted material) and finding uses for quarry fines, such as in terrazzo or aggregate.

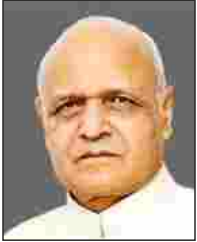
Production of Dimensional Stones:

Global dimension stone production, including marble, granite, limestone, and slate, has grown rapidly to over 160 million tons annually, with China, India, Turkey, Iran, Italy, Brazil, and Spain accounting for roughly two-thirds of the world's output. India is the largest exporter by volume, while China is the leading importer of raw stone and exporter of processed stone.

The history of dimension stone mining and processing reflects a shift from extreme manual labor and reliance on natural rock features to highly mechanized, precise, and efficient industrial operations. The evolution, spanning from ancient civilizations (e.g., India, Egypt, and Rome) to the modern day, is characterized by a "new stone age" renaissance in the late 21st century, driven by technological advancements.



रोजगार व लोक-कल्याण केन्द्रित प्राचीन अर्थ-चिन्तन



प्रोफेसर भगवती प्रकाश

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डॉ. जया शर्मा

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भारत सहित विश्व के सभी देशों में आज रोजगार रहित आर्थिक वृद्धि अर्थात 'जॉब लेस ग्रोथ' एक समस्या है। अधिकांश अर्थ व्यवस्थाओं में विगत दशकों में हुई आर्थिक वृद्धि के उपरान्त भी रोजगार में संकुचन हुआ है। प्राचीन भारतीय आर्थिक चिन्तन रोजगार केन्द्रित रहा है। वैदिक विमर्श से लेकर श्रीराम के उपाध्याय एवं अर्थशास्त्री पुष्पधन्वा और चाणक्य रचित कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र तक सभी प्राचीन भारतीय विद्वानों का आर्थिक चिन्तन रोजगार संकेन्द्रित रहा है।

कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र व रोजगार:



ईसा पूर्व 321 में महान राजनीति चिंतक आचार्य चाणक्य ने अपने चर्चित ग्रन्थ अर्थशास्त्र में रोजगार केन्द्रित अर्थव्यवस्था की विवेचना की है।

कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार मनुष्यों की वृत्ति अर्थ है, मनुष्यों से युक्त भूमि अर्थ है एवं ऐसी मनुष्यों से आवासित पृथ्वी की प्राप्ति, विकास व उसका लाभपूर्ण पालन-पोषण का शास्त्र अर्थशास्त्र है।

मनुष्याणां वृत्तिरर्थः। मनुष्यवती भूमिरित्यर्थः। तस्य पृथिव्या लाभपालनोपायः शास्त्रमर्थशास्त्रमिति
(कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र 15-1-1)

अर्थात: इस प्रकार मनुष्याणां वृत्तिरर्थः से आशय है, सम्पूर्ण प्रजा या रोजगारक्षम व्यक्तियों को वृत्ति अर्थात आजीविका या रोजगार प्रदान करना अर्थशास्त्र है। मनुष्यवती भूमिरित्यर्थः से आशय है राज्य की भूमि पर बसे लोगों के योगक्षेम अर्थात

उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति व उन्हें प्राप्त सुविधाओं के रक्षण की व्यवस्था भी अर्थशास्त्र है। तस्य पृथिव्या लाभपालनोपायः शास्त्रमर्थशास्त्रमिति से आशय सम्पूर्ण प्रजा से आवासित भूमि पर आय परक या लाभप्रद गतिविधियाँ जिनमें उद्योग, व्यापार, वाणिज्य, कृषि, वित्तीय प्रबन्ध आदि सम्मिलित हैं, उससे मानव मात्र के लिए लाभोत्पादक आजीविकाओं की व्यवस्था करना अर्थशास्त्र है।



रामायण कालीन अर्थ-चिन्तन:

रोजगार में वृद्धि के बिना, उत्पादन या जी.डी.पी. अर्थात सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में वृद्धि की दर से आर्थिक प्रगति का आकलन भ्रामक है। महाराज दशरथ के अर्थशास्त्री उपाध्याय सुधन्वा के प्राचीन आर्थिक चिन्तन के अनुसार सम्पूर्ण प्रजा अर्थात प्रत्येक रोजगारक्षम नागरिक या मानव मात्र को आजीविका युक्त करना, उस आजीविका के रक्षण, संवर्द्धन व सम्पोषण के साथ उन्हें सतत लाभदायी आय से युक्त बनाए रखना अर्थशास्त्र कहा है। उपाध्याय सुधन्वा भगवान राम के

शिक्षक भी रहे हैं। रामायणकाल अर्थात् त्रेतायुग में भी भारत में अर्थशास्त्री रहे हैं। त्रेतायुग के बाद 8,64,000 वर्ष का द्वापर युग व वर्तमान कलियुग के 5127 वर्ष व्यतीत हो चुके हैं। अर्थात् 8,69,127 वर्ष पूर्व समाप्त हो चुके त्रेतायुग में भी भारत में अर्थशास्त्री रहे हैं।

ऋग्वेद में विकेन्द्रित अर्थव्यवस्था की परम्परा:

इस प्रकार कई परिभाषाओं से प्राचीनकाल में अर्थव्यवस्था का विकेन्द्रित होना प्रमाणित होता है। ऋग्वेद में दी गई पूंजी की परिभाषा से यह और भी दृढ़तापूर्वक प्रमाणित होता है कि प्राचीन काल में उत्पादन व अर्थव्यवस्था परिवार केन्द्रित होती थी। ऋग्वेद के अनुसार परिवार की उत्पादकीय सम्पत्ति पूंजी कहलाती है। इस प्रकार अर्थव्यवस्था में परिवारों की उत्पादन में महती भूमिका रही है। आज के समय में पूंजी उत्पादन का उत्पादित साधन है। इसके विपरीत ऋग्वेद के अनुसार उत्पादन में परिवारों की महती भूमिका होती थी।

वेदों में आजीविकायुत कर्म सामर्थ्य व समृद्धि पर बल:

वेदों में राज्य शासन व राजा द्वारा सम्पूर्ण प्रजा को सम्यक भरण—पोषण योग्य आजीविकाओं का सृजन एवं संधारण राजा का प्रमुख कर्तव्य माना है।

यजुर्वेद (9/22–25) में प्रजा की कर्मसामर्थ्य वृद्धि, समृद्धि एवं कृषि, उद्योग, व्यापार व वाणिज्य से उत्पादन की प्रचुरता का निर्देश है।

अस्मे वोऽस्त्विन्द्रियमस्मे नृम्णमुत क्रतुरस्मे वर्चासि सन्तु वः।
नमो मात्रे पृथिव्यै नमो मात्रे पृथिव्याऽइयं ते राड्यन्तासि यमनो
ध्रुवोऽसि धरुणः। कृष्यै त्वा क्षेमाय त्वा रय्यै त्वा पोषाय त्वा
यजुर्वेद 9/22

भावार्थ: मातृभूमि के प्रति सादर व श्रद्धापूर्वक (मात्रेपृथिव्यै नमः; मात्रे पृथिव्या नमः) तुम अपने पराक्रम, वर्चस्व व तेजस्विता पूर्वक (वः वर्चासि अस्मे सन्तु) इस राज्य को आधार बना कर सभी दिशाओं में अपनी कर्मसामर्थ्य, धन व धनार्जन हेतु व्यवसाय में वृद्धि करो (नृम्णम् उत क्रतुः अस्मे)। मेरे शासन (इयं राड्) में तुम्हारी कृषि सहित योगक्षेम व आर्थिक समृद्धि एवं सभी प्रकार की जीवनोपयोगी आवश्यकताओं के लिए आवश्यक धनोपार्जन—पूर्वक तुम्हारा सम्पोषण करे (त्वा कृष्यै, त्वाक्षेमाय, त्वा रय्यै, त्वा पोषाय)। तुम्हारे ये उपार्जन सुस्थिर हों, इनमें वृद्धि होवे इस हेतु राज्य संकल्पबद्ध है। (यमनः ध्रुवः धरुणः असि) यजुर्वेद 9/22

यजुर्वेद के ही अध्याय 9 के निम्न मन्त्रांश भी यहाँ पठनीय है—
मधुमतीर्भवन्तु वय राष्ट्रं जागृयाम पुरोहिताः स्वाहा।।”
यजुर्वेद 9/23

अर्थ: इन माधुर्यपूर्ण व जीवनोपयोगी इन परिलब्धियों की सुरक्षार्थ पुर अर्थात् नगर के हम हित—चिन्तक इस राष्ट्र को सतत जागृत बनाये रखें।

“दापयति प्रजानन्तस नो रयि सर्ववीरं नियच्छतु स्वाहा।।”
यजुर्वेद 9/24

इस राज्य में तुम्हारे पराक्रमी उत्तराधिकारियों में यह ‘शुद्ध धन’ (रयि) उत्तरोत्तर बढ़े।

“सनेमि राजा परियाति विद्वान् प्रजां पुष्टिं वर्धयमानोऽस्मे स्वाहा।।” यजुर्वेद 9/25

सभी प्रकार के ज्ञान—विज्ञान से युत ये सभी प्रजाजन यहाँ सुखपूर्वक विहार करते हुए अपने धन, बल, पशुधन सहित वृद्धि को प्राप्त होवे।

यजुर्वेद (18/12–13) में ही कृषि, भूगर्भ—विद्या या विज्ञान व उद्योगों से मूल्यवान् पदार्थों के उत्पादन एवं विविध उद्योगों, व्यापार व वाणिज्य से सभी प्रकार के धन के अर्जन व संचय की कामना के सन्दर्भ हैं। इन मन्त्रों में सभी प्रकार की फसलों व धातुओं सहित भूगर्भ की सम्पदा आदि की प्रचुरता की कामना है।

व्रीहयश्चमे यवाश्चमे माषाश्चमे तिलाश्चमे मुद्गाश्चमे
खल्वाश्चमे प्रियङ्गवश्च मेऽणवश्चमे श्यामाकाश्चमे
नीवाराश्चमे गोधूमाश्चमे मसूराश्चमे यज्ञेन कल्पन्ताम्।।
यजुर्वेद 18/12

अश्माचमे मृत्तिकाचमे गिरयश्चमे पर्वताश्चमे सिकताश्चमे
वनस्पतयश्चमे हिरण्यं च मेऽयश्चमे श्यामं चमे लोहं चमे
सीसं चमे त्रपुचमे यज्ञेन कल्पन्ताम्।। यजुर्वेद 18/13

मन्त्रार्थ: – मेरे चाँवल, साठी के धान, जौ, अरहर, उड़द, मटर, तिल, नारियल, मूँग, चणे, कंगुनी, सूक्ष्म चावल, सामा चाँवल, महुआ, पटेरा, चीणा आदि छोटे अन्न, पसाई के चावल जो कि बिना बोए उत्पन्न होते हैं। गेहूँ, मसूर और सभी प्रकार के अन्य अन्न व कृषि पदार्थ प्रचुरता में उपजे व बढ़ें।। 12।।

मन्त्रार्थ: – मेरे मूल्यवान् खनिज व खनिज युक्त पाषाण, हीरा आदि रत्न, रत्नमयी अच्छी मिट्टी और साधारण मृदा, पर्वत व मेघ और बड़े—छोटे पर्वत और पर्वतों में होने वाले पदार्थ, बड़ी और छोटी—छोटी बालू, मूल्यवान् वनस्पतियाँ बड़ और आम

आदि वृक्ष, लताएँ आदि, मेरा सब प्रकार का धन, स्वर्ण तथा चाँदी, लोह भण्डार और शस्त्र, नीलमणि, लहसुनिया आदि और चन्द्रकान्त जैसी मणियाँ, सुवर्ण तथा कान्तिसार, सीसा, लाख, टिन व जस्ता और पीतल आदि ये सब अनन्त गुने होंगे ।।13।।

इस प्रकार वेद सहित प्राचीन वाङ्मय में सम्पूर्ण प्रजा के योगक्षेम, समृद्धि एवं वृत्ति अर्थात् रोजगार युक्त कृषि, पशुधन, खनिज उद्योगादि की प्रगति की कामना की गई है। इन सभी की संवृद्धि के लिए उचित परिस्थितियों के संस्थापक को चक्रवर्ती राजा बनाने की आवश्यकता बतलाई है।

सत्पात्र व कमजोर वर्गों की सहायता:

राजा को विद्यार्थियों, विद्वानों, ब्राह्मणों एवं याज्ञिकों का राजकोष से पालन करना चाहिए। गौतम (10/19-12, 18/39), कौटिल्य (2/1), महाभारत अनुशासन पर्व (61/28-30), महाभारत शान्तिपर्व (165/6-7), विष्णुधर्मसूत्र (3/79-80), मनुस्मृति (7/82 एवं 134), याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृति (1/315 एवं 323 तथा 3/44), मत्स्यपुराण (215/58), अत्रिस्मृति (24) आदि। राजा को असहायों, वृद्धों, दृष्टिहीनों, अपंगों, मन्बुद्धि व विमन्दित जनों, पागलों, विधवाओं, अनाथों, रोगियों, गर्भवती स्त्रियों की भोजन, दवा, वस्त्र, निवास आदि की सहायता करनी चाहिए। वसिष्ठ 99/35-36), विष्णुधर्मात्तर, (3/65), मत्स्यपुराण (215/62), अग्निपुराण (225/25), महाभारत आदिपर्व (49/99), महाभारत सभापर्व (18/24), महाभारत विराटपर्व (18/24, महाभारत शान्तिपर्व 77/18) आदि। विष्णुधर्मात्तर सूत्र को उद्धृत करते हुए राजनीतिप्रकाश (पृ0 130-131) के अनुसार राजा पतिव्रता स्त्रियों का सम्मान एवं रक्षा करे। राजनीतिप्रकाश ने शंख-लिखित के सन्दर्भ से लिखा है कि जो वर्ग व समुदाय शास्त्रविहित वृत्तियाँ अर्थात् आजीविकाओं से जीवन-निर्वाह नहीं कर सकें, उन्हें राजा से भरण-पोषण की माँग करनी चाहिए और राजा अपनी सामर्थ्य के अनुसार उनकी सहायता करे। विपत्ति एवं अकाल के समय में राजा यथा शक्ति भोजन आदि की व्यवस्था करके प्रजापालन करना चाहिए (मनुस्मृति 5/94 की व्याख्या में मेघातिथि)। बुद्धों, दृष्टिहीनों, विधवाओं, अनाथों एवं असहायों की व्यवस्था तथा उद्योग या व्यवसाय रहित क्षत्रियों, वैश्यों एवं शूद्रों को समयानुकूल सहायता देना प्राचीन परम्परा है।

धर्मशास्त्रीय ग्रन्थों, दयालु राजाओं की इसी परम्परा के



अनुरूप ही अशोक ने मनुष्यों एवं पशुओं के लिए अस्पताल खुलवाये थे (द्वितीय प्रस्तर अभिलेख)। धर्मशालाओं, अनाथालयों, पौसरों, छायादार वृक्षों, सिंचाई आदि की भी व्यवस्था की थी। राजा खारवेल व रुद्रदामा ने भी प्रजा-हित को सर्वोच्च महत्व दिया था। महाभारत अनुशासनपर्व व मत्स्य पुराण (215/68) के अनुसार राजाओं को प्रचुरता में सभा-भवनों, प्रपाओं, जलाशयों, मन्दिरों, विश्रामालयों आदि निर्माण कराने चाहिए।

श्लोकः शालाप्रपातडागानि देवतायतनानि च।

ब्राह्मणावसथाश्चौव कर्तव्यं नृपसत्तमैः॥ (महाभारत अनुशासनपर्व पराशरमाधवीय, भाग 1, पृ0 466)

इस प्रकार प्राचीन राजधर्म रोजगार केन्द्रित व लोक कल्याण प्रेरित अर्थ चिन्तन पर आधारित था।



Restructuring MSMEs: Grounded Strategies for Sustainable Growth and Job Creation



Insights

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Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) form the backbone of India's economy, driving self-employment, youth skilling, and societal progress through job generation. Yet, their potential remains untapped due to policy gaps and bureaucratic hurdles. To restructure MSMEs effectively, we must align policies with ground realities and empower local players. Here are actionable strategies from district to national levels.

Integrate MSMEs into Policy Decision-Making:

Policies must reflect on-the-ground challenges. Elevate MSMEs by including their representatives as decision-making committee members at departmental levels. This ensures policies address real-world needs, fostering ownership and faster adoption.

Mandate Local Procurement for Products and Services:

Empanel MSME products and services in government policies, making local sourcing compulsory at the district and state levels. This boosts demand for homegrown goods, cuts logistics costs, and builds resilient supply chains-prioritizing "local for local" to stimulate economic circulation.

Form District-Level Response Teams:

Establish swift response teams comprising district offices and MSME associations to clear bottlenecks on-site. These units streamline clearances, reduce red tape, and resolve issues like permissions or disputes locally,

making business operations seamless and entrepreneur-friendly.

Ensure Accountability in Policy Execution:

Hold departments accountable for policy implementation with trackable metrics, such as digital dashboards for progress monitoring. This transparency prevents delays, builds trust, and allows real-time corrections, turning intentions into tangible outcomes.

Scale Associations from Local to National:

Create a federated network of MSME associations, conducting monthly reviews from local zones to national forums. Zone-wise assessments capture area-specific needs-like raw material access in Telangana's stone clusters-enabling adaptive changes that evolve with regional dynamics.

Promote Stone in Construction for Sustainability and Savings:

To optimize taxpayer money, enhance durability, and promote environmental sustainability, mandate stone use in all government and private constructions-from footpaths, doors, windows, steps, and floors. Stone offers cost-effective, long-lasting solutions that save time, money, and lives while preventing wealth wastage through superior value. Embed this in state and central policies for smooth rollout, beautifying society and supporting stone-based MSMEs.

By making MSME operations easy, transparent, and inclusive, we invite the next generation into family businesses. These job creators not only educate youth through self-employment but also uplift communities via widespread employment. Restructured MSMEs will propel India's vision of Viksit Bharat, blending tradition with innovation for enduring prosperity.



राजस्थान सरकार ने सुशासन और सुराज के लिए त्वरित निर्णय, पारदर्शिता और विकास पर किया फोकस

राजस्थान सरकार के दो वर्ष पूर्ण होने के अवसर पर उद्योग टाइम्स के को-एडिटर डॉ. संजय मिश्रा ने माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री भजनलाल शर्मा से सरकार की योजनाओं, औद्योगिक विकास, निवेश, लॉजिस्टिक्स और MSME सेक्टर से जुड़े अहम विषयों पर विस्तृत चर्चा की।

खास मुलाकात
Exclusive Interview



माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी, सबसे पहले आपको हार्दिक बधाई। आपके नेतृत्व में राजस्थान सरकार ने दो वर्ष पूरे कर लिए हैं। बीते दो वर्षों में सरकार की प्रमुख उपलब्धियों को आप किस रूप में देखते हैं?

धन्यवाद।

हमारी सरकार की पहली और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सफलता यह रही कि हमने पहले ही वर्ष से प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास और रोजगार सृजन को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी। इसी उद्देश्य से राइजिंग राजस्थान ग्लोबल इन्वेस्टमेंट समिट का आयोजन किया गया, ताकि जिन एमओयू पर सहमति बने, उनका शिलान्यास ही नहीं, बल्कि उद्घाटन भी हमारे कार्यकाल में हो और हमारे संकल्प कागजों तक सीमित न रहें, बल्कि धरातल पर साकार हों।

यहां मैं सुशासन और दृढ़ नेतृत्व की बात करना चाहूंगा। हमारी सरकार ने तेज निर्णय लेने की स्पष्ट कार्य-संस्कृति विकसित की है। त्वरित प्रशासनिक निर्णय प्रक्रिया के माध्यम

से अल्प समय में कई चुनावी वादों को पूरा किया गया है, जिससे जनता का सरकार पर विश्वास और मजबूत हुआ है। चुनाव से पूर्व जनता से किए गए वादों में से 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक को हमने केवल दो वर्षों में ही पूरा कर दिया है।



पांच वर्षों के लक्ष्यों को दो वर्षों में लागू करना न केवल सरकार की उपलब्धि है, बल्कि यह विकास की गति और प्रशासनिक दक्षता को भी दर्शाता है। आज मैं गर्व के साथ यह कह सकता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार द्वारा किए गए कार्य अब धरातल पर स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देने लगे हैं और प्रदेश के हर वर्ग को इनका प्रत्यक्ष लाभ मिल रहा है।

दूसरी बड़ी उपलब्धि जनकल्याण और सामाजिक सुरक्षा से जुड़ी 11 अभिनव योजनाओं का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन है, जिनके कारण राजस्थान देशभर में अग्रणी राज्यों की श्रेणी में आया है। आयुष्मान आरोग्य योजना के तहत 25 लाख रुपये तक कैंशलेस इलाज की सुविधा राज्यभर में लागू की गई है। महिलाओं के खातों में ₹1054 करोड़ से अधिक की राशि डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर के माध्यम से डाली गई, जिससे 91 लाख से अधिक महिलाएं लाभान्वित हुई हैं। गरीब परिवारों के लिए गैस, खाद्य सुरक्षा और ईंधन सब्सिडी योजनाएं लागू की गई हैं।

आधारभूत संरचना के क्षेत्र में 36 हजार किलोमीटर से अधिक नई सड़कों और कनेक्टिविटी परियोजनाओं को पूरा किया गया है तथा कई कार्य प्रगति पर हैं। इससे ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों की कनेक्टिविटी में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है। युवाओं के लिए रोजगार और शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने हेतु नई नीतियां लागू की गई हैं और नौकरियों की संख्या में भी बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

कुल मिलाकर हमारी सरकार ने दो वर्षों में सेवा, समर्पण और विकास की ठोस नींव रखी है और आने वाले समय में हम विकसित राजस्थान के लक्ष्य को और मजबूती से आगे बढ़ाएंगे।

प्रदेश में इनलैंड पोर्ट के निर्माण को लेकर सरकार की क्या कार्ययोजना है? क्या इन परियोजनाओं से जुड़े पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों का आकलन किया गया है?

राज्य सरकार प्रदेश में इनलैंड पोर्ट यानी जलमार्ग आधारित लॉजिस्टिक्स परियोजनाओं के विकास को लेकर गंभीरता से कार्य कर रही है। इस संबंध में संबंधित विभागों द्वारा अध्ययन और तकनीकी चर्चाएं चल रही हैं तथा केंद्र सरकार के साथ समन्वय स्थापित कर संभावित इनलैंड पोर्ट परियोजनाओं पर काम किया जा रहा है।

उदाहरण के तौर पर राजस्थान के जालोर जिले में अरब सागर से कच्छ की खाड़ी तक लगभग 262 किलोमीटर जलमार्ग के माध्यम से इनलैंड पोर्ट विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव सामने आया है, जिसमें केंद्र और राज्य सरकार दोनों की भागीदारी है। इस परियोजना के लिए आईआईटी मद्रास द्वारा विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है, जिसकी राज्य सरकार समीक्षा कर रही है।



इनलैंड पोर्ट और जलमार्ग आधारित परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य लॉजिस्टिक्स लागत को कम करना, औद्योगिक और खुदरा माल की आवाजाही को तेज करना तथा सड़क और रेल नेटवर्क पर पड़ने वाले दबाव को कम करना है। राज्य सरकार लॉजिस्टिक्स अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने के लिए मल्टी-मोडल कनेक्टिविटी, गोदाम नेटवर्क विकास और निर्यात से जुड़ी सहायक योजनाओं पर भी कार्य कर रही है। यह विषय तकनीकी रूप से केंद्र सरकार के Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways के अधीन आता है तथा Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) इसकी नोडल एजेंसी है। राज्य सरकार केंद्र के साथ मिलकर डीपीआर, तकनीकी स्वीकृति और क्रियान्वयन की प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ा रही है।

पर्यावरण संरक्षण सरकार की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है। किसी भी इनलैंड पोर्ट या जलमार्ग आधारित परियोजना से पहले पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन (EIA) और पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना (EMP) अनिवार्य रूप से की जाती है, जो MoEF & CC के दिशा-निर्देशों के तहत होती है। इसमें जल, मृदा, पारिस्थितिक संतुलन, वनस्पति और जलीय जीवन पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का विस्तृत वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन किया जाता है।

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने केंद्र सरकार में ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी स्तर पर विशेषज्ञों को जोड़कर सुशासन को मजबूती दी है। क्या राजस्थान सरकार भी इसी दिशा में कदम बढ़ा रही है?

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा सुशासन और नीति निर्माण की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए विशेषज्ञों को शासन व्यवस्था से जोड़ने का प्रयास अत्यंत सराहनीय है। राजस्थान सरकार भी राज्य के समग्र विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इसी सोच के साथ आगे बढ़ रही है।

राज्य सरकार उद्योग, तकनीक, प्रबंधन और अन्य विशेषज्ञ

क्षेत्रों से जुड़े अनुभवी व्यक्तियों की सेवाओं का लाभ लेने के लिए संबंधित विभागों के साथ विचार-विमर्श कर रही है। हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि विकासात्मक परियोजनाओं में विशेषज्ञों की सलाह और मार्गदर्शन शामिल हो, जिससे नीति निर्माण और परियोजना क्रियान्वयन की गुणवत्ता और प्रभावशीलता में और सुधार हो सके।

डायमेशन स्टोन और प्रोसेसिंग मशीनरी के निर्माण के लिए क्या सरकार कोई विशेष नीति लाने जा रही है ?



यह सही है कि राजस्थान देशभर में ग्रेनाइट, सैंड स्टोन और मार्बल के उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्य है और लगभग 65 प्रतिशत उत्पादन राजस्थान से होता है। सरकार इस तथ्य को भली-भांति समझती है कि डायमेशन स्टोन क्षेत्र में अपार संभावनाएं हैं।

उद्योग जगत और विशेषज्ञों से प्राप्त सुझावों के आधार पर सरकार डायमेशन स्टोन और प्रोसेसिंग मशीनरी के निर्माण एवं संवर्धन के लिए एक समर्पित और समग्र नीति तैयार कर रही है। इस नीति का उद्देश्य खनन और प्रोसेसिंग उद्योग को बढ़ावा देना, आधुनिक मशीनरी और तकनीक को प्रोत्साहित करना, निवेशकों के लिए सुविधाजनक माहौल बनाना और रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ाना है। हमारा लक्ष्य है कि राजस्थान इस क्षेत्र में अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपनी मजबूत पहचान बनाए।

एम-सैंड नीति को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने तथा प्रदेश में एम-सैंड यूनिट्स को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

एम-सैंड नीति का उद्देश्य वैकल्पिक निर्माण सामग्री को प्रोत्साहित करना और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण को सुनिश्चित करना है। नीति के क्रियान्वयन के दौरान जो अनुभव सामने आए हैं, उनके आधार पर सरकार लगातार इसकी समीक्षा कर रही है।

हम यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहते हैं कि भविष्य में नीति निर्माण की प्रक्रिया और अधिक पारदर्शी, व्यावहारिक और उद्योग-अनुकूल हो। इसके लिए तकनीकी, प्रशासनिक और व्यावहारिक पहलुओं पर सुधार किए जा रहे हैं ताकि एम-सैंड यूनिट्स की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन मिले और नीति का वास्तविक लाभ उद्योगों तक पहुंचे।

RIPS नीति के तहत पुरानी औद्योगिक इकाइयों को अपेक्षित लाभ नहीं मिल पाने को लेकर सरकार क्या सुधार कर रही है ?

राज्य सरकार यह मानती है कि औद्योगिक विकास तभी संतुलित होगा, जब नई और पुरानी दोनों इकाइयों को समान अवसर मिलें। RIPS नीति के तहत जहां नई इकाइयों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है, वहीं पुरानी इकाइयों को भी प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाने के लिए नीति की निरंतर समीक्षा की जा रही है। पुरानी इकाइयों को तकनीकी उन्नयन, वित्तीय सहायता और बाजार विस्तार के लिए विशेष प्रोत्साहन पैकेज और सुधारात्मक उपायों पर सरकार गंभीरता से विचार कर रही है।

उद्योगों पर मंडी शुल्क, कोरोना सेस और अन्य चार्जस का अतिरिक्त भार पड़ता है। लागत कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

सरकार उद्योगों की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाने और संचालन लागत नियंत्रित रखने के लिए शुल्कों और करों की निरंतर समीक्षा करती है। मंडी शुल्क का उद्देश्य कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करना है, लेकिन यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि उद्योगों पर अनुपातहीन बोझ न पड़े।

कोरोना महामारी के दौरान उद्योगों को राहत देने के लिए राज्य और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कई अस्थायी रियायतें दी गई थीं। वर्तमान में भी उद्योगों से प्राप्त सुझावों के आधार पर शुल्कों और सेस से संबंधित प्रावधानों की समीक्षा की जाती है, ताकि उद्योगों का संचालन सुचारु बना रहे।



दुनियाभर में राजस्थानी प्रवासियों ने पहचान बनाई है, लेकिन वे मातृभूमि में निवेश से वंचित क्यों रहे ?

राजस्थानी प्रवासियों ने अपने उद्यम कौशल से देश-विदेश में प्रतिष्ठा हासिल की है। मातृभूमि में निवेश अपेक्षित स्तर पर न हो पाने के पीछे कई कारण रहे हैं, जिनमें पूर्व में नीतिगत जटिलताएं, निर्णय प्रक्रिया में देरी और निवेशकों को समय पर सुविधाएं न मिल पाना शामिल है।

वर्तमान सरकार इन सभी पहलुओं पर सुधार कर रही है ताकि निवेशकों को सरल, सुरक्षित और पारदर्शी वातावरण मिल सके।



‘कर्मभूमि से मातृभूमि’ पहल और प्रवासी राजस्थानी दिवस से सरकार को क्या अपेक्षाएं हैं ?

इन पहलों के माध्यम से प्रवासी उद्यमियों से सीधा संवाद स्थापित हुआ है। सरकार को उम्मीद है कि प्रवासी उद्यमी राजस्थान में निवेश कर रोजगार सृजन, औद्योगिक विस्तार और आर्थिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देंगे। राज्य सरकार उन्हें अनुकूल और भरोसेमंद निवेश वातावरण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

राजस्थान को निवेश के लिए आकर्षक बनाने वाले प्रमुख यूएसपी क्या हैं ?

रणनीतिक भौगोलिक स्थिति, मजबूत अवसंरचना, निवेशक-अनुकूल नीतियां, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा में अग्रणी भूमिका, कुशल और युवा मानव संसाधन, लागत प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता तथा बेहतर जीवन गुणवत्ता राजस्थान को निवेश के लिए आकर्षक राज्य बनाते हैं।

MSME सेक्टर की चुनौतियों के समाधान के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

राज्य सरकार ने MSME नीति-2024, RIPS, क्लस्टर विकास, तकनीकी उन्नयन, ऋण सुविधा, डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म और कौशल प्रशिक्षण जैसी कई योजनाएं लागू की हैं। इन प्रयासों से MSME इकाइयों को बाजार, वित्त और तकनीक से जोड़कर मजबूत बनाया जा रहा है।

आने वाले समय में राजस्थान के औद्योगिक विकास को लेकर सरकार की प्राथमिकताएं क्या रहेंगी?

सरकार का फोकस निवेश आकर्षण, रोजगार सृजन, MSME सशक्तिकरण, लॉजिस्टिक्स सुधार और सुशासन पर रहेगा। हमारा लक्ष्य है कि राजस्थान उद्योग, नवाचार और सतत विकास के क्षेत्र में देश के अग्रणी राज्यों में शामिल रहे।

हम उम्मीद करेंगे कि आपकी अगुवाई में प्रदेश के समग्र विकास के लिए जो गति शासन और प्रशासन की कार्यप्रणाली में परिलक्षित हो रही है, निश्चित रूप से वो आगे भी बनी रहेगी और राजस्थान के औद्योगिक विकास में कारगर सिद्ध होगी। इस विशेष चर्चा के लिए आपने समय दिया, उसके लिए आभार। आपका भी धन्यवाद।

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Shri Bhagwati Machines: A Symbol of Make in India & Technological Self-Reliance in the Stone Industry



Technovation

Yashwant Sharma

Noted Entrepreneur, Founder-
& Managing Director Shri
Bhagwati Machines Pvt. Ltd.
Ajmer-Rajasthan

Founded in 1995 by visionary & versatile entrepreneur Shri Yashwant Sharma, Shri Bhagwati Machines Pvt. Ltd. (SBMPL) has emerged as a leading force in the stone processing machinery industry. Drawing on over three decades of deep-rooted engineering and manufacturing expertise, the company has built a strong reputation for innovation, uncompromising quality, and operational reliability.

In an insightful interaction with Dr. Sanjay Mishra, Co-Editor, Udyog Times, Shri Yashwant Sharma reflects on SBMPL's remarkable growth journey, its innovation-driven philosophy, and the strategic vision shaping its future trajectory.



Proud Member of Laghu Udyog Bharati

Awarded Lifetime Achievement by Chief Minister Rajasthan Shri Bhajanlal Sharma, and other precious awards by Times of India, DB Corp., CDOS & FIGSI.

- **Namaskar & welcome to Udyog Times. As an entrepreneur, you have earned a reputation that lives up to your name, especially in the field of technological innovation, you have made a unique mark in the country and around the world. First, please tell us about yourself.**

I was born on June 22, 1967, in Ajmer, Rajasthan, into a middle-class family that strongly valued hard work and integrity. Watching my father, Shri Bhagwati Prasad Sharma Ji, dedicate himself to electrical motor winding and panel manufacturing deeply influenced my mindset. Although I was unable to formally complete my B.Com. degree, my practical exposure, continuous learning, and hands-on business experience have been the cornerstone of my education, shaping my entrepreneurial journey and professional growth.

- **How did you start your business, and where did you get the inspiration to manufacture machines for the stone industry?**

Our initial work involved manufacturing electrical panels for stone cutting machines. However,

witnessing India's heavy dependence on imported stone-processing machinery-particularly from China-motivated us to build indigenous solutions. With Kishangarh already emerging as Asia's largest stone hub, we saw a clear opportunity to support the Make in India vision by developing reliable, locally manufactured stone machinery

- **Without any formal training or technical degree, you founded and successfully ran Shri Bhagwati Machines Private Limited in 1995. How did you gain these insights?**

As I mentioned, my long experience in the electrical products business made it easy for me to identify both opportunities and shortcomings in the industry. We supplied electrical panels to manufacturers of stone-processing machines, which gave me firsthand knowledge of the limitations and deficiencies of the machinery used in the stone sector. Recognizing this, we designed innovative and standardized solutions to address these shortcomings. Our goal was to enhance productivity and quality, enabling the stone industry to move towards more advanced and future-ready technology. Honestly, I learned through practical exposure, foreign trips, and attending exhibitions.

- **Where and with how much capital did you start this venture? And what kind of machines do you manufacture?**

We commenced our manufacturing journey in Ajmer with a modest capital investment of just ₹3 lakhs. Despite limited resources, we were driven by an unwavering commitment to learn, innovate, and create lasting value.

In the initial years, we focused on manufacturing stone processing machinery, including cutting machines, polishing machines, resin lines, and other specialized equipment, steadily establishing a strong presence in the industry through quality and reliability.

Post-COVID, we strategically diversified our operations and expanded into multiple new verticals. Today, we manufacture advanced metal processing machinery and actively contribute to the development of thermal power plants, cement plants, and steel plants, reinforcing our role as a trusted partner in India's industrial and infrastructure growth.



Shri Yashwant Sharma received First Prize @ Stone Mart-2024 for Best Stone Machine Manufacturer from Hon'ble Minister, Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Raj. Shri Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore.

- **How far does SBMPL's market presence extend?**

We operate pan-India and export to several international markets, including Algeria, Uzbekistan, Egypt, Dubai, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, Tunisia and other countries. While the stone industry remains our core focus, we have successfully diversified into manufacturing of laser cutting machines, CNC machinery, *infrastructure and other fabrication projects_ (Industrial Equipment & Infrastructure)*. The company's journey reflects a strong commitment to delivering efficient, sustainable, and high-quality machines that continue to redefine industry standards.

- **What role has quality played in driving SBMPL's growth?**

Quality has always been the cornerstone of our philosophy. Our approach is simple-building machines designed to last for generations. We believe that a satisfied customer is our strongest advertisement, and this belief has helped us build a solid reputation in the industry. By consistently delivering reliability and long-term value, we ensure that our machines continue to perform exceptionally well over decades.

- **How do core values like honesty, humility, and fearlessness guide your operational approach?**

These values are deeply embedded in our company culture. As leaders, we actively practice and embody these principles, inspiring our teams to follow suit. By prioritizing meaningful work over distractions, we

have fostered both individual and organizational growth. Our open and supportive work environment further empowers employees to innovate and take ownership of their responsibilities.

- **What approaches or strategies have been central to SBMPL's growth and success?**

A key strategy at SBMPL is empowering our employees by giving them the freedom to explore and innovate. While management provides guidance and structure, we avoid micromanagement to ensure that creativity thrives. By encouraging our team to fully utilize available resources and think beyond conventional boundaries, we have been able to develop cutting-edge technologies that set industry benchmarks.



- **Could you share some of SBMPL's recent innovations?**

We continuously focus on innovation and technology-led manufacturing to enhance productivity and efficiency for our customers. Our patented **Dual Wire RPM Technology** for granite multi-cutters has delivered a breakthrough in performance, increasing production capacity by nearly **4x**, while significantly reducing manpower requirements, capital investment, and operating costs.

For high-value marble processing, we introduced an advanced **Dual Wire Cutting Machine**, which has improved material recovery and enhanced output by **15%**, enabling optimal resource utilization and cost efficiency.

In addition, we have successfully developed **in-house multi-axis milling machines** and a range of **high-precision metal processing machines**, engineered to deliver superior quality, reliability, and enhanced productivity across industrial applications.

- **How does automation contribute to SBMPL's operations?**

Automation plays a crucial role, particularly in addressing labour shortages and rising efficiency demands. By automating processes, we are able to reduce energy consumption while enhancing both production speed and quality. This approach not only equips us to

meet future challenges but also reinforces our position as leaders in an increasingly automated global industry.

- **What notable achievements or recognitions has SBMPL received?**

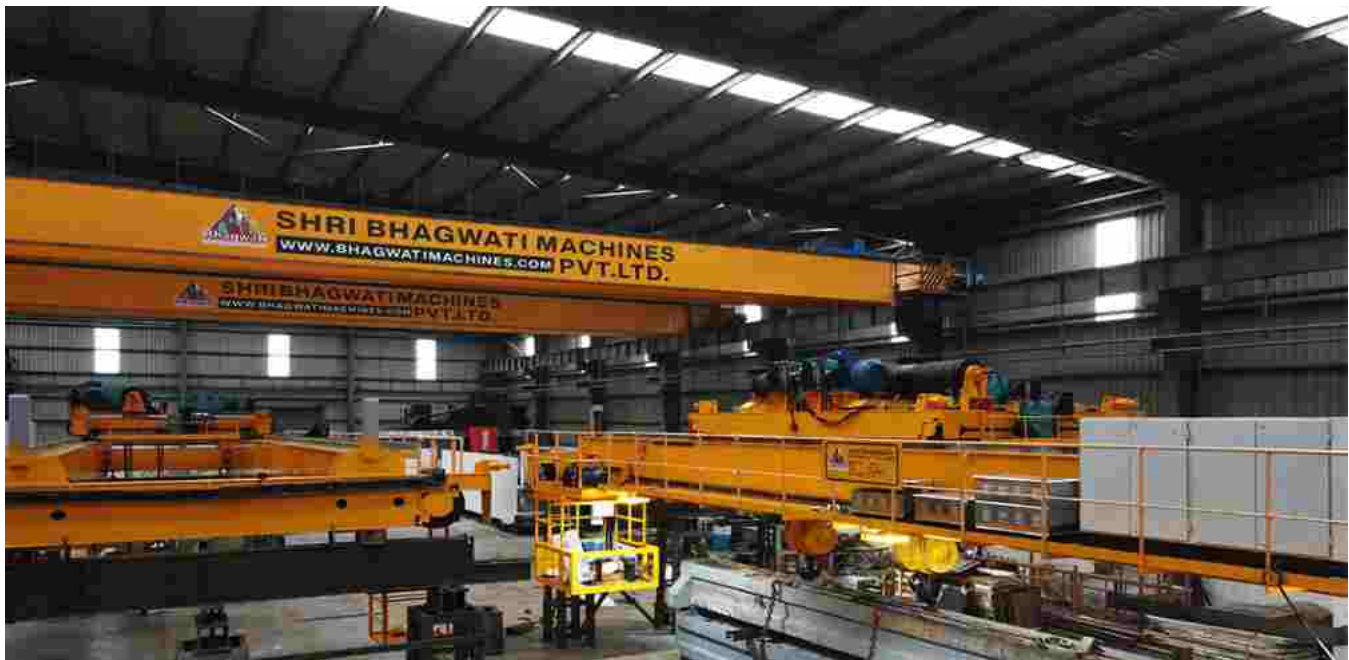
We actively participate in leading industry exhibitions such as Stone-Mart, Jaipur and Stona, Bengaluru, where we have consistently been recognized over the past decade with awards for Best Stone Processing Machine Manufacturer, Excellence in Manufacturing Practices, and Product Design Innovation. On the international stage, we have showcased our technological capabilities and innovations in key global markets, including Turkey and Brazil. On a personal note, I was deeply honoured last year to receive the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Bhajan Lal Sharma Ji-a moment of immense pride not only for me, but for the entire SBMPL team.



- **In what ways is SBMPL contributing to sustainability in the stone and tile industry?**

Sustainability is a core priority for us. We are actively developing solutions to minimize industrial waste, reduce water consumption, and repurpose by-products. By integrating these practices, we help our customers lower their environmental impact while simultaneously enhancing profitability.

- **What is the future plan for SBMPL?**

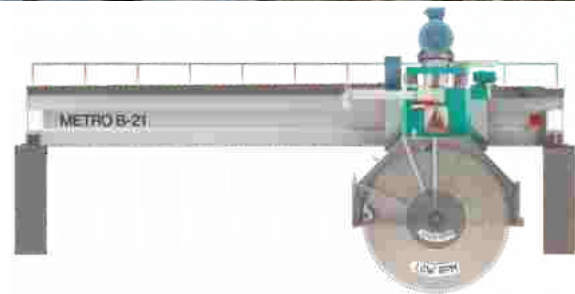


We have successfully expanded into industrial equipment and infrastructure, with a focused presence in the manufacturing of metal cutting machines. Our capabilities are demonstrated by the successful execution of large-scale, mega projects across steel plants, cement plants, thermal power plants, railways, and leading construction companies. Going forward, we aim to strengthen our position as a comprehensive solutions provider, focused on reducing overall project costs for the steel and cement industries, enhancing operational efficiencies, and delivering innovative process solutions that drive sustainable growth and long-term value creation.

Looking ahead, we aim to diversify across multiple verticals, including CNC machinery, infrastructure (Defence & Aerospace), and FMCG, while continuing to strengthen and sustain our leadership position in the stone processing industry. Aligned with the “Make in India” initiative, our vision is centered on fostering indigenous manufacturing, generating employment opportunities, and contributing meaningfully to the nation’s long-term economic growth.

• **What is SBMPL’s guiding mantra for success?**

Our success is deeply rooted in staying connected to ground realities. By understanding our customers’ needs and consistently innovating to exceed their expectations, we have built lasting trust and credibility.



Committed to uplifting our community, we currently employ over 2500 people and aspire to create more jobs soon. For aspiring entrepreneurs, my advice is to stay grounded, prioritize quality, and remain focused on your goals. Innovation is an ongoing journey, and true success comes from relentless effort and a commitment to excellence. SBMPL’s remarkable journey—from a modest beginning to becoming a trusted name in stone machinery—reflects our vision, innovation, and perseverance. With a continued focus on sustainability, quality, and employee empowerment, SBMPL is well-positioned to shape the future of the stone industry and beyond.

Thank you so much for sharing your inspiring entrepreneurial journey. We hope that many new entrepreneurs will emerge after reading this success story.

Thank you as well. Indeed.



LEAP Portal Gains Momentum



Eye Witness

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The recently concluded **All India Working Committee Meeting and MSME Adhiveshan 3.0**, organised by **Laghu Udyog Bharati, Goa Pradesh**, marked a significant step forward in the national rollout of **LEAP Portal**. The discussions and deliberations at Goa clearly signalled one thing: **LEAP is no longer an idea it is the fastest growing national level platform for empowerment of micro, small and medium size enterprises in India.**

During the AIWC meeting, members were presented with a clear, on-ground view of **LEAP portal's rapid progress**, covering onboarding momentum, product listings, and early business outcomes. The update highlighted how quickly MSMEs across the country are adopting the platform, reaffirming the need for a **member-first, Swadeshi digital marketplace** that enables businesses to reach markets beyond geographical boundaries.

In a short span of time, **over seven thousand members have already onboarded, more than nine thousand products are live, and business leads exceeding ₹10 lakh have been generated organically without any paid promotion.** This strong early traction reinforces a long-held belief within LUB: **MSMEs do not lack ambition; given the right platform, they scale with confidence and purpose.**

A key highlight of the meeting was the **formal release of state-wise LEAP categories and rankings**, based on the **total LUB membership strength in each state**, based on the membership recorded in the Samalkha Vritt.

States were classified into three clear categories:



- **Emerging States:** States with **100 to 500 LUB members**
- **Growth States:** States with **501 to 5,000 LUB members**
- **Anchor States:** States with **more than 5,000 LUB members**

States with fewer than 100 members were not included in the rankings. The categorisation was designed to provide a fair and structured view of LEAP adoption relative to each state's membership base. Based on this framework, the **top-performing states** in each category were shared during the meeting:

- **Emerging States Top Performers:**
West Bengal and **Goa** demonstrated strong early adoption and engagement on LEAP.
- **Growth States Top Performers:**
Delhi, Punjab, and Assam featured prominently, reflecting steady onboarding momentum and increasing product participation.
- **Anchor States Top Performers:**
Among the largest membership bases in the country, **Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Gujarat** emerged as leading contributors on the LEAP platform.

The rankings provided a clear snapshot of where each state stands today. More importantly, highlighted the vast headroom available for states to move up through focused member mobilisation and engagement.

LEAP is increasingly being seen as a **practical digital growth platform** rather than just a listing portal. It enables MSMEs to:

- Showcase products nationally within the trusted LUB network
- Connect directly with genuine business enquiries
- Expand into new and untapped markets
- Participate in a structured ecosystem built on LUB's value system

With thousands of products already live and real business leads being generated without paid promotion, LEAP is demonstrating tangible value for early adopters.

The roadmap presented at the meeting outlined continued focus on deeper onboarding, stronger visibility for MSME products, and enhanced platform features. As LEAP portal scales, **states that act early**

will secure a clear first-mover advantage both in terms of MSME visibility and national leadership positioning.

The Goa meeting made it clear that LEAP portal is fast becoming a **core digital pillar of MSME engagement within Laghu Udyog Bharati**. For members already onboarded, the platform is opening new opportunities. For those yet to join, the message is simple: the platform is growing, rankings are evolving, and the next update could tell a very different story.

LEAP has started taking shape. The momentum is building. The question is will your state be among the leaders in the next review?

Are you ready to take the LEAP?



Review Meeting for 13th India Stonemart-2026 were conducted at CMO & Udyog Bhawan.

Chief Minister, Rajasthan Shri Bhajanlal Sharma and ACS, Industries Department Shri Shikhar Agarwal IAS, reviewed all preparations along with RIICO and CDOS officials, LUB's National Jt. GS Shri Naresh Pareek, former National Treasurer Shri Yogesh Gautam & India Stone-Mart Convener Shri Natwarlal Ajmera.



A workshop-cum-awareness program was organized by LUB's Boranada unit (Jodhpur) in collaboration with the Rajasthan Financial Corporation to provide information on loan applications and interest rate procedures for small and micro industries on January 20th January. RFC Executive Director Shri Harsahay Meena, State VP Shri Mahavir Chopra & Shri Anil Agarwal, Dy. GM Smt. Alka Saluja, Boranada unit President Shri Rajendra Salecha, and Secretary Shri Thanaram Chaudhary, along with other entrepreneurs, were present.

JSB Stonex: Where Technology Preserves Nature's Finest Art



Shri Laxminarayan Bangar
Decent, Dedicated and
Dynamic Leadership

Since 1993, JSB Stonex's journey across three generations has made it India's leading importer of imported marble. Today, the world's most prestigious projects trust them.

At JSB Stonex, technology is not used to alter nature-it exists to protect and elevate it. Every slab of imported marble is treated as a work of natural art, refined through a carefully engineered process that ensures longevity, strength, and enduring beauty.

The journey begins with the Vacuum Robotic System (VRS), an advanced deep-curing technology that reinforces the marble's internal structure. This process significantly enhances durability and stability, creating a resilient foundation without compromising the stone's natural character. From there, precision takes over. Using thin-wire multi-wire cutting technology, each block is sliced with exacting accuracy, preserving vein continuity, structural harmony, and material efficiency-an approach that also supports sustainability by minimizing waste.

The final stage unfolds in a state-of-the-art resin processing plant, where advanced imported chemicals penetrate deep into the stone. This step enhances depth, surface integrity, and natural gloss, ensuring that each slab achieves a refined finish worthy of the world's most prestigious spaces. Together, this technological trilogy-VRS curing, precision wire cutting, and advanced resin treatment-forms the backbone of JSB Stonex's processing excellence, delivering marble that is flawless, resilient, and timeless.



A Vision Established in 1993

Established in 1993 at Kishangarh, Rajasthan by **Shri Prakash Narayan Bangar**, JSB Stonex was founded with a dual vision: to serve both Indian and international markets with the world's finest imported marble, and to set new global benchmarks in material excellence, advanced processing, and end-to-end professional guidance.

Over the years, JSB Stonex has evolved into India's largest importers of imported marble, offering an extensive portfolio of 350+ exclusive marble collections sourced from over

40 marble-producing countries worldwide, including renowned quarry regions of Italy, Greece, Brazil, Portugal, and other globally respected origins.

At its expansive EXPERIENCE CENTRE, clients gain access to over 50 lakh+ square feet of premium imported marble under one roof-making it one of the largest curated marble destinations in the country. This unmatched scale ensures consistency, variety, and availability at a level few in the industry can replicate.

Trusted by Icons of Architecture, Real Estate, and Hospitality

A legacy is defined by the company it keeps. JSB Stonex has become a preferred material partner for

landmark developments, earning the trust of industry leaders across real estate, infrastructure, and luxury hospitality.

The company's portfolio includes collaborations with esteemed groups such as Tata Group, Godrej, Adani Builders, ITC Group, Ananta Group, and leading architectural firms Quarson and Trhan. Its reach extends beyond borders, supplying marble for ultra-luxury destinations including the Villa Group (Maldives) and global hospitality leaders such as the Hyatt Group and Marriott Group.

JSB Stonex's material excellence has also been showcased in most recent iconic developments such as Trump Towers, Gurgaon, and the ONGC Convention Centre, Goa-projects that demand uncompromising quality, technical precision, and operational scale. These long-standing associations reflect the industry's confidence in JSB Stonex's consistency, professionalism, and execution capability.

A Three-Generation Legacy, Continuing Forward

JSB Stonex is proudly a three-generation legacy and continuing, shaped by experience, continuity, and progressive leadership.

The first generation, led by Shri Prakash Narayan Bangur, laid the foundation with vision and integrity. The second generation, Shri Laxmi Narayan Bangur,



strengthened the enterprise through expansion, systems, and trust-building.

The third generation, Shri Keshav Bangur, continues the journey with a future-focused outlook-integrating advanced technology, global best practices, and evolving design sensibilities.

Rooted in strong values yet constantly evolving, JSB Stonex today stands not merely as a supplier, but as a trusted partner in luxury construction and architectural excellence.

As global demand for premium imported marble continues to rise, JSB Stonex remains committed to raising benchmarks-through advanced processing, responsible sourcing, and knowledge-driven guidance-delivering marble that is not only visually exceptional, but built to endure.



LUB's Indore Women Unit (Madhya Pradesh) organized a 3 Day Swayamsiddha Exhibition 'Sankalp Sutra' on 24-26 January, 2026. Indore Unit President Smt. Versha Jain informed that 25 stalls were set up in exhibition from Malwa Anchal-Dhar, Ratlam, Ujjain and Dewas. During this period, more than 1.5 lakh people visited. On this occasion, State President Shri Rajesh Mishra, Malva Anchal General Secretary Smt. Seema Mishra and Vice President Shri Kanhaiyalal Khatri encouraged the women entrepreneurs.

SOVEREIGN SOIL vs PRIVATE CLAIMS

A Strategic Roadmap for Indian Stone in the USA



Vision

Madhu Sudan Paliwal

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Foreword: A Confluence of Heritage and Opportunity

As the global stone fraternity gathers in Jaipur for India Stone Mart 2026, we stand at a pivotal intersection of heritage and industry. Jaipur, the heart of India's stone heritage, is not merely hosting an exhibition; it is hosting a vision for the future.

This year's theme-"Shaping the Future of the Global Stone Industry"-challenges us to look beyond our quarries and understand the shifting dynamics of our largest markets. While Rajasthan has long been the backbone of India's stone industry, supplying materials that define architectural landmarks worldwide, the path ahead requires adapting to new geopolitical realities.

To realize the Mart's goal of "Strengthening India's Global Leadership," our entrepreneurs must understand the structural differences between their home turf and their primary target: the United States of America. This article outlines that roadmap.

1. The Business Ecosystem: MSME (India) vs. Small Business (USA)

A key objective of India Stone Mart-2026 is to empower Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by providing visibility and market access. However, when these MSMEs look to export to the US, they often face a "vocabulary shock."

The Definition Gap in India, we define MSMEs by Investment and Turnover. In the USA, the definition of

"Small Business" is vastly larger. A US manufacturing firm with 500 employees or a construction company with \$40 million in revenue is still legally "Small." Indian exporters must realize they are often pitching to US "small businesses" that are larger than Indian corporate houses.

Support Philosophy: Protection vs. Access


- **India:** Our system focuses on protection (Priority Sector Lending, Delayed Payments Act).
- **USA:** The US system focuses on Opportunity. The US Small Business Administration (SBA) uses "Set-Asides," mandating that 23% of federal contracts go to small businesses.
- **Strategic Note for Mart Delegates:** This is why many US buyers demand strict compliance and capacity assurance-they are often fulfilling federal contracts with strict deadlines.

Operational Realities & The Technology Gap

One of the goals of this year's Mart is "Encouraging Technology Adoption." This is critical because of the operational differences:

- **Power & Efficiency:** In the US, industry gets "volume discounts" on power (the more you use, the cheaper it is). In India, industry often cross-subsidizes agriculture. To compete, Indian units must adopt the energy-efficient machinery showcased here at the Mart to offset higher domestic power costs.

OPERATIONAL REALITIES



⚡ POWER & EFFICIENCY

USA: Volume Discounts. The More you use, the cheaper it gets.

India: Cross-subsidies often increase industrial cost.

Mart Goal: Adopt energy efficient machinery displayed here to offset domestic power costs

- **ODOP vs. Market Branding:** While India uses the "One District One Product" (ODOP) scheme to promote clusters (like Udaipur Marble or Jalore Granite), the US relies on market-driven branding (e.g., "Vermont Slate"). Indian exporters must use platforms like India Stone-Mart to build strong "Brand India" recognition that rivals these established Western marks.

2. The Mining Paradigm: Sovereign Control vs. The "Split Estate"

For Indian quarry owners visiting the Mart, understanding the American mining model is key to understanding their competition.

Ownership: The State vs. The Landowner

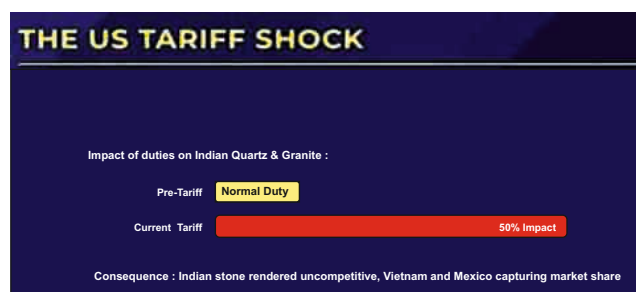
- **India (Sovereign Ownership):** Sub-surface minerals generally belong to the State Government. Access is granted through auctions/leases.
- **USA (Private/Mixed):** The US follows a "Split Estate" model. On Private Land, the landowner owns the minerals. A mining company negotiates royalties directly with the farmer, not the government.

The "Claim" System (Public Land) On US Federal land, the Mining Law of 1872 applies. A citizen can "stake a claim" and mine hard-rock minerals without paying a royalty to the federal government. This 19th century law keeps US domestic raw material costs artificially low compared to the royalty-heavy regimes in other nations.

3. Market Dynamics: The Crisis in Dimension Stone

As we discuss "Promoting Export Growth" at this year's Mart, we must address the "Elephant in the Room": The US Tariff Policy.

The US Tariff Shock The imposition of a 50% tariff on Indian Quartz and Granite has been a severe blow. This



duty has rendered Indian stone uncompetitive, allowing Vietnam and Mexico to capture our market share.

Global Consumption Patterns:

Why the US is Irreplaceable Despite the tariffs, the US remains the prize.



- **USA (The Engine):** Americans have a culture of renovation, remodelling every 5-10 years. This "churn" creates the volume that supports Rajasthan's massive processing capacity.
- **Europe (The Conservative):** With a "build for life" mentality, Europe cannot absorb the surplus volume lost from the US.
- **Middle East (The Volatile):** Demand is inextricably linked to oil prices and government projects, lacking the consistency of the US residential market.

The "China Challenge": A Call for Tech Upgrade - China currently imports raw blocks from India, processes them, and re-exports them cheaper than we can.

- **The Mart's Role:** This is where India Stone Mart-2026 becomes a strategic asset. By adopting the "latest advancements in stone processing machinery and automation" displayed here in Jaipur, Indian processors can close the efficiency gap, reducing the cost advantage that China currently enjoys.



4. Comparative Data

Feature	India (MSME)	USA (Small Business)
Primary Agency	Ministry of MSME	SBA (Small Business Administration)
Definition	Investment & Turnover	Employee count (<500) or Revenue
Power Tariff	Higher (Cross-Subsidies)	Lower (Volume Discounts)

Table 2: Mining Regimes (India vs. USA)

Feature	India (Sovereign System)	USA (Private Land)	USA (Public Land)
Mineral Ownership	State Government	Private Landowner	Federal Govt.(until discovered)
Royalty Recipient	State Government	Private Landowner	Nobody (0% Royalty)
Access Method	Auction / Govt Grant	Private Lease Contract	"Stake a Claim"

5. Strategic Recommendations: The Path to Export Resilience

While understanding the US market is critical, the Indian stone industry also requires urgent policy interventions to regain its competitive edge. To convert the vision of India Stone Mart 2026 into reality, the following three strategic measures are recommended:

- 1. Financial Cost Reduction (Reinstating Interest Subvention)** The cost of capital remains a major hurdle for Indian exporters compared to their Chinese counterparts. Previously, the Interest Subvention Scheme provided by the RBI offered relief of up to 3% to exporters, effectively lowering the cost of finance.
 - **Recommendation:** This scheme, which is currently paused or limited, must be fully restarted and expanded. Restoring the 3% subvention benefit will provide immediate liquidity to exporters, allowing them to offer more competitive pricing in price-sensitive markets like the US.

- 2. Enhancing Competitiveness (Duty Drawback Reform)** The current tax refund structure does not adequately offset the internal taxes and duties paid by exporters.

- **Recommendation:** The present Duty Drawback rate of 1% is insufficient to cover the actual incidence of duties in the supply chain. It is strongly recommended that the government increase the Duty Drawback to 3%. This adjustment is essential to neutralize the cost disadvantages faced by Indian exporters against Vietnam and Mexico.

- 3. Market Diversification:** The "Reconstruction" Opportunity Over-reliance on the US market has proven risky. The industry must pivot toward emerging high-volume markets.

- **The Opportunity:** Countries like Iraq, Syria, and Gaza are entering massive post-conflict "Revival Phases." The demand for granite, marble, and construction stone for rebuilding cities in these

regions will be immense in the coming decade. South Africa also presents an untapped growth corridor.

- **Recommendation:** A Comprehensive Study should be commissioned with the support of the Ministry of Commerce to map the specific stone requirements of these reconstruction projects. This will allow Indian exporters to enter these markets early and secure long-term supply contracts.

Conclusion: A Vision for 2026 and Beyond

India Stone Mart-2026 is not merely an event of the present; it is a vision for the future. As we walk the halls of this exhibition in Jaipur, we see the tools required to overcome the challenges outlined in this article.

To beat the tariffs, we need the **design innovation** showcased here. To beat the "China Challenge," we need the **automation** displayed in the machinery halls. And to navigate the complex US market, we need the **global partnerships** being forged right now on this convention floor.

Let this Special Edition serve as a reminder: We have the geology, we have the heritage, and with the insights gained at India Stone Mart-2026, we now have the roadmap to conquer the global market once again.



LUB's Belagavi Unit and KLS-IMER recently organized a successful MDP on the newly amended Labour Codes to assist members in seamless transition and compliance. Resource persons Dr. Kingshuk Sarkar and CMA N. Raveendranath Kaushik covered all codes. Over 90 members attended, making it a highly productive session for the Belagavi industrial community.



LUB's Jodhpur Prant organised a two-day Abhyas Varg on 26-27 January, 2026. The varg was dedicated for the six districts- Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Phalodi, Nagaur, and Didwana-Kuchaman in which 103 members from 23 units participated. National Organizing Secretary Shri Prakash Chandra ji, State President Shri Yogendra Sharma, State GS Shri Sudhir Garg, State VP Shri Mahaveer Chopra, Prant President Shri Balkishan Parihar & Vice President Shri Harish Lohia, RSS Jodhpur Prant Secretary Shri Khimaraj, and other members were present.



LUB's Kota Women Unit organized the Swayamsiddha Exhibition on January 17-18. The exhibition featured products from women entrepreneurs at a total of 101 stalls. Exhibitors from Rajasthan, as well as Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Delhi, participated. In the exhibition, National Org. Secretary Shri Prakash Chandra ji, Ladpura MLA Smt. Kalpana Devi, National Vice President Shri Tarachand Goyal, National Advisor Shri Govindram Mittal, Shri Yashpal Bhatia, and Shri Pawan Goyal encouraged all participants. Approximately 8,000 visitors made purchases worth 50 lakh rupees.

CM Yogi urged the Corporate Sector to Empower the State *through* CSR Funds



Uttar Pradesh Update
Udyog Times Desk

Chief Minister Shri Yogi Adityanath held a special meeting with state-level industry associations and leading industrialists on January 31. Describing the industrial sector as a key partner in the state's prosperity, job creation, and the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' (Self-Reliant India) initiative, he assured them of complete cooperation at all three levels: policy, infrastructure, and administration.

The Chief Minister urged industry groups to actively participate in areas such as education, health, skill development, women's empowerment, and environmental protection through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. He also invited suggestions from industries regarding MSME innovation, packaging, design, and export promotion. He directed that the 'Udyog Bandhu' (Industry Facilitation) system be made more effective to ensure the timely resolution of industry-related problems.

A presentation on the state's industrial progress highlighted that the extensive expressway network, dedicated freight corridors, robust air connectivity, and policy stability have established Uttar Pradesh as a

national logistics and investment hub. With significant growth in exports, expansion of industrial units, cluster upgrades, deregulation reforms, and digital services, the state is moving towards new heights of investment and industrial development. Industry associations welcomed reforms such as land allocation in the Defence Corridor, converting industrial land to freehold status, simplification of compliance procedures, and decriminalization of industrial laws.

On this occasion, suggestions were also made regarding the simplification of processes related to MSMEs, IT, export promotion, skill development, plug-and-play infrastructure, pollution control, and the establishment of a system like 'Awas Bandhu' (Housing Facilitation) for the real estate sector.

The Chief Minister emphasized inclusive industrial development and stressed the need for planned efforts to connect youth from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with entrepreneurship. He also invited suggestions from the industry for the 2026-27 budget and called for making the ease of doing business even more effective. LUB's State President Shri Ravindra Singh and General Secretary Shri Amit Agarwal were also present on this occasion.

The Goa MSME Convention 3.0 emphasized the Importance of a Decentralized Economy



LUB's Goa State Unit successfully hosted Goa MSME Adhiveshan 3.0 at Raj Bhavan, Goa in association with DITC (Dept of Industries, Trade and Commerce) and GeM (Govt. E-marketplace) on 12th January 2026.

The event was graced by Shri Harsh Malhotra, Union Minister of State for Corporate Affairs, Road, Transport and highways, Dr. Krishna Gopal Ji-Sah Sarkaryawah, RSS & Sampark Adhikari, Laghu Udyog Bharati, Shri Prakash Chandraji-LUB's National Organising Secretary & Shri Om Prakash Gupta-National General Secretary and Shri Mauvin Godinho, Minister of Industries & Transport, Govt. of Goa.

Shri (Dr.) Krishna Gopal ji urged for decentralised development and policy support for small enterprises. He highlighted the role of MSMEs in generating rural employment and strengthening India's economic base. He said that decentralised small-scale industries were essential to prevent migration from villages and sustain India's largely rural population. Unchecked migration had already resulted



in around 1,100 villages being abandoned in Uttarakhand, with a similar situation emerging in Himachal Pradesh.

He said Laghu Udyog Bharati, with about 65,000 units and 30-35 lakh associated workers and families, promoted industries that require low capital and low energy and can be established even in remote areas. He said small industries require skilled workers rather than highly specialised technical graduates.

The MSME Knowledge Series featured insightful sessions:

- Shri Shekar Sardessai, CMD-Kineco, delivered an inspiring talk on exports.
- CA Anup Tabe shared strategies on leveraging AI for MSME businesses.
- Dr. C Anandharamakrishnan, Director, CSIR-NIIST, highlighted new-age CSIR technologies for MSMEs.
- Smt. Arundhati Chattopadhyay, Regional Director, NPC, spoke on NPC, LEAN, and RAMP scheme of DITC for Goa.
- Shri Ajit B. Chavan - Addl. CEO & Chief Seller Officer, Government-e-Marketplace (GeM) took a

session on GeM at MSME Adhiveshan 3.0.

The event witnessed active participation from over 500 entrepreneurs, industry experts, and stakeholders, fostering dialogue and collaboration for strengthening the MSME ecosystem in Goa.

A study report commissioned by Laghu Udyog Bharati - Goa on 'Understanding Challenges of MSMEs in Goa' was released. It was conceptualised and executed by Yukti Insights LLP with the help of DMC College & Research Centre and covered a ground study of MSMEs in Goa. On this occasion, 3 entrepreneurs were felicitated: Shri Rajkumar Kamat - Goa MSME Leadership Excellence Award, Shri Atul Pai Kane - Goa MSME Best Entrepreneur (Male) and

Smt. Shashi Soni - Goa MSME Best Entrepreneur (Female).

Shri Harsh Malhotra spoke of the national EODB initiatives undertaken by his ministry and Shri Mauvin Godinho congratulated LUB Goa on the event and said that Goa Govt. always support Goa's MSMEs for a vibrant economy. Goa State President Smt. Pallavi Salgaocar described the event as purposeful. Goa Executive Member & Event Convener Shri Arman Bankley stated that more programs would be organized in the future to empower MSMEs. State General Secretary Shri Mudit Agarwal delivered the vote of thanks.



LUB's Jaipur Prant witnessed for formation of two new units on 25th January in the presence of National Organizing Secretary Shri Prakash Chandra ji, Prant President Shri Mahendra Mishra, and GS Ms. Sunita Sharma. In the Jaipur Heritage Women's Unit, Smt. Rupali Saxena was appointed President and Smt. Yashika as Secretary, and in the Vaishali Nagar Women's Unit, Smt. Sarika Tripathi was appointed President and Smt. Monika Gupta as Secretary.

LUB Industry-Academia Initiatives: Enabling Digital and Skill Transformation for MSMEs

Laghu Udyog Bharati continues to strengthen the MSME ecosystem through focused initiatives in digital transformation, skill development, and industry-academia collaboration in the month of January, 2026.



An interactive session on Digital Transformation of MSMEs was held at Atal Incubation Centre, GGSIPU, Dwarka on 7th January. The session began with an introduction by Shri. Hemant Shrivastava, CEO, AIC, highlighting AIC's role in supporting startups and industry. Shri Vipin Malik discussed why MSMEs struggle to scale due to people-dependent workflows, hidden losses, ERP failures, and lack of defined processes. He emphasized the importance of process-oriented digitization and the emerging role of Agentic AI. The startup AI You Imagine, showcased customized AI solutions tailored to business needs. Around 15 members from the Delhi NCR region participated and found the session highly informative and extremely relevant. It was decided that interested members would engage in personalized follow-up meetings, starting with digital marketing and gradually moving toward full operational digitization.

In a significant step towards skill development and employability, LUB and the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) signed a Letter of Intent on 20th January, 2026 at the NIOS HQ, Noida. The



collaboration aims to bridge skill gaps through vocational education, Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), industry exposure, mentorship, and entrepreneurship support, leveraging LUB's MSME network and NIOS's academic expertise.



Further reinforcing industry-academia engagement, LUB successfully concluded its Internship Program for students of Zakir Husain Delhi College on 30th January 2026. Certificates were awarded to all interns, and a cash prize was presented to the top-performing group. An interactive feedback session provided valuable inputs for strengthening future programs. The event was graced by Shri Diwan Chand Gupta-President, Delhi LUB, Smt. Aarti Sehgal-Secretary, Delhi LUB, Shri Neeraj Sehgal-Vice President, Delhi LUB, Dr. Arshpreet Kaur-Nodal Officer- Research & Industry Collaborations, LUB, along with faculty members from Zakir Husain Delhi College.

Through these initiatives, LUB reaffirms its commitment to digital empowerment, experiential learning, and building a skilled, self-reliant workforce for India's MSMEs.



LUB's NEWS in Brief



Union Minister Shri J.P. Nadda convened a high-level meeting with Secretary DOP Shri Manoj Joshi (IAS) and DCGI Dr. Rajeev Raghuvanshi to discuss critical concerns raised through the recent LUB Pharma SME Survey at New Delhi on 16th January. Key issues deliberated included SH-M extension for under compliant units on quality grounds, a pragmatic mechanism for Export NOCs with clarity on banned products, and prospective (not retrospective) implementation of NDCT Rules from 2019-2026. The Minister also directed re-constitution of an Indian Advisory Forum with active participation of LUB, FOPE, IDMA, CIPI, Bulk Drug and other major associations to ensure continuous dialogue and practical solutions. The delegation, led by National General Secretary Shri Om Prakash Gupta, National Head- Pharma Committee Dr. Rajesh Gupta, and State Pharma Committee Heads Shri Amit Chawla (Indore, MP) and Shri Nipun Jain (Delhi), highlighted the challenges faced by SME pharmaceutical companies.



A Pre-Budget Consultation Meeting was held on 6th January, 2026 at Gurugram University, Gurugram to deliberate on key issues, concerns, and suggestions related to the forthcoming Haryana

Budget -2026-27 and also deliberations were made on “Haryana-2047 Future Ready Haryana”. The meeting was Chaired by Chief Minister Shri Nayab Singh Saini and Industry Minister Shri Rao Narbir Singh along-with Senior IAS Officials and Secretaries. Laghu Udyog Bharati, was represented by CA Manoj Rungta, General Secretary, Haryana State and had the privilege of speaking on the issues related to Growth Enablers and Infra Structure Development of Haryana State and issues related to MSME development.



LUB's Karauli unit (Jaipur Prant) was formed in the presence of National Organizing Secretary Shri Prakash Chandra ji on 18th January. The formation of the unit was announced by Jaipur Prant President Shri Mahendra Mishra. Shri Krishnakant Bansal was appointed as President, Shri Mahendra Meena as Vice-President, Shri Mangal Jain as General Secretary. On this occasion, State GS Shri Sudhir Garg, State Jt. GS Shri Chandra Prakash Vyas, Prant Secretary Shri Manish Johari, Shri Dilip Gupta -Hindaun, and the Gangapur City unit President Shri Devendra were present.



LUB's delegation representing Union Territories, led by National General Secretary Shri OP Gupta, met Union Home Secretary Shri Govind Mohan at

Kartavya Bhawan, New Delhi. The meeting focused on critical issues impeding MSME growth in Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Puducherry, and Delhi. A Memorandum containing pending pertinent issues from above 5 Union Territories was also handed over to him. The Home Secretary assured for prompt action wherever possible. This fruitful discussion was a follow-up to the previous meeting held in July 2025. With 63 million registered enterprises (99% micro) contributing around 30% to India's GDP, Laghu Udyog Bharati remains dedicated to protecting and uplifting MSMEs for a truly Atmanirbhar Bharat.

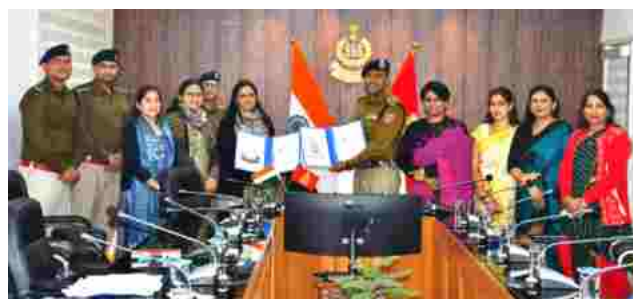


MSME Centre of Excellence IISc organised a One-day workshop jointly with LUB Karnataka and Karnataka Small Scale Industries Association on 'Catalyzing Innovative MSMEs through Awareness & Opportunity' at Cambridge Institute of Technology, Bangalore on 23rd January, 2026.



LUB's Chandigarh and Industry Department, UT-Chandigarh jointly organised MSME Industry Meet on 21st January. Shri Akash Mittal (ALC) delivered a lecture on the new labour laws, Shri Eram Rizvi spoke on cyber security, and Prof. Ajay Sharma, Professor at Punjab University, discussed the role of

modern technology, automation, and digital transformation in the context of Industry 4.0. Additionally, Shri Narendra Singh Jassal (Senior Principal Scientist, CSIO) provided information about the Central Government's PRISM scheme. On the occasion, Unit President Shri Avi Bhasin, Shri Arun Goyal, Convener-BJP Industry, Shri Manish Gupta, Shri Akshay Chug, Shri Arun Sharma, Shri Ritesh Arora, Shri Pramod Sharma, and Shri Jarnail Singh. General Secretary Shri Manish Nigam expressed his gratitude.



The Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Maujpur, Alwar, and the LUB's Women Unit, Alwar signed a MOU on 16th January. The MoU was signed by DIG Shri Sanjeev Yadav, Smt. Sonia Yadav (President Sandiksha - Women Welfare Cell, RTC-SSB), and Assistant Commandant Shri Rajendra Kumar on behalf of the Sashastra Seema Bal, and by Smt. Shivani Yadav-President, Smt. Rupali Gupta-Secretary, and Smt. Ruchi Sodhi-Treasurer on behalf of the LUB. This collaboration will pave the way for numerous impactful programs related to training, self-employment, and women's welfare in the future.



The ARCHEX-26 Exhibition was successfully organized in Dehradun on January 9, 10, and 11 under the aegis of LUB, Uttarakhand. The exhibition

was inaugurated in the presence of Shri Mahendra Bhatt, State President BJP-Uttarakhand and MP-Rajya Sabha, along with Dr. Vijay Singh Tomar, State President LUB Uttarakhand, Senior VP Shri Rajiv Goyal, State VP Shri Pradeep Khanduri, State Jt. GS Shri Mayank Garg, State Treasurer Shri Sanjay Gupta, and the State Convener-BJP Uttarakhand Industry Cell. ARCHEX-26 Exhibition is the largest building and construction materials exhibition ever held in North India, showcasing a wide and impressive range of modern construction techniques, latest designs, and materials used in building construction. More than 200 reputed companies from across the country set up their stalls at the exhibition.



on 27th January. On this occasion, Shri Mahesh Mor, EC Member, Jodhpur Prant, Shri Dinesh Agarwal, Unit President, and Shri Krishnakant Jaithlia, Unit Secretary. It is noteworthy that Laghu Udyog Bharati has been actively working in the areas of skill development, and self-employment.

LUB's Jalore unit of Jodhpur Prant received the lease deed for 1021 sm. land from RIICO Limited. The deed was registered at the Jalore Sub-Registrar's office and handed over to Shri Suresh Vishnoi, GS-Jodhpur Prant

LUB's Gujarat State unit organized Abhyas Varg at Karnavati on 4th January, 2026. National Org. Secretary Shri



Prakash Chandra ji, former National President Shri Baldev Bhai Prajapati, State President Shri Ishwar Bhai Patel, and General Secretary Shri Hansraj Gajera addressed the members on several important topics including outreach, organizational working methods, and resolving members' problems.



LUB's All India Working Committee Meet was conducted for Future Roadmap in the presence of RSS Sah Sarkaryawah & LUB's Sampark Adhikari Shri Krishna Gopal ji, National Org. Secretary Shri Prakash Chandra ji, Former National President Shri Baldevbhai Prajapati, National General Secretary Shri O.P. Gupta and all members of AIWC.



2 साल
नव उत्थान - नई पहचान

बढ़ता राजस्थान - हमारा राजस्थान



- किसानों को 44,355 करोड़ रुपए का ब्याज मुक्त फसली ऋण वितरित
- 1.95 लाख नए कृषि विद्युत कनेक्शन, प्रतिदिन 268 नए कनेक्शन हो रहे जारी
- समर्थन मूल्य पर दलहन एवं तिलहन की 12.60 लाख मीट्रिक टन खरीद कर 4.94 लाख किसानों को 8,191 करोड़ रुपए का भुगतान
- 9,205 पीएम किसान समृद्धि केन्द्र स्थापित
- समर्थन मूल्य पर 33.42 लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ की खरीद कर 2.14 लाख किसानों को 471 करोड़ रुपए का भुगतान

- 1962 मोबाइल वेटेरिनरी सेवा वाहनों द्वारा 58.64 लाख पशुओं का निःशुल्क उपचार

- 66.22 लाख कृषकों को बीज मिनीकट का वितरण

- राज्य में 1.98 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में ड्रिप, मिनी स्प्रींकलर एवं 2.12 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में स्प्रींकलर सैट स्थापित
- 32,918 किलोमीटर सिंचाई पाईप लाइन स्थापित

- द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध पेंशन 10,000 से बढ़ाकर 15,000 रुपए प्रतिमाह
- संविदा पर नियोजित भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के मानदेय में 21 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि

- 12.98 लाख महिलाएं लखपति दीदी

- 65 एन्टी रोमियो स्वचौड का गठन
- तीन महिला बटालियनों के लिए 2,216 पद
- 9.92 लाख गर्भवती महिलाओं को 531 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता

- 39,891 किमी. सड़कों के विकास कार्यों पर 27,860 करोड़ रुपए व्यय
- 1,698 बसावटों को पहली बार सड़कों से जोड़ा

- 1,656 नई ग्राम सेवा सहकारी समितियों का गठन

- नवनेरा बैराज व ईसरदा बांध का कार्य पूर्ण

- उदयपुर में अत्याधुनिक कौशल विकास केन्द्र
- जनजाति समुदाय हेतु 201 नवीन माँ बाड़ी केन्द्रों का संचालन

- सभी जिला चिकित्सालयों में वृद्धावस्था विशेषज्ञ इकाइयाँ रामाश्रय स्थापित

- 629 पीएमश्री बाल वाटिकाएं संचालित
- 8,020 स्मार्ट क्लासरूम, 500 पीएमश्री विद्यालयों में डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी स्थापित
- 142 पीएमश्री विद्यालयों में ओ-लैब, 501 महात्मा गाँधी विद्यालयों में रोबोटिक्स लैब स्थापित
- विभिन्न योजनाओं में 4.14 लाख से अधिक बालिकाओं को 181 करोड़ रुपए हस्तान्तरित

- 65 i-Start लॉन्चपैड नेस्ट स्थापित

- एसआईटी गठन से डमी अभ्यर्थी, फर्जी डिग्री व भर्ती परीक्षा सम्बन्धी अन्य अनियमितताओं पर रोक
- 3.37 लाख युवाओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण
- मुख्यमंत्री युवा संबल योजना में 4.13 लाख लाभार्थियों को 1,155 करोड़ रुपए का वितरण
- 1.91 लाभार्थियों को इंटरनेट शिप

- प्रत्येक जिले में मातृ वन की स्थापना

- 42,438 मेगावाट की ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं को विकसित करने के एमओयू
- प्रधानमंत्री कुसुम योजना - 2,272 मेगावाट सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता की 1,019 परियोजना स्थापित
- किसानों को बिजली बिलों पर 44,558 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता

- 13.59 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल से जल उपलब्ध
- 14,025 जल संरचना के निर्माण से भूजल स्तर में वृद्धि
- 2,189 करोड़ रुपए के 1.05 लाख जल संरक्षण के कार्य पूर्ण



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Government of Rajasthan

**Shri Narendra Modi**
Hon'ble Prime Minister**Shri Bhajanlal Sharma**
Hon'ble Chief Minister
Rajasthan**Shri Rajyavardhan Rathore**
Hon'ble Minister for Industry
and Commerce Rajasthan**Shri K. K. Vishnoi**
Hon'ble Minister of State for
Industry and Commerce
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