



CS EXECUTIVE CHART BOOK QUICK REVISION GUIDE



SETTING UP OF BUSINESS, INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR LAWS

Module 1

- ✍ **Summarised Tabular Chart** Format for revising the subject matter in an easy-to-learn format
- ✍ **Point-wise Summaries** of each chapter are provided in a nutshell
- ✍ **Full-coverage of the New Syllabus** for CS-Executive exams

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CHOICE OF BUSINESS ORGANISATION

INTRODUCTION

Business Organization refers to all necessary arrangements required to conduct a business in an optimized manner. It refers to all those steps that need to be undertaken for establishing and maintaining relationship between men, material and machinery to carry on the business efficiently for earning profits.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATION OR ENTITIES OR FORMS

Sole Proprietorship

Partnership Firm

Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) or Joint Family Business (JFB)

Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)

Co-operative society

Section 8 Company

Company

- ❖ One Person Company
- ❖ Private Company
- ❖ Public Company

FEATURES OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF BUSINESS ORGANISATION ARE DISCUSSED BELOW

Sole Proprietorship

- ❖ Sole ownership with full control.
- ❖ unlimited personal liability for debts.
- ❖ The ability to retain all profits, and minimal legal formalities.

Partnership Firm

- ❖ Agreement between two or more persons for lawful business.
- ❖ Sharing of profits based on agreed proportions Unlimited liability.
- ❖ Joint ownership and management with equal rights for partners.
- ❖ Principal-agent relationship where each partner acts as both principal and agent.

Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) or Joint Family Business (JFB)

- ❖ HUFs can have assets that come from ancestral property, a gift, a property acquired from the sale of joint family property, a will, or property donated to the common pool by members of HUF.
- ❖ Membership - by virtue of birth.

Limited Liability Partnership

- ❖ It is the combination of both Partnership firm and a Company where liability is limited.

Co-operative societies

- ❖ Cooperative societies exhibit key features such as voluntary membership, legal status, separate legal entity, limited liability, and a service motive.
- ❖ These societies emphasize mutual help, democratic management, and limited liability for members, operating under state control with a focus on service rather than profit.

Section 8 Company

- ❖ It is formed for promoting commerce, art, science, sports, education, research, social welfare, religion,
- ❖ Charity, protection of environment or any such other object.

Companies

- (i) One Person Company
 - ❖ In One Person Company – One person is a member there must be a nominee.
 - ❖ Various exemptions have been given by the Central Government to OPC.

(ii) Private Company

- ❖ Shareholders' right to transfer shares is restricted
- ❖ Minimum number of 2 members in company
- ❖ Number of shareholders is limited to 200
- ❖ An invitation to the public to subscribe to any shares or debentures or any type of security is prohibited.

(iii) Public Company

- ❖ Shareholders' right to transfer shares is not restricted
- ❖ Minimum 7 members
- ❖ An invitation to the public to subscribe to any shares or debentures or any type of security is permitted.

FACTORS GOVERNING THE DECISIONS FOR SUITABLE FORM OF ORGANIZATION

Nature of Business Activity

- ❖ In small trading businesses, professions, and rendering of personal services, sole-proprietorship is Predominant.
- ❖ Partnership is also advantageous in case of manufacturing activities on a modest scale. The finance, Trading and real estate industries (on a smaller scale) seem to be suited to partnership form of Organization.

Scale of Operations

1. **Small:** Sole Proprietor or OPC
2. **Medium:** Partnership Or LLP
3. **Large:** Company

Scale of Operations

1. **Small:** Sole Proprietor or OPC
2. **Medium:** Partnership Or LLP
3. **Large:** Company

Capital Requirement

- ❖ Enterprises requiring small investment (like retail business stores, Personal service enterprises, etc.) can be best organized as sole Proprietorships or even as Partnerships.
- ❖ Companies are usually best able to attract capital because Investors are assured that their liability will be limited, their Operations are in public domain in the transparent manner.



Marginal Ability

- ❖ It is difficult for a sole proprietor to have expertise in all functional areas of business.
- ❖ In partnership and company, there is division of work among the Partners which allows the partners to specialize in specific areas, leading to better outputs and Decision making.

TYPES OF COMPANIES UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT 2013Public Company
2(71)Private Company
2(68)One Person
Company 2(62)**TO BE FORMED AS PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY****Various types of Companies****On the basis of Statute (STATUTORY COMPANIES)**

- These are constituted by a special Act of Parliament. Provisions of Companies Act are not applicable to them. Examples are Reserve Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India.

On the basis on Registration (REGISTERED COMPANIES)

- The companies which are incorporated under Companies Act 2013 or under any other company law with ROC under this category.

On the basis of Liability

- Unlimited Liability Companies
- Company limited by Liability
- Company limited by Shares

OTHER FORMS OF COMPANIES

Section 8 Companies

Foreign Companies

Producer Companies

Nidhi Company

Listed Company**Small Company****1. PRIVATE COMPANY**

- Minimum paid up share capital as the case may be (Rs 10 Lakhs)
- Restriction on the right to transfer its shares.
- 2 or more persons can form a private company subject to a limit of maximum 200 members except in case of one person company.
- Right to transfer its shares is restricted.

Characteristic

- Limited Liability, Perpetual Succession, Index of Members, Prospectus, Minimum Subscription

2. PUBLIC COMPANY**Public company means a company which**

- Is not a private company;
- Has a minimum paid-up share capital, as may be prescribed.

7 or more person can form a public Company

Any subsidiary of a public company shall be treated as a public company even if such subsidiary company has obtained the status of a private company.

Characteristic

- Board of Directors, Limited Liability, Life Span, Financial Privacy, Capital

3. ONE PERSON COMPANY

To be formed as a Private Limited Company and must be resident.

OPC is a one shareholder corporate entity, where legal and financial liability is limited to the company only.

Such an entity may be provided with a simpler legal regime through exemptions so that the small entrepreneur is not compelled to devote considerable time, energy and resources on complex legal compliances.

Characteristic

- Limited Liability, Separate Legal Entity, Sole Decision Making, Minimal Compliance, Tax Flexibility and Savings, Perpetual Succession, Single Owner, Credit Rating, Benefits under Income Tax Law.
- Nominee of an OPC shall be mentioned in the memorandum of OPC and such nomination details along with the consent of such nominee shall be filled in Form No. INC-32.

4. NIDHI COMPANY

It is a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) in India, primarily focused on borrowing and lending money to its members, promoting the habit of saving and thriving.

They are registered as public limited companies with a minimum paid-up share capital of 5 lakh rupees.

Nidhi Companies are required to have a minimum 200 persons.

They are not allowed to issue preference shares, debentures, or any other debt instruments.

Features of Nidhi Company:

- Registered as a Public Limited Company.
- Main Objective is to encourage Savings.
- Accepts deposits from and lends only to its members.
- Must have minimum 7 members and minimum capital required is Rs. 10 Lakh.
- Mostly offers unsecured loans to members.

5. PRODUCER COMPANY

It was introduced to allow cooperatives to function as a corporate entity under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

These companies deal primarily with the produce of their active members and must have an object that relates to the production, harvesting, procurement, grading, pooling, handling, marketing, selling, export, or import of primary produce.

The main aim of Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) is to ensure better income for producers through an organization of their own, providing them with better bargaining power and economies of scale.

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP

Limited liability partnerships (LLPs) allow for a partnership structure where each partner's liabilities are limited to the amount they put into the business.

Limited liability means that if the partnership fails, then creditors cannot go after a partner's personal assets or income.

LLPs are common in professional businesses like law firms, accounting firms, medical practices, and wealth management companies.

SMALL LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP

Small LLP means a limited liability partnership having:

The contribution of which, does not exceed twenty-five lakh rupees or such higher amount, not exceeding five crore rupees, as may be prescribed.

The turnover of which, as per the Statement of Accounts and Solvency for the immediately preceding financial year, does not exceed forty lakh rupees or such higher amount, not exceeding fifty crore rupees, as may be prescribed; or

Which meets such other requirements as may be prescribed, and fulfils such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

FEATURES

Separate legal existence.

Flexible management.

Limited liability.

Perpetual succession.

LLP agreement.

REGISTRATION PROCESS OF LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP

Requirements

- ❖ Minimum Number of Partners – 2, and atleast 1 DP
- ❖ Nationality- one partner should be resident of India
- ❖ Age.
- ❖ Mental Capacity.
- ❖ Skills and Experience.
- ❖ Digital Signature Certificate (DSC).
- ❖ Partnership Agreement

INCORPORATION OF LLP

For a LLP to be Incorporated

Two or more persons associated for carrying on a lawful business with a view to profit shall subscribe their names to an incorporation document.

The incorporation document shall be filed with the Registrar of the State in which the registered office of the LLP is to be situated; and Statement to be filed:

- ❖ A statement along with the incorporation document shall be made by either an advocate, or a Company Secretary or a Chartered Accountant or a Cost Accountant, who is engaged in the formation of the LLP and by any one who subscribed his name to the incorporation document, that all the requirements of this Act and the rules made thereunder have been complied.

An Application for allotment of DPIN shall not be made by more than five individuals in Form FiLLiP.

An Application for reservation of name may be made through Form FiLLiP.

The incorporation document shall—

- ❖ state the name of the LLP;
- ❖ state the proposed business of the LLP;
- ❖ state the address of the registered office of the LLP;
- ❖ state the name and address of each of the persons who are to be partners of the LLP on incorporation;
- ❖ state the name and address of the persons who are to be designated partners of the LLP on incorporation;
- ❖ contain such other information concerning the proposed LLP as may be prescribed.

INCORPORATION BY REGISTRATION

When the requirement of Section 11 have been complied with, registrar shall, within a period of 14 days:

- ❖ register the incorporation document; and
- ❖ give a certificate that the LLP is incorporated by the name specified therein.

The certificate issued shall be signed by the Registrar and authenticated by his official seal. The certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the LLP is incorporated by the name specified therein.

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

LLP agreement is akin to the partnership deed of a partnership Firm.

The LLP agreement specifies the rights, duties, powers and other terms and conditions of the LLP. The partners have total freedom to decide about the various terms and conditions to be set out in the LLP agreement.

- ❖ Filing of LLP Agreement (Form-3): Submit Form-3 within 30 days of incorporation. This form includes details about the LLP agreement and any changes made.

Registered office of LLP and change therein [Section 13]

Every LLP shall have a registered office to which all communications and notices may be addressed and where they shall be received.

A document may be served on a LLP or a partner or designated partner thereof by sending it by post under a certificate of posting or by registered post or by any other manner at the registered office and any other address specifically declared by the LLP for the purpose in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

A LLP may change the place of its registered office and file the notice of such change with the Registrar.

WHISTLE BLOWING

- ❖ Court/Tribunal may reduce or waive any penalty leviable against any partner or employee of a limited liability partnership, if such partner provides useful information during investigation or provides the information which is sufficient for the conviction of any employee, partner etc.

EFFECT OF REGISTRATION [SECTION 14]

- ❖ On Registration, a LLP shall by its name, be capable of:
- ❖ Suing and being sued;

CONCEPT OF STARTUPS

A startup company (startup or start-up) is an entrepreneurial venture which is typically an emerging, fast growing business that aims to solve an unmet need by developing a viable business model around an innovative product, service, process or a platform.

DEFINITION OF START-UP “START UP”

An entity shall be considered as a Startup:

Upto a period of ten years from the date of incorporation/ registration, if it is incorporated as a Private limited company or a limited liability partnership) in India.

Turnover of the entity for any of the financial years since incorporation/ registration has not exceeded Rs 100 crore.

Entity is working towards innovation, development or improvement of products or processes or services, or if it is a scalable business model with a high potential of employment generation or wealth creation.

❖ An entity formed by splitting up or reconstruction of an existing business shall not be considered a ‘Startup’.

RECOGNITION AS STARTUPS

❖ The process of recognition of an eligible entity as startup shall be as under:

A Startup shall make an online application over the mobile app or portal set up by the DPIIT.

Govt company

❖ A copy of Certificate of Incorporation or Registration, and a write-up about the nature of business

The DPIIT may, after calling for such documents or information and making such enquires, may either

❖ Recognise the eligible entity as Startup; or
❖ Reject the application by providing reasons.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR APPLYING TO INCOME TAX EXEMPTION (80IAC)

- ❖ The entity should be a recognized Startup
- ❖ Only Private limited or a Limited Liability Partnership is eligible for Tax exemption under Section 80IAC.
- ❖ The Startup should have been incorporated after 1st April, 2016.

AMENDMENT IN SECTION 80-IAC TO PROVIDE FOR INCOME TAX EXEMPTION TO ELIGIBLE STARTUPS

The Startup incorporated after April 1, 2016 but before the 1st day of April, 2022 is Eligible for getting 100% tax rebate on profit for a period of three years.

The startups can claim tax benefits in three out of the first ten years under Section 80-IAC

The annual turnover must not exceed Rs. 100 crores in the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which deduction is claimed.

TAX EXEMPTION UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE INCOME TAX ACT (ANGEL TAX)

❖ Post getting recognition a Startup may apply for Angel Tax Exemption. Eligibility Criteria for Tax Exemption under Section 56 of the Income Tax Act:

Conditions:

It has been recognised by DPIIT under para 2(iii)(a) or as per any earlier notification on the subject.

Aggregate amount of paid up share capital and share premium of the startup after issue or proposed issue of share, if any, does not exceed, twenty five crore rupees:

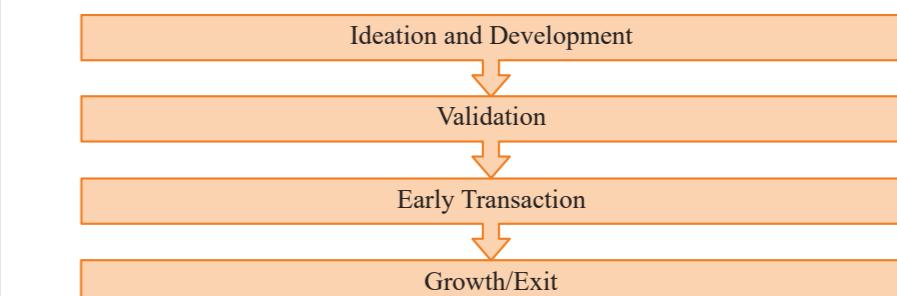
- ❖ In computing the aggregate amount of PSC and share premium of twenty five crore rupees
- ❖ Following persons shall not be included –
- ❖ A non-resident; or
- ❖ A venture capital company or a venture capital fund;

It has not invested in any of the following assets,

- ❖ Building or land appurtenant thereto, being a residential house, other than that used by the startup. For the purposes of renting or held by it as stock-in-trade, in the ordinary course of business;
- ❖ Land or building, or both, not being a residential house, other than that occupied by the Startup;
- ❖ Loans and advances, other than loans or advances extended in the ordinary course of business by the Startup where the lending of money is substantial part of its business;
- ❖ Capital contribution made to any other entity;
- ❖ Shares and securities;
- ❖ A motor vehicle, aircraft, yacht or any other mode of transport, the actual cost of which exceeds Ten lakh rupees, other than that held by the Startup for the purpose of plying, hiring, leasing or as stock-in-trade, in the ordinary course of business;
- ❖ Jewellery other than that held by the Startup as stock-in-trade in the ordinary course of business;
- ❖ Any other asset, whether in the nature of capital asset or otherwise, of the nature specified in sub-clauses (iv) to (ix) of clause (d) of Explanation to clause (vii) of sub-section (2) of section 56 of the Act.

Provided the Startup shall not invest in any of the assets specified in sub-clauses (a) to (h) for the period of seven years from the end of the latest financial year in which shares are issued at premium;

LIFE CYCLE OF START-UP



REGISTRATION PROCESS OF STARTUP

Incorporation of Business Entity: Before getting registered as Start-up one must need to incorporate his business either as a Private Limited Company or a Partnership firm or a Limited Liability Partnership.

- ❖ Formation of a Company in India
- ❖ Types of Companies in India – Private, Public, OPC
- ❖ Charter documents of a Company – MOA & AOA
- ❖ Legal formalities for incorporation of a company - pre & post incorporation

INTRODUCTION**Constitution of Board**

The Minister in charge of the Ministry or Department of the CG having administrative control of the MSME who shall be the ex officio Chairperson of the Board;

The Minister of State or a Deputy Minister or Department of the Central Government having administrative control shall be ex officio Vice-chairperson of the Board, and where there is no such Minister of State or Deputy Minister.

6 Ministers of the State Governments having administrative control of the departments of small scale industries;

3 Members of Parliament of whom 2 shall be elected by the House of the People and one by the council of States;

The Administrator of a Union territory to be appointed by the Central Government, ex officio;

The Secretary to the Government of India having administrative control of the micro, small and medium enterprises, ex officio;

4 Secretaries to the Government of India, to represent the Ministries of the Central Government dealing with commerce and industry, finance, food processing industries, labour and planning to be appointed by the Central Government, ex officio;

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Bank, ex officio;

The Chairman and Managing Director of the Board of Directors of the Small Industries Bank, ex officio;

The Chairman, Indian Banks Association, ex officio;

1 officer of the Reserve Bank, not below the rank of an Executive Director, to be appointed by the Central government to represent the Reserve Bank;

20 persons to represent the associations of micro, small and medium enterprises, including not less than 3 persons representing associations of women's enterprises and not less than 3 persons representing associations of micro enterprises, to be appointed by the Central Government;

3 persons of eminence, one each from the fields of economics, industry and science and technology, not less than 1 of whom shall be a woman, to be appointed by the Central Government;

2 representatives of Central Trade Union Organizations, to be appointed by the Central Government; and

1 officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry or having administrative control of MSME to be appointed by CG.

The Board shall meet at least once in every three months in a year.

FUNCTIONS

(1) To examine the factors affecting the promotion and development of micro, small and medium Enterprises and review the policies and programmes of the Central Government in regard to facilitating. The promotion and development and enhancing the competitiveness of such enterprises.

(2) To make recommendations on matters relating to promotion and development of micro, small and Medium enterprises or on any other matter referred to it by the Central Government which, in the Opinion of that Government, is necessary or expedient for facilitating the promotion and development and enhancing the competitiveness of the micro, small and medium enterprises.

(3) To advise the Central Government on the use of the Fund or Funds constituted under section 12 of MSMED Act, 2006.

CLASSIFICATION OF MSME

Micro Enterprise: Investment does not exceed ₹1 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹5 crore;

Small Enterprise: Investment does not exceed ₹10 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹50 crore

Medium Enterprise: Investment does not exceed ₹50 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹250 crore.

REGISTRATION PROCESS OF MSME

❖ Registration process is fully online, paperless, and based on self-declaration through the Udyam Registration Portal of the Government of India.

There will be no fee for filing Udyam Registration.

Aadhaar number shall be required for Udyam Registration.

The Aadhaar number shall be of the proprietor in the case of a proprietorship firm, of the managing partner in the case of a partnership firm and of a karta in the case of a Hindu Undivided Family (HUF).

In case of a Company or a Limited Liability Partnership or a Co-operative Society or a Society or a Trust, provide its GSTIN and PAN along with its Aadhaar Number.

No enterprise shall file more than one Udyam Registration: Provided that any number of activities including manufacturing or service or both may be specified or added in one Udyam Registration.

It may be Noted that:

- ❖ After completion of the process of registration, a certificate will be issued online.
- ❖ certificate will have a dynamic QR Code
- ❖ no need for renewal of Registration

The certificate issued on Udyam Assist Portal (UAP) to Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) shall be treated at par with Udyam Registration Certificate for the purpose of availing Priority Sector Lending benefits.

BENEFITS OF TAKING UDYAM REGISTRATION

Permanent registration and basic identification number for an enterprise.

MSME Registration is paperless and based on self-declaration.

There will be no need for renewal of Registration.

Any number of activities including manufacturing or service or both may be specified or added in one registration.

The Udyam Registration may also help MSMEs in availing the benefits of Schemes of Ministry of MSMEs such as Credit Guarantee Scheme, Public Procurement Policy, additional edge in Government Tenders & Protection against delayed payments etc.

Becomes eligible for priority sector lending from Banks.

Specified companies which are having payments pending to any micro or small enterprises for more than 45 days from the date of acceptance or the date of deemed acceptance of the goods or services shall furnish the information in MSME Form-I.

Note: All companies with a turnover of more than Rs. 250 crore and all Central Public Sector Enterprises shall be required to get themselves onboard on the Trade Receivables Discounting System platforms, set up as per the notification of the Reserve Bank of India. It shall be completed by 31st March, 2025.

BENEFITS EXTENDED TO MSES HAVING VALID REGISTRATION

An individual eligible for receiving the benefits shall be required to possess Aadhaar Number and if not possesses Aadhar, it shall enrol for Aadhaar.

1. Issue of the Tender Sets free of cost.

2. Exemption from payment of Earnest Money Deposit (EMD).

3. In tender participating MSEs quoting price within price band of L1+15 per cent shall also be allowed to supply a portion upto 25% of requirement by bringing down their price to L1 Price, where L1 is non MSEs.

4. Consortia facility for Tender Marketing.

MSME SCHEMES

There are various schemes available for MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) in India, implemented by the Ministry of MSME and its organizations. These schemes aim to empower Indian businesses and contribute to the country's GDP, manufacturing output, and employment. Some of the notable MSME schemes include:

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

❖ This scheme aims to generate employment opportunities in rural and urban areas by setting up new micro-enterprises.

2nd Loan For Up-Gradation Of The Existing PMEGP/Mudra Units:

❖ The scheme caters to the need of the entrepreneurs for bringing new technology/ automation so as to modernize the existing unit and provide RAM financial assistance.

Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGS):

❖ This scheme provides collateral-free credit to micro and small enterprises, enabling them to expand their businesses and create jobs.

Credit Guarantee Scheme For Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE):

❖ To encourage the first generation entrepreneurs to venture into self-employment opportunities by facilitating credit guarantee support for collateral free / third-party guarantee-free loans to the Micro and Small enterprises (MSEs).

Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) Scheme:

❖ It supports MSEs and addressing common issues such as improvement of technology, skills & quality, market access, etc and to create/upgrade infrastructural facilities in the new/ existing Industrial Areas/Clusters of MSEs.

Scheme Of Fund For Regeneration Of Traditional Industries (SFURTI):

❖ to organize traditional industries and artisans into collectives by increasing production and increase income of artisans providing sustainable employment.

Assistance To Training Institutions (ATI) Scheme:

❖ The scheme targets to create and strengthen infrastructure and assistance for entrepreneurship and skill development training programmes.

MSME Sambandh:

❖ MSME Sambandh Portal is launched as the Public Procurement Portal, whose main objective is to monitor the implementation of the Public Procurement from MSEs by Central Public Sector Enterprises.

Coir Vikas Yojana – Umbrella Scheme (Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojna):

❖ To impart training in processing of coir and value addition to potential workers, coir artisans/entrepreneurs through field training centers and training institution of Coir Board.

Procurement And Marketing Support (PMS) Scheme:

❖ The scheme aims to promote new market access initiatives like organizing / participation in National / International Trade Fairs / Exhibitions / MSME Expo, etc. Held across the country and to create awareness and educate the MSMEs about the importance / methods/ process of packaging in marketing, latest packaging technology.

International Cooperation (IC) Scheme:

❖ For entering export market by facilitating their participation in international exhibitions / fairs / conferences / seminar / buyer-seller meets abroad.

National SC-ST Hub Scheme:

❖ To provide professional support to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs to fulfill the obligations under the Central Government Public Procurement Policy.

A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE):

❖ To set up a network of Livelihood Business Incubation centers predominantly in the rural and underserved areas, to promote innovation and accelerate entrepreneurship.

Credit Guarantee Scheme for Subordinate Debt (CGSSD) for Stressed MSMES:

❖ To provide Subordinate debt. Subordinate debt will provide a substantial help in sustaining and reviving the MSMEs which have either become NPA or are on the brink of becoming NPA.

Self reliant India (SRI) Fund:

❖ This scheme is yet to be launched. For the path of self-reliant economic growth of India.

MSME FACILITATION COUNCIL

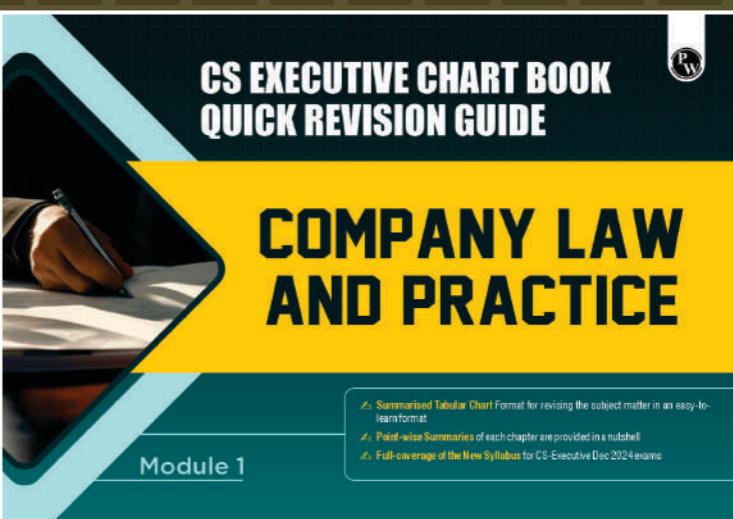
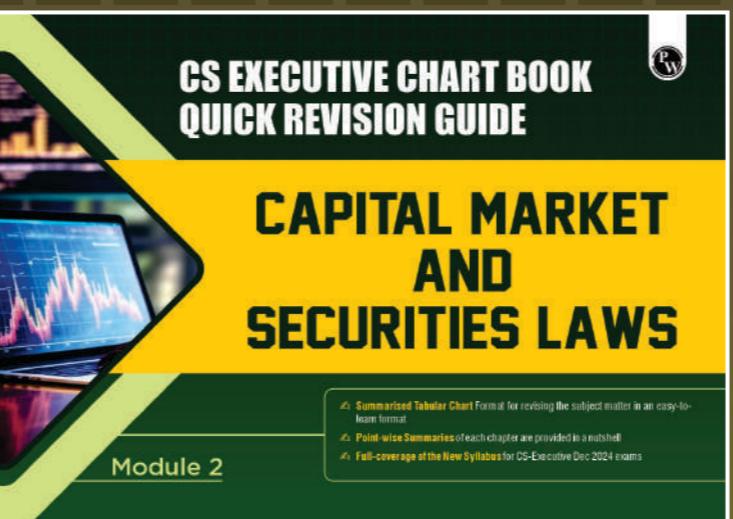
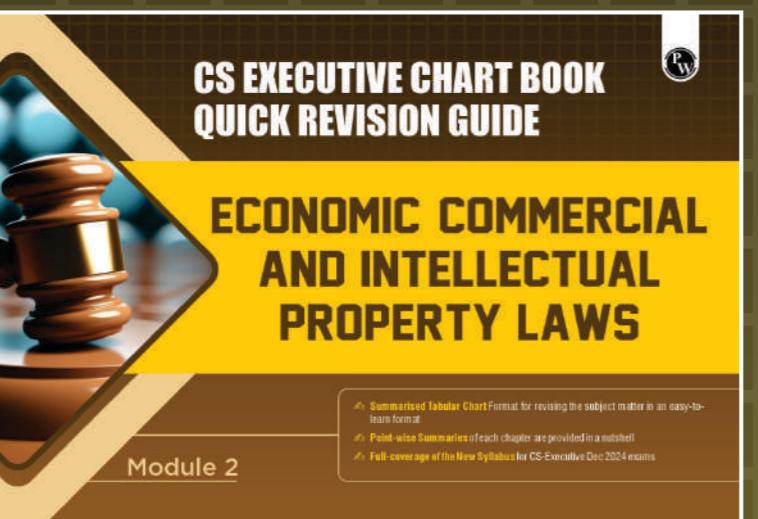
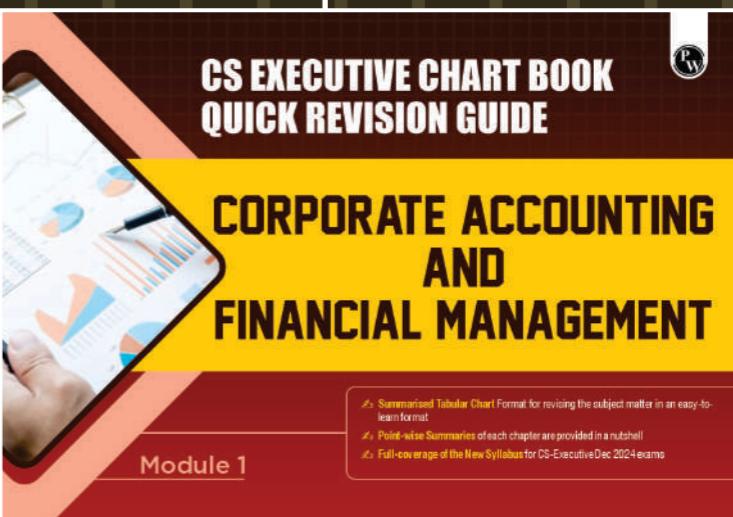
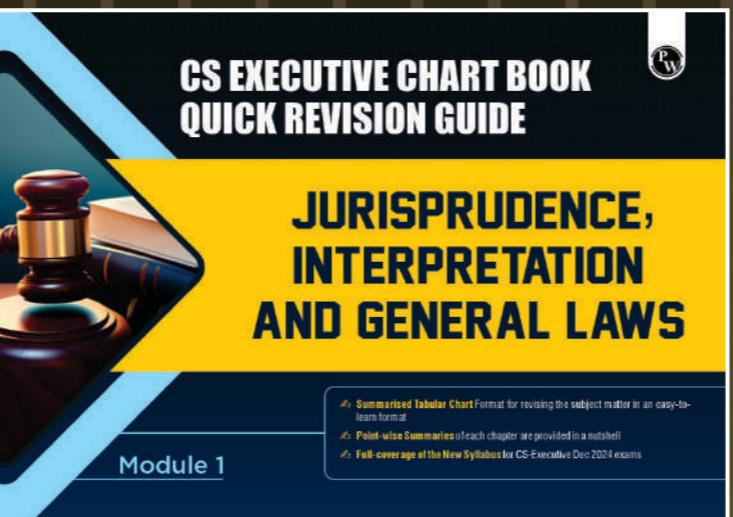
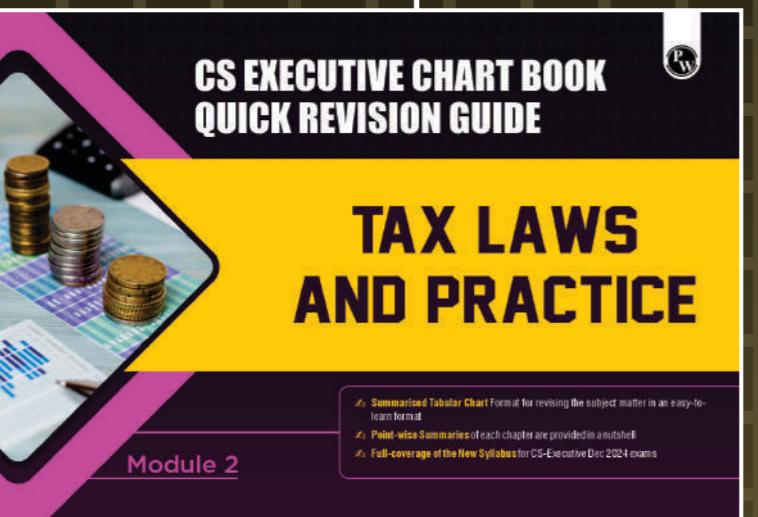
❖ The objective of Setting this council is to conduct conciliation in the matter or seek the assistance of any institution or centre providing alternate dispute resolution services

❖ Composition of Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Council

Composition of Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Council

❖ The Micro and Small Enterprise Facilitation Council shall consist of not less than 3 but not more than 5 members to be appointed from amongst the following categories, namely:
❖ Director of Industries or any other officer not below the rank of such Director, in the Department of the State Government having administrative control of the small scale industries or, as the case may be, micro, small and medium enterprises.
❖ One or more office-bearers or representatives of associations of micro or small industry or enterprises in the State.
❖ One or more representatives of banks and financial institutions lending to micro or small enterprises.
❖ One or more persons having special knowledge in the field of industry, finance, law, trade or commerce.

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