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A great man is different from an eminent one in that he is ready to be the servant of the society
-Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar
Hon’ble Union Health and Family Welfare Minister H.E. Jagat Prakash Nadda was on a visit to Tokyo from 15-17 April 2016 to attend the Asian Health Ministers’ Meeting on Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR). He met Japanese Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare H.E. Mr. Yasuhisa Shiozaki on 15 April at the dinner hosted by him for participating ministers in the AMR Conference. The two Health Ministers held a 30-minute long bilateral meeting on 16 April morning before the AMR Conference. The two ministers stressed the importance of enhancing cooperation in the health sector. They recognized the following as potential cooperation areas: pharmaceuticals; medical devices; training and capacity building; etc. Minister Shiozaki acknowledged India’s strength in pharmaceuticals, particularly generic medicines and referred to Japan’s own efforts in enhancing use of generic medicines in its medicines mix. Minister Nadda also stressed cooperation in the area of generic medicines, as well as in area of medical devices with greater opportunities being opened up due to our Make in India programme. He also emphasized sharing of rich experience of traditional medicines and naturopathy, Ayurveda, as well as Yoga in combating NCDs and lifestyle diseases. The two ministers agreed that the next meeting of the bilateral Joint Working Group should be convened early and tasked to explore cooperation in these areas.

The Indian delegation led by Health Minister actively participated in the Meeting of Health Ministers on AMR. Minister Nadda delivered India’s National Statement in the Ministerial Session of the Meeting. He also made an intervention during the Discussion Session on “The way forward ‘One Health’ for Global Health Security”.

Both in the bilateral meeting and at the Meeting of Health Ministers, Minister Nadda stressed the importance of addressing the challenges posed by AMR and highlighted the need for multi-sectoral response given the complex nature of AMR as well as to implement a strategy for coordinated action by all stakeholders. He also pointed out that AMR should not be solely viewed as a health challenge but as a broader development challenge.

A Letter of Intent between the Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) and National Institute of Infectious Diseases (NIID) of Japan on Antimicrobial Resistance Research was signed at India House today in the presence the two Ministers, namely Minister Nadda and Minister Shiozaki. The LoI was signed by His Excellency Ambassador of India to Japan Mr. Sujan R. Chinoy on behalf of ICMR and by Director General Dr. Ichiro Kurane of NIID, and aims to promote bilateral cooperation in Antimicrobial Resistance Research including in development of national integrated surveillance program and exchange of information on molecular and epidemiological AMR data.

Minister Nadda also visited the Tamagawa hospital on 15 April. Tamagawa hospital has an advanced Nephrology Department with a unique dialysis technology, which can serve up to 20 patients through a central dialysis fluid system with small control units for each patient. Tamagawa hospital had exchanges with Indian medical hospitals in the past and has organized training programmes for a few batches of Indian doctors and nurses in the area of dialysis training.

Meeting with Vice Minister of Defense

H.E. Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy met the Vice Minister of Defense H.E. Mr Toru Nimura on 04 April and discussed the ongoing exchanges with Japan and also the forthcoming visit of Defense Minister Gen Nakatani to India. The visit was later cancelled on account of the Kumamoto earthquakes.

Cherry Blossom Party Hosted by PM H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe

Prime Minister of Japan H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe hosted a traditional Cherry Blossom Party on 09 April at the Shinjuku Gardens for the diplomatic community. H.E. Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy attended the event along with other senior officers from the Embassy. During the event, Ambassador met PM Abe, Mr Masahiko Komura, Vice President LDP; Mr. Hiroshi Moriyama, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Mr. Yasuhisa Shiozaki, Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare; Vice Admiral Yutaka Murakawa, Vice Chief of Staff among others.
Meeting with Chief of Komeito Party

On 11 April, Hon’ble Mr. Natsuo Yamaguchi, Chief of the Komeito Party of Japan (part of the ruling coalition) had a meeting at the Embassy of India with H.E. Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy. He was accompanied by Mr. Mitsunari Okamoto, Hon’ble Member of the Diet (Parliament). During the hour-long meeting, H.E. Ambassador Chinoy and Mr. Yamaguchi exchanged views on bilateral, regional and international issues. They acknowledged the traditionally close and friendly relations between India and Japan and welcomed the deepening economic cooperation in diverse sectors. They also emphasised their commitment to strengthening the Special Strategic & Global Partnership between India and Japan.

Courtesy Call on Minister for Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

H.E. Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy made a courtesy call on H.E. Mr. Hiroshi Hase, Minister for Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) on 13 April. They discussed the Minister’s forthcoming visit to India for 6 May 2016 and bilateral cooperation in the field of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

Visit of Parliamentary delegation

A Parliamentary delegation consisting of Hon’ble MP Mrs. Viplove Thakur (Rajya Sabha); Ms Vijaylaxmi Sadho (Rajya Sabha); Mr. Jugal Kishore Sharma (Lok Sabha) and Mr. Manmohan Sharma, Executive Secretary, Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development visited Japan from 26-27 April to attend the G7 Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development organized by the Japan Parliamentarians Federation on Population.

2nd LDP Committee on Economic Cooperation and Infrastructure Strategy

Mr. Amit Kumar, Cd’A a.i. gave a presentation on 26 April on Government of India’s Infrastructure Initiatives and the scope for further cooperation to the 2nd LDP Committee on Economic Cooperation and Infrastructure Strategy on 26 April 2016 at the LDP Headquarters. Briefings from Ministries on the current situation of Japan-India Cooperation and Japan-Nepal Cooperation on Infrastructure Development were made.

125th Birth Anniversary Celebration of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

The Embassy of India organized an event at the Vivekananda Cultural Centre Auditorium on 14 April to commemorate Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s 125th Birth Anniversary and to recall his seminal contribution to the founding of modern India and his quest for social equality and justice. The programme included screening excerpts from a documentary on the Life of Dr. Ambedkar, Address by H.E. Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy, Address by Father Cyril Veliath, Professor of Indian Philosophy and Religions, Faculty of Global Studies of Sophia University, Speech by Shri Milind Gudade, on behalf of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Association for Education, Japan (BAIAE), Speech by Shri Sushant Godghate, on behalf of Ambedkar International Mission, Japan, Reading of excerpts from essays on the Life of Dr. Ambedkar by students of India International School in Japan (IISJ) and Global Indian International School (GIIS), a Quiz on the Life of Dr. Ambedkar and the Constitution of India, Prize Distribution, and, Refreshments. A large number of Indians and even some Japanese participated in the event.

Mr. Amit Kumar Cd’A a.i. addressed the gathering at the celebration ceremony of 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar at Koyasan University, Wakayama on 20 April. Prof. Ram Shinde, Minister of State for Home (Rural), Govt. of Maharashtra and University President Fujita Kokan were also present.
Meeting with Nobeoka India Friendship Association

H.E. Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy met the members of Nobeoka India Friendship Association on 5 April in context of Festival of Imayamadaishi Temple in Nobeoka City Festival. Ambassador discussed India's historical cultural links with Japan and how this relationship can be strengthened further through greater cultural and people to people contacts.

Dinner in honour of Hon'ble Ambassador by ICCJ in Kobe

H.E. Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy attended a dinner in Kobe on 07 April organized by the Indian Chamber of Commerce Japan (ICCJ), The India Club and The Indian Social Society (Kobe) on the premises of The India Club. The event was attended by prominent members of the dynamic Indian community of the Kansai region of Japan.

ALFS Bazaar-cum-Charity Event

Ladies from the Embassy of India in Tokyo participated in the annual Bazaar-cum-Charity Event organised by the Asia-Pacific Ladies Friendship Society (ALFS) at a local hotel on 6 April. The Indian stalls featured handicrafts, shawls, scarves, dresses and delicious Indian cuisine. The Indian stalls were graced by Her Imperial Highness Princess Hitachi and the First Lady of Japan Madame Akie Abe, spouse of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. H.E. Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy and Mrs. Vidya Chinoy also participated in the event.

Meeting with Bollywood Actress Ms. Evelyn Sharma

On 13 April, Bollywood Actress Ms. Evelyn Sharma and Fashion Designer Mr. Narendra Kumar called on H.E. Ambassador Shri Sujan R. Chinoy. They briefed Ambassador about their ongoing visit to Japan to shoot a special 2017 Photo Calendar around various premier tourist locations in Japan, aimed at promoting tourism both ways.

First examination of the Scheme for Voluntary Certification of Yoga held in the VCC by QCI

In pursuance of the MoU signed in 2015 by the Quality Council of India and Yoga Organization of Japan for promotion of Scheme for Voluntary Certification of Yoga, the first QCI examination in Japan was held at the Vivekananda Cultural Centre (VCC) on 23 April. The Quality Council of India (QCI), is the national quality facilitation and accreditation body, set up by the Government of India in partnership with India's leading industry bodies and the Yoga certification scheme is one of the several voluntary certification schemes that QCI has initiated to bring in quality in such diverse sectors as yoga, ayurvedic medicines, ready mix concrete plants etc. A delegation from QCI had visited Tokyo to launch the examination. Ms Chika Nakagawa Ms. World Japan 2015 welcomed the delegation at the Embassy of India.

Visit of Indian High School Students under the "Sakura Science Exchange Programme"

Mr. Amit Kumar, Cd'A a.i. met 15 Indian High School students, who were visiting Japan under the "Sakura Science Exchange Programme" at the Embassy on 19 April. Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) along with DST has been implementing this exchange programme since 2015 with the stated objective of enhancing exchanges between Asia and Japan and to expose young students to the best R&D institutes and technologies in Japan. The students also got to interact with Nobel Laureates. The students were accompanied by two Supervisors from DST and 4 JST officials, including Mr. Kazuki Okimura, Director of Japan-Asia Youth Exchange Program in Science Promotion Office and Counsellor to the JST President.

Life should be great rather than long

- Babasaheb Ambedkar
Interaction with Young Presidents’ Organization (YPO) Mumbai and Rajasthan Chapter

H.E. Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy addressed around 100 Young Presidents’ Organization, Mumbai & Rajasthan Chapter members at the Embassy on 8 April. He shared the India-Japan vision and encouraged to capitalize on the immense potential in the business sector and the unique Japanese business values of “Kaizan”, “Monozukuri” etc which can be imbibed for common good.

Interaction with members of Rotary Club, Delhi Southend

H.E. Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy addressed more than 100 members of the Rotary Club, Delhi Southend on 8 April and encouraged them to partner in promoting India-Japan ties. The members, comprising of men and women who are mostly promoters & CEOs from the business community, from diverse sectors such as automotive, finance and travel visited Japan from 3-9 April.

Visit of Secretary( Disinvestment)

A delegation headed by Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, Secretary (Disinvestment), Department of Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance visited Tokyo, Japan during 4-7 April and participated at the Disinvestment Seminar jointly organized by the Department of Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance; Embassy of India, Tokyo and Nomura Securities Co. Ltd on 6 April.

Valedictory Address by Foreign Secretary H.E. Dr. S. Jaishankar at the 4th Annual Growth Net Summit: Diplomacy for Higher Growth, held at the Taj Palace in New Delhi on April 09, 2016

I am pleased to welcome you all for the closing dinner of the fourth annual summit meeting of the Growth Net. I note the extensive discussions that have taken place on different aspects of restoring higher growth in emerging markets. It is perhaps appropriate that we conclude by addressing this theme from the perspective of a diplomat.

145 years ago, Tomomi Iwakura, then the head of the Japanese Government, set out on what became a famous mission – the Iwakura Shisetsudan - to study industry, institutions and practices of other nations. The knowledge and relationships that the mission brought back after two years was critical to the modernization of Japan after the Meiji restoration. Since then, other aspiring Asian societies emulated this example by applying its broad principles to their engagement with the world. In many cases, the leadership in question was directly involved. But the actual follow up was left to systemic processes, among them diplomatic interactions with other states. Today, conveniences and efficiencies of modern technology, including rapid communications, do not necessitate the arduous journey that was performed by Count Iwakura. But the paradigm remains very relevant – how can foreign engagements and diplomacy be used to promote higher growth and modernization?

It is not only in following this example that we look East. In fact, India today is in the midst of major initiatives and campaigns that focus on aspects of development which countries of that geography have successfully pursued in the last few decades. Among them is the strengthening of manufacturing and improvement of skills, the combination so critical for generation of greater employment. It includes as well the modernization and expansion of the infrastructure, on which hinges our competitiveness. Equally important are infusions of technology that could accelerate our passage to the digital era, as they also ensure that our development path is greener and cleaner. Gravitation towards urban centres is as important to address in this context as the larger entry of women into the workforce – for which they must first be educated. These issues, many of which have been strongly implemented in economies that have emerged recently, now constitute the national flagship
programmes underway. Perhaps, that in itself should speak for the impact of other experiences as we seek to forge a modern India.

India cannot grow in isolation, and indeed, will find it much harder to do so without the strong support of its region. For that reason, it is imperative that our cooperation and connectivity with neighbours grow rapidly. This is the essence of our ‘Neighbourhood First’ policy that is predicated on a commitment to shared prosperity. We do not expect this to be an easy path but are confident that obstacles enroute will be overcome. It is for Indian diplomacy to address the insecurities and imbalances which have hitherto constrained neighbourhood partnerships. Today, success cases in power supply, transit arrangements, cross-national investments or connectivity are visible. The challenge is to replicate, extrapolate and proliferate.

Within India, there is greater awareness of the benefits of regional cooperation – e.g. energy, trade or transit. To our neighbours, the fruits of collaboration are also visible in major infrastructure projects, additional sources of income and employment, broad social development and access to a large and growing market. Not surprisingly, the Foreign Ministry is increasingly focussed on the execution of infrastructure projects, on creating and supporting business opportunities, and in promoting inward and outward training. While our appointing policy consultants from outside made news recently, it may interest you to learn that we have also taken on engineers and economic specialists. In fashioning our overall approach to the neighbourhood, we do seriously study more successful experiments in regionalism, in South East Asia and in Europe. While conscious of the dissimilarities, I would nevertheless assert that they hold lessons for us.

The salience of South East Asia in India’s thinking on economic reforms and liberalization is well known. Over the years, this has been consolidated through agreements and thereafter, by physical connectivity. Some of them of course, are still work in progress. Today, I am glad to inform you that for the first time, India has started supplying electricity to Myanmar – from Moreh to Tamu. The Look East approach then extended beyond to North East Asia that made it even more transformational in terms of trade, tourism and flow of resources. The shift in India’s centre of gravity as a consequence is evident in the revival of India’s eastern coastline. This may not have happened if it was not supported by active diplomacy that included stronger bilateral and regional links with ASEAN members, joining the ARF and the EAS process, stabilising and broadening the relationship with China, and raising the quality of ties with Japan and Republic of Korea to a completely new level.

Attracting investments, technology and best practices from the east, including China, and fashioning an ODA-led investment strategy with Japan hold great potential for India’s higher economic growth. Recent high level interactions have helped strengthen the agenda with many of these nations. You will surely agree from the examples that I cite that India today has a substantial menu before it. With Japan, we are looking at one more major industrial corridor in the south, at a special finance facility to support ‘Make in India’ business activities, a number of industrial townships and a sustained commitment to ODA loans for infrastructure. With China, the development of industrial parks and large industrial collaborations are already underway. The Korean presence is expected to increase in the infrastructure, energy and ship-building sectors. Singapore would continue to play a key role as a financial and business connector, Malaysia too in infrastructure projects and Indonesia in addressing the growing demand for natural resources. The Nalanda economies – if I may use that term – will be our key partners in the larger modernization goal.

While the ‘Act East’ policy is under consolidation, it is also perhaps time to ‘Think West’. The prospects of fossil fuel, attractions of a more decisive and high growth India, and sharp intra-regional competition have all combined to open up new opportunities for India in the Gulf. This may be expected to be a major focus of Indian diplomacy in the coming days.

The developed world holds a special significance in terms of its potential to spur growth, as much for us today as it did to Count Iwakura a century and a half ago. The United States is a partner with whom we have increasingly broader and deeper collaboration across a very wide range of areas. Whether diplomacy drove that cooperation or the other way around, the fact remains that the development of these ties has been a particular success story in our diplomatic record. Ties with the economies of Europe have been perhaps less volatile, but of no less significance. In the case of Russia politics led the way but strategic convergence and popular support provided ballast. Almost across the
board, there are opportunities that await greater exploitation. This can be increasingly said of Africa and Latin America as well. India’s foreign policy is very conscious that demands of it are growing at a rapid pace. Our responsibility is to ensure the widest possible access to markets, resources, technology, capital and collaborations. This, in essence, is the underlying logic of our external engagements and expresses itself in different forms.

In economic dealings as in political, playing the field is not without its challenges. Pressures of international competition are even sharper when focussed on choices that have direct business consequences. Diplomacy itself has changed the world over. It has become the norm for high-level engagements to address substantive and even specific economic issues. Indeed, when it comes to hardcore economic interests, even nations politically comfortable with each other have no hesitation in underlining their national interest. Navigating this complicated world with dexterity is one yardstick to judge the success of foreign policy. It appears that in the last two years, India has succeeded in widening even further its access to technology and resources.

Energy security deserves a special mention in the context of diplomacy and economic growth. Many of you would be aware that our INDC envisages 40% non-fossil fuel power generation capacity. This is feasible only with a marked shift to nuclear power, hydro-electric power and renewables. International partnerships are key to realising this goal and consequently receive considerable attention. We will continue to accord high priority to negotiations that can help expand our civilian nuclear energy programme. Within the region, encouragement would be given to hydro-electric projects. Our ambitious commitments in renewables find expression, amongst others, in the establishment of the International Solar Alliance. Recognising the near-term relevance of fossil fuels, we will also be active in engaging traditional energy suppliers more aggressively, both in the upstream and downstream.

The dovetailing of diplomacy and development has been articulated in a variety of ways in recent months. Where infrastructure is concerned, platforms and mechanisms have been created in countries as diverse as US, UAE, Japan, UK and France. Finding international partners for ‘Smart Cities’ has been a major exercise. Railways has been a particular focus with the Shinkansen project between Mumbai and Ahmedabad its highlight. In addition, understandings have been reached with different nations in speed raising, station development, rail safety, locomotive production and even financing. Programmes like ‘Digital India’ and ‘Namame Gange’ are also finding foreign partners, Governments as also the private sector. Similarly, we are scoping training institutions abroad that could contribute to our skilling programmes. Most important, the message of ‘Make in India’ has not only been strongly propagated but is actually being advanced on the ground.

Human resources being India’s greatest asset, it is about time that we put greater emphasis on its relevance to global economic activity. The orthodox narrative focuses firmly on trade in goods and investment, underplaying that in services. Bringing about a fairer balance should be a clearly defined strategy. Indeed, it is only by ensuring better access to services abroad and strengthening employment generation at home that we can build continued support and understanding for India’s globalisation.

The global response to the opportunities in India would depend, in the final analysis, on the progress in making it easier to do business. But to even get there it is important to make a larger argument to invest in India. Persuading key partners that it is in their strategic interest that the Indian economy expand is a significant facet of our diplomatic endeavours. That itself has many angles. The world is more secure if it is not over-dependent on a particular geography. Growing usage of Indian human resources and relevance of expanding Indian demands also make the case for earlier and stronger familiarity with us. Building comfort levels is as important as enhancing national branding. It is the most globalised element of our polity that bears these responsibilities.

Let me sum up the change. Today, every Embassy has a designated commercial officer. We are the first port of call not only for Indian businesses going out, but increasingly for foreign businesses wishing to look at India. Yes, diplomacy is not what it used to be. That is a testimony, less to the passage of time than to this sense of change.

Courtesy: http://www.mea.gov.in/

I like the religion that teaches liberty, equality and fraternity - Babasaheb Ambedkar
Gems and Jewellery Industry in India

Introduction

The Gems and Jewellery sector plays a significant role in the Indian economy, contributing around 6-7 per cent of the country’s GDP. One of the fastest growing sectors, it is extremely export oriented and labour intensive. Based on its potential for growth and value addition, the Government of India has declared the Gems and Jewellery sector as a focus area for export promotion. The Government has recently undertaken various measures to promote investments and to upgrade technology and skills to promote 'Brand India' in the international market. India is deemed to be the hub of the global jewellery market because of its low costs and availability of high-skilled labour. India is the world’s largest cutting and polishing centre for diamonds, with the cutting and polishing industry being well supported by government policies. Moreover, India exports 95 per cent of the world’s diamonds, as per statistics from the Gems and Jewellery Export promotion Council (GJEPC). The industry is projected to generate up to US$ 35 billion of revenue from exports in 2015. India’s Gems and Jewellery sector has been contributing in a big way to the country's foreign exchange earnings (FEEs). The Government of India has viewed the sector as a thrust area for export promotion. The Indian government presently allows 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the sector through the automatic route. Market size The gems and jewellery market in India is home to more than 500,000 players, with the majority being small players. India is one of the largest exporters of gems and jewellery and the industry is considered to play a vital role in the Indian economy as it contributes a major chunk to the total foreign reserves of the country. UAE, US, Russia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Latin America and China are the biggest importers of Indian jewellery. The overall gross exports of Gems & Jewellery in December 2015 stood at US$ 2.06 billion, whereas exports of cut and polished diamonds stood at US$ 1.20 billion. Exports of gold coins and medallions stood at US$ 23.19 million and silver jewellery export stood at US$ 147.33 million in December 2015. The overall gross imports of Gems & Jewellery in December 2015 stood at US$ 2.23 billion. According to a report by Research and Markets, the jewellery market in India is expected to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 15.95 per cent over the period 2014-2019. The cumulative Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in diamond and gold ornaments in the period April 2000-December 2015 were US$ 751.37 million, according to Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). During April-December 2015, India imported US$ 17.33 billion worth of raw material for gems and jewellery. With an 8 per cent share in polished diamonds, India has become the world’s third largest diamond consumer. Investments/Developments The Gems and Jewellery sector is witnessing changes in consumer preferences due to adoption of western lifestyle. Consumers are demanding new designs and varieties in jewellery, and branded jewellers are able to fulfil their changing demands better than the local unorganised players. Moreover, increase in per capita income has led to an increase in sales of jewellery, as jewellery is a status symbol in India. Melorra, a Bengaluru-based online jewellery start-up, has raised US$ 5 million funding from venture capital firm Lightbox Ventures, to build its brand, enhance its technology platform, and talent acquisition. Major mining companies such as Rio Tinto, De Beers and Alrosa have decided to participate in the Indian Diamond Trading Centre (IDTC) which has been set up to eliminate the middlemen in diamond trade and allow Indian manufacturers to deal directly with miners. India Bullion and Jewellers Association (IBJA) has signed an pact with the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) for setting up India’s first bullion exchange through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), wherein IBJA and its constituents will hold 70 per cent and BSE will hold 30 per cent stake. Global luxury brand Montblanc International has entered into a joint venture with India’s largest watch maker Titan Co Ltd and plans to start the retail operations in India by opening five Montblanc boutiques in Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad and Pune. Jewellery major Joyalukkas plans to invest Rs 1,500 crore (US$ 220.08 million) on setting up 20 stores in India and 10 overseas. The new stores, which will come up almost in a year’s time, will add to the Thrissur-headquartered company’s existing 95 outlets. London-headquartered Gemfields, a multi-national firm specialising in colour gemstones mining and marketing, is planning to acquire colour gemstone mines in Odisha and Jharkhand, and participate in the exploration of the Kashmir sapphire mines in Jammu & Kashmir. The India arm of US private equity (PE) firm Warburg Pincus picked up a minority stake in Kerala-based Kalyan Jewellers for Rs 1,200 crore (US$ 176 million). The jeweller plans to use the proceeds to fund its retail and manufacturing expansion plans. Creador, a PE firm focused on long-term investments in growth-oriented businesses in Indonesia, India, Malaysia and Singapore, invested Rs 135 crore (US$ 20.28 million) for a minority stake in PC Jeweller Limited. Indian exports will now receive concessional duty treatment in the US as it has renewed the Generalised System of Preferences retrospectively from August 1, 2013 – December 31, 2017. Government Initiatives The Reserve Bank of India has announced norms for gold monetisation scheme, which allows individuals, trusts and...
mutual funds to deposit gold with banks in return for interest, to help reduce gold imports and alleviate pressure on trade balance. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has liberalised gold import norms. With this, star and premier export houses can import the commodity, while banks and nominated agencies can offer gold for domestic use as loans to bullion traders and jewellers. Also, India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Russia to source data on diamond trade between the two countries. India is the top global processor of diamonds, while Russia is the largest rough diamond producer. The Government of India is planning to establish a special zone with tax benefits for diamond import and trading in Mumbai, in an effort to develop the city as a rival to Antwerp and Dubai, which are currently the top trading hubs for diamond. Due to shortage of skilled manpower, the Gems and Jewellery Skill Council of India is planning to train over four million people till 2022. The council aims to train, skill and enhance 4.07 million people by 2022. The council plans to tie-up with the existing training institutes including Gemological Institute of America (GIA) and Indian Gemological Institute (IGI), along with setting up of new institutes in major diamond cutting and processing centres, Gems & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) said in a statement here. In September 2015, the Government of India approved the gold monetisation plan in the form of revamped Gold Deposit Scheme (GDS) and the Gold Metal Loan (GML) Scheme to mobilise tonnes of gold stored in households and temples across the country. The Union Cabinet also approved the introduction of Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme, under which gold bonds denominated in grams of gold will be issued to individuals by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in consultation with Ministry of Finance. Road Ahead In the coming years, growth in Gems and Jewellery sector would be largely contributed by the development of large retailers/brands. Established brands are guiding the organised market and are opening opportunities to grow. Increasing penetration of organised players provides variety in terms of products and designs. Also, the relaxation of restrictions of gold import is likely to provide a fillip to the industry. The improvement in availability along with the reintroduction of low cost gold metal loans and likely stabilisation of gold prices at lower levels is expected to drive volume growth for jewellers over short to medium term. The demand for jewellery is expected to be significantly supported by the recent positive developments in the industry. Exchange Rate Used: INR 1 = US$ 0.0147 as on March 01, 2016 References: Media Reports, Press Releases, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Reserve Bank of India, Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council Disclaimer: This information has been collected through secondary research and IBEF is not responsible for any errors in the same.

Courtesy: http://www.ibef.org/industry/gems-jewellery-india.aspx#sthash.et5m1wKZ.dpuf

Men are mortal. So are ideas. An idea needs propagation as much as a plant needs watering. Otherwise both will wither and die  - Babasaheb Ambedkar
Facts About Indian Economy

- The Indian economy is expected to grow at 7.5 per cent in FY 2016-17, as per the forecast by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have increased 40 per cent during April-December this year to reach US$ 29.44 billion, compared to same period last year.
- India's foreign exchange reserves were US$ 354.40 billion in the week up to March 11, 2016, an increase of US$ 2.54 billion over the past week.
- Mutual Funds asset base of equity funds and Equity Linked Saving Scheme (ELSS) was Rs 3.45 trillion (US$ 51.85 billion) in January 2016 compared to Rs3.64 trillion (US$ 54.71 billion) in December 2015.
- India’s Index of Industrial Production (IIP) contracted by 1.5 per cent in January, 2016 compared to contraction of 1.2 per cent in December 2015.
- The eight key infrastructure sectors rose by 5.7 per cent year-on-year in February 2016, which is the highest growth rate in past 15 months.
- India continued to remain at the top of Nielsen’s global consumer confidence index for the sixth quarter in a row. The country’s confidence score was 131 in the three months ended December 2015, same as that of previous quarter.
- According to Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), domestic car sales in February 2016 stood at 164,469 units as compared to 171,703 units in the same month of 2015. Overall passenger vehicle sales during the month grew by 1.68 per cent to 234,154 units in February 2016.
- India’s current account deficit in the October-December 2015 quarter at US$ 7.1 billion was lower than the US$ 8.7 billion in the previous quarter. However, it was lower than the US$ 7.7 billion deficit recorded in same period last year.
- India’s Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation rate remained negative at 0.91 per cent for the sixteenth consecutive month in February 2016 as against negative 0.90 per cent in the previous month.
- India’s Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rate declined to 5.18 per cent in February 2016 as compared to 5.69 per cent in January 2016.
- The total Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) transaction value for 2015 was US$ 30.43 billion involving a total of around 600 transactions.
- Private Equity investments for the year 2015 totalled US$ 19.5 billion across 159 deals. Private Equity investments during October-December 2015 dropped by 12 per cent to 3.9 billion as compared with the same period of 2014.

Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Height: Most of the town lies between 2,100 m and 2,300 m
Languages spoken: Hindi. Also English, Punjabi and Pahari.
Religion: Mostly Hindu. Also Sikh, Muslim and Christian
Medical Facilities: Good
Telecommunications: Worldwide links by the net, telephone and fax, code: +91 177

With all its intricacies, history seems to have been the mortar for every brick and stone that has built Shimla. As the Summer Capital of the British in India, Shimla was the country’s focus for the better part of every year and now, is the state capital of Himachal Pradesh. The town of Shimla rose in the nineteenth century when the Gurkha Wars came to an end in 1815-16 and the victorious British decided to retain certain pockets as military outposts and sanitaria. In 1822 the most rigorous of dandies and the greatest of sticklers for form Captain Charles Pratt Kennedy, Political Agent to the Hill States directed that a house be built for him at the village whose name is variously reported as Sheyamalaya Shumlah, Shimlu and Shemlah. Kennedy House led the vanguard of the hundred-odd houses that were to scatter themselves by 1841 over every level or gently inclining space. Lured by the climate and terrain scores of European invalids began moving to the station and the only stipulation of the local chief who owned the land was that no tree be cut or cattle slaughtered.

In 1864 the Viceroy, John Lawrence anointed Shimla – then spelt Shimla, as the summer capital of British India. With Lawrence came the Viceroy Council, the Imperial Secretariat, representatives of the Indian princes and foreign envoys. As the town grew to become the workshop of the Empire, an awed visitor observed, every pigeonhole cradled an embryo of a war or death. Despite the fact that up to the time of Indian independence in 1947, Shimla officially remained only the summer capital, yet the Government spent more time in these hills than at the actual capital Calcutta and later New Delhi. As the bearer of the Vice regal scepter this tiny pocket became the cynosure of British Empire. Imperial grandeur, and all the panoply and trappings of power came along for the ride. And there was a popular local saying that went, “You cannot sleep the nights in Shimla for the sound of grinding axes”. A social whirl of parties, gymkhanas, balls, fancy fairs and affaires du Coeur ensured that a heady mixture of scandal and intrigue constantly wafted through the town.

Quite inevitably the freedom movement had a close connection with Shimla. Ornithologist and former Civil Servant, Allan Octavian Hume created the Indian National Congress which spearheaded the struggle while living in the town. Stalwarts like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and Maulana Azad regularly visited Shimla. Major events that took place
in the town were the Shimla Conference in 1942, the deliberations of the Cabinet on and finally the decision to partition India.

And while the British Empire may have ceased to exist, its echoes linger on in the architecture and ambience of this hill resort. The elements of nostalgia may be strong but Shimla also has a youthful vigor in its pace. Its easy accessibility and several other attractions have made it one of India’s most popular hill resorts. There are many unforgettable walks, day-excursions by the dozen, a variety of convenient shopping and entertainment museums, and ice-skating in winter. Shimla is the base or the unwinding point for numerous exhilarating routes to the state interior.

Today the town is distinctive for its variety of architecture. It has one of the rare surviving urban forests, made all the more unique, for its species are temperate to alpine ones in what is otherwise a tropical zone. And then Shimla’s famous Mall offers one of the longest stretches of pedestrian shopping in the world.

Sights to See

**Christ Church & St. Michael's Cathedral** One of the most famous landmarks of Shimla, St Michael's Cathedral was built as the Cathedral of St Michael and St Joseph in 1885. Christ Church is the second oldest church in North India. The imposing structure is situated just off the Mall.

**Himachal State Museum** About 2.5km west of Scandal Point, the Himachal State Museum & Library houses an impressive collection of temple carvings, historical sculptors, weaponry, Mughal and Rajasthani miniature paintings, coins, jewellery and photos relating to the history of the region. The museum remains closed on Mondays and public holidays.

**Viceregal Lodge** Built as an official residence for the British viceroys, the Viceregal Lodge is a major landmark of Shimla and fine specimen of colonial architecture. After independence it became the retreat of the President of India. Today Viceregal Lodge houses the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, an educational institute of international repute.

**Jakhoo Hill** Located at an altitude of 2,445m, Jakhoo Hill, Shimla's highest point, is one of the most beautiful tourist destinations in Shimla. From the peak of the hill, one can have a panoramic view of the Shimla town and its surroundings. The landscape all around is a feast to one’s eyes. At the top is an old Hanuman temple.

**The Mall** The Mall, the main promenade in the city retains the ambience that captivated the British who retreated here to escape the heat of the crowded plains. Located on the southern slopes of the Ridge and dotted with old colonial buildings, it is a place where you can enjoy leisurely walks, browsing the shops or stopping for a cup of tea in the restaurants. At the top end of the Mall is Scandal Point, a large open square with a view of the town - a favourite rendezvous for visitors and the local people. Overlooking it is the elegant Christ Church with its fine stained glass windows. The labyrinth of Shimla's bazaars spill over the edge of the Mall.

**Lakkar Bazaar** Adjoining the Ridge, Lakkar Bazaar is a marketplace where wooden toys can be bought.

**Chadwick Falls** 7 km away from Shimla, the inviting spot of Chadwick Falls is a premier travel destination. A trip to the Chadwick Falls during the monsoons will be an unforgettable experience.
Located in an incredible landscape, the place is home to some old shrines that are sites of immense significance for pilgrims.

**Sankat Mochan** Located on the Shimla - Kalka road the famous "Lord Hanuman" temple is visited by a large number of devotees. It commands an excellent view of Shimla town.

**Summer Hill** Located on the Shimla - Kalka railway line, the quiet and beautiful suburb of Summer Hill has secluded, shady walks and charming views. It was here that Gandhiji stayed on his visits to Shimla, in the elegant Gergorian mansion that belonged to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

**Summer Hill** Located on the Shimla - Kalka railway line, the quiet and beautiful suburb of Summer Hill has secluded, shady walks and charming views. It was here that Gandhiji stayed on his visits to Shimla, in the elegant Gergorian mansion that belonged to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

**Prospect Hill and Kamna Devi Temple** A 15 minute climb from Boileauganj, Prospect Hill is another favorite walk and vantage point with breath-taking views. There is little temple to Kamna Devi on the top of the hill.

**Tara Devi Temple** Situated on Tara Parvat, the shrine of Tara Devi is about 15 kilometres from Shimla. The temple commands a majestic view of the surroundings comprising of the forested hills around. - **How to Reach**

**By Road** - Broad well surfaced road connects to Kalka, Chandigarh, Delhi, etc.

**By Rail** - Broad gauge track upto Kalka connecting to Delhi, Kolkata and Amritsar. Narrow Gauge from Kalka to Shimla

**By Air** - Daily Flights from Delhi and Kullu. Airport at Jabbarhatti 23 kilometers from the city.

Courtesy: http://himachaltourism.gov.in/shimla.php


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*Cultivation of mind should be the ultimate aim of human existence*  
- Babasaheb Ambedkar
Assam is located in the northeast of India. The state shares its borders with Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal. The state shares international borders with Bangladesh and the Kingdom of Bhutan. Assam is India’s gateway to Northeast India and acts as a vital link for trade with Southeast Asian countries. The state is known for its tea, petroleum resources, muga silk and bio-diversity. It is also becoming an increasingly popular destination for wildlife tourism. At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Assam was US$ 30.5 billion in 2014-15 while the average annual GSDP growth rate from 2004-05 to 2014-15 was 9.9 per cent. The 12th Five Year Plan estimates the growth rate to be around ten per cent overall, while estimating industry and services sub-sectors to grow at 9 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. The state is rich in water resources and has vast tracts of fertile land. Assam is also the third-largest producer of petroleum and natural gas in the country and has ample reserves of limestone. With its five national parks and 18 wildlife sanctuaries, the state is a biodiversity hotspot. Other potential areas of investment include power and energy, mineral-based industries, tourism and crude oil refining. Assam has adopted numerous investor-friendly policies to attract investments and accelerate industrial development. Key areas of focus include the IT, tourism and power sector along with several other initiatives such as the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) 2007 and the Industrial and Investment Policy 2014. Assam stands 22nd among Indian states in rankings based on ease of doing business and reforms implementation, according to a study by the World Bank and KPMG. Recent Developments: The Government of India signed the agreement for third and last tranche of US$ 273 million loan, out of total US$ 800 million loan agreement with The Asian Development Bank (ADB), for constructing 6,000 kms of all-weather rural roads in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. The first passenger train was flagged off from Silchar to Guwahati that will ply on the newly converted Silchar-Lumding section in Assam. See more at: http://www.ibef.org/states/assam.aspx#sthash.yb6ZgGBO.dpuf

**Economic Snapshot: GSDP of Assam**

Assam’s gross state domestic product (GSDP) was US$ 30.5 billion over 2014-15.
# Trade Fairs & Business Exhibitions in India in May – July, 2016

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<tr>
<th>S N</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Organizer</th>
<th>Product Profile</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Smart Cities India 2016 Expo</td>
<td>Exhibitions India Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>International Expo for Smart Cities sector</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td><a href="http://www.smartcitiesindia.com">http://www.smartcitiesindia.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kashmir Expo 2016 – 7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; International Buyer Seller Meet</td>
<td>The Kashmir Chamber of Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>International Buyer-Seller Meet on handicrafts, carpets, shawls, sozni, wood</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>carvings, rugs, embroidered bags, embroidered fabrics and other natural</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>products of high nutritive and medicinal value, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>World of Concrete India 2016</td>
<td>Inter-Ads Exhibitions Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>International exhibition for concrete industries</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td><a href="http://interads.in/woc/index.html">http://interads.in/woc/index.html</a></td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Power-Gen India &amp; Central Asia 2016</td>
<td>Inter-Ads Exhibitions Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>International exhibitions for Power Plants &amp; Equipments, Turbines, Boilers,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gensets, Technology &amp; Services related to Power Generation</td>
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<td>Transmission, Distribution, Renewable &amp; Hydro Energy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>InnoPack Pharma Confex 2016</td>
<td>UBM India Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>International exhibition for Pharmaceutical Industry</td>
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<td></td>
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<td><a href="http://www.innopack-india.com">http://www.innopack-india.com</a></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Hyderabad Jewellery, Pearl &amp; Gem Fair</td>
<td>UBM India Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>International fair for Jewelleries, Pearls and Gems</td>
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<td></td>
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<td><a href="http://jewelleryfair.in">http://jewelleryfair.in</a></td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>India Warehousing Show 2016</td>
<td>Reed Manch Exhibitions Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>International trade fair for warehousing, logistics, material handling, storage,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>distribution, transport and supply chain sectors</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://indiawarehousingshow.com">http://indiawarehousingshow.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Heimtextil</td>
<td>Messe Frankfurt</td>
<td>International trade fair for Home Textiles</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 18-20, 2016</td>
<td>India International Yarn Exhibitions (YARNEX)</td>
<td>S. S. Textile Media Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.yarnex.in">http://www.yarnex.in</a></td>
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### Trade Queries from India

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<tr>
<th>SL.</th>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Commercial Interest</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 1.  | M/s ARMAAN EXPORTERS  
Kind Attn: Mr. Roman Bavddin  
romanbavddin777@gmail.com | School supplies |
| 2.  | M/s AVS Global Exports  
Kind Attn: Mr. K. Vadivel  
sales@avsglobalexports.com | leather belt/wallet |
| 3.  | M/s N.T.K Traders  
Kind Attn: Kalarani T.  
tktraders1@gmail.com | Turmeric |
| 4.  | Mr. Meenakshi Sundari K.  
srivaraqi2006@gmail.com | cotton, sesame oil, Castrol oil, peanut, spices |
| 5.  | M/s HVD INTERNATIONAL  
kaushik@interexports.com | Rice, Sugar, Grain, Spices |
| 6.  | Mr. Ghanshyam Vekariya  
g.d.vekariya@gmail.com  
Tel No: +917567689523 | Peanut, Guar Gum and Wheat flour |
| 7.  | Mr. Prateek Bihani  
kato@nbr.jp  
Fax : 81-3-3526-6273 | Jute products and Jute Fibers |
| 8.  | Mr. V. Buvanendra  
M/s VJ Exporters  
buvanendran43@gmail.com | garlic and fresh coconut |
| 9.  | S. Jai Vignesh  
M/s Shalom Merchants  
shalommerchants@gmail.com | spirulina, herbs, rice, cashew nuts, handicrafts, honey, garments and textiles, fruits and vegetables |
<p>| 10. | M/s Ocean International | basmati rice, non-basmati rice, |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mr. Minna Noordeen</td>
<td>M/s Minna Exports Tamilnadu, India. <a href="mailto:minnaexports@gmail.com">minnaexports@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Mr. S. Senthil Nathan</td>
<td>M/s Harinitha International No. 434 Onthapillai Kadu, Kitchipalayam, Salem <a href="mailto:anithasenthil11912@gmail.com">anithasenthil11912@gmail.com</a> Tel No: +91 9842790080</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mr. Chandru</td>
<td>M/s Chandru Exports <a href="mailto:chandru318@gmail.com">chandru318@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mr. Ashok Kumar M.</td>
<td>M/s Venus Exports <a href="mailto:ashokm3@gmail.com">ashokm3@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>M/s Akshit International</td>
<td><a href="mailto:akshitinternational51@gmail.com">akshitinternational51@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>SS exports</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ssexports15@gmail.com">ssexports15@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>M/s Raj Trading Company</td>
<td><a href="mailto:raj.jadhav@hotmail.com">raj.jadhav@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mr. Khalif Ahamed</td>
<td>M/s AHMED TRADERS <a href="mailto:ilaa@gmail.com">ilaa@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mr. Franklin Fernandes</td>
<td>M/s Garware Polyester Ltd., Add: Aurangabad-431 133, MS, India. Mob: +91 9158178064 Tel: +91 240 2567400 Ext 975 <a href="mailto:franklin@garwarepoly.com">franklin@garwarepoly.com</a> <a href="http://www.garwarepoly.com">http://www.garwarepoly.com</a> <a href="http://www.garwaresuncontrol.com">http://www.garwaresuncontrol.com</a></td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Dr. P.N. Rustagi</td>
<td>M/s Ganpati Electricals Pvt Ltd. Add: U-110, First Floor, Surya Arcade, Main Vikas Marg, Shakar Pur, Delhi-110092. Mob: 91-8860076124 <a href="mailto:gepl@ganpatielectricals.com">gepl@ganpatielectricals.com</a> <a href="mailto:info@ganpatielectricals.com">info@ganpatielectricals.com</a> <a href="http://www.ganpatielectricals.com">www.ganpatielectricals.com</a> <a href="http://www.ganpatielectricals.com/">http://www.ganpatielectricals.com/</a></td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Mr. Vinay Chaudhary</td>
<td>M/s Panoramic Global Impex LLP Add: 347/49, Samuel Street, 1st Floor, Vadgadi, Masjid(West), Mumbai-400003, India. Mob: 91-9930405566 Tele-Fax: 91-22-4023 3999 <a href="mailto:vinay@pgimpex.com">vinay@pgimpex.com</a>; <a href="http://www.pgimpex.com">www.pgimpex.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>M/s Basker Exports</td>
<td><a href="mailto:baskerexports@gmail.com">baskerexports@gmail.com</a> Mob: 09865071630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wheat, mango & banana

Agricultural products like onion and potato

Basmati rice, non-basmati rice, textiles and garments

Coconut in Japan.

cardamom spices

turmeric powder, red chili powder

vegetables

agricultural products

cardamom, pepper & ginger

Recruitment of local sales person in Glass and Automobile Film Industry.

Multi brand electrical equipment

Fresh Fruits, Freezers, Chemical Products, Textile Clothing and Honey.

Indian Mango
<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
<th>Products</th>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Mr. Ashok Kumar M</td>
<td>M/s Venius Exports</td>
<td>Add: 67, KC Jasmine apts., Bharathi park road 8th cross, Saibaba colony, Coimbatore – 641011, Tamilnadu, S. India. Tel: +91 8489570834 <a href="mailto:ashokm3@gmail.com">ashokm3@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>Spice products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Mr. Ashok Kumar M</td>
<td>M/s Venius Exports</td>
<td>Add: 67, KC Jasmine apts., Bharathi park road 8th cross, Saibaba colony, Coimbatore – 641011, Tamilnadu, S. India. Tel: +91 8489570834 <a href="mailto:ashokm3@gmail.com">ashokm3@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>Spice products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Mr. A.K. Paul</td>
<td>M/s Sanjay International</td>
<td><a href="mailto:akpaul74@gmail.com">akpaul74@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>E-mail ID of M/s RASPBERRY CO., LTD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Mr. P.K. Dwividi</td>
<td>M/s VISHVAS TRACTORS LILIMITED.</td>
<td>Add: Near Mitrol-Deeghot Link Road, 72 KM Stone Delhi-Mathura Road, DEEGHOT, Tehsil-Hodal, Distt. Palwal 121105 Haryana, India. Tel: +91-1275-205324 <a href="mailto:exports@vishvastractors.com">exports@vishvastractors.com</a> Mob: +919810392924,9810552034 <a href="http://www.vishvastractors.com">www.vishvastractors.com</a></td>
<td>Various agricultural machinery and exhibition of agricultural machinery in Japan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Mr. Rishi Agarwal</td>
<td>M/s Hemraj Industries</td>
<td>Mob: +919830458915 <a href="mailto:hemrajgroup.info@gmail.com">hemrajgroup.info@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>Rice Bran Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Mr. Chellappa</td>
<td>M/s Jo Exports</td>
<td>Add: 18-B, First Sundarar Street, Nalvar Layout, Ratnapuri, Coimbatore 641027, Tamil Nadu, India. Mob: +91-9843458674 <a href="mailto:joexportsce@gmail.com">joexportsce@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>Granite Slabs/tiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Mr. Arup Chakraborty</td>
<td>M/s Relaxo Footwears Limited</td>
<td>Add: Aggarwal City Square, Plot No.10, Mangalam Place, District Centre, Sector-3, Rohini, Delhi-110085, India. Tel: 011-46800554 <a href="mailto:arupchakraborty@relaxofootwear.com">arupchakraborty@relaxofootwear.com</a> <a href="http://www.relaxofootwear.com">www.relaxofootwear.com</a></td>
<td>Footwear</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

So long as you do not achieve social liberty, whatever freedom is provided by the law is of no avail to you.

Babasaheb Ambedkar
1. H.E Ambassador. Sujan R. Chinoy and Dr. Ichiro Kurane, Director General of NIID signed a Letter of Intent between ICMR and NIID in the presence of Hon’ble Ministers of Health of India and Japan.

2. H.E. Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy and Mrs Chinoy with H.E. Mr. Hiroshi Moriyama, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Spouse

3. H.E. Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy received Komeito Party Chief Mr. Natsuo Yamaguchi and Mr. Mitsunari Okamoto, Member of Parliament

4. Ambassador meets Mr. Masami Iijima, Chairman of Mitsui Co. Ltd.

5. H.E. Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy with participants at the 125th Birth Anniversary Celebrations of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

6. H.E. Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy participates in Disinvestment Seminar with Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, Secretary (Disinvestment), Ministry of Finance