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THE FEDERATION OF TELANGANA CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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ECONOMY UNDER STRESS 5 Major impacts on India





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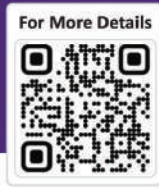


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The Federation of Telangana
Chambers of Commerce and Industry



MSME SPARK 3.0

Aerospace & Defence Manufacturing

Friday, May 8, 2026 at 9.30 am
Taj Deccan, Hyderabad



ABOUT MSME SPARK 3.0

India's aspiration to become a developed nation by 2047 rests not only on social and economic transformation but also on the strength of its strategic capabilities. Among these, the defence industrial base occupies a pivotal role. For far too long, the country's defence manufacturing ecosystem has remained constrained by restrictive policies, resulting in limited private participation and excessive reliance on imports.

Key Sessions

- ☑ Setting the Trajectory
- ☑ Defence Offset Policy & Procurement Opportunities
- ☑ Financial Runway: Schemes, Incentives & Capital Access
- ☑ From Vision to Victory - Journey of successful MSMEs in the defence & aerospace market

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- ☑ Understand India's Defence Offset Policy
- ☑ Requirements for MSMEs to register as offset partners
- ☑ Direct procurement briefings from PSUs and CPSUs
- ☑ Navigate government schemes:
- ☑ Access financing pathways- SIDBI credit lines, invoice discounting, etc.
- ☑ Learn from successful entrepreneurs
- ☑ Network with PSU procurement heads, policymakers, investors, and peer MSMEs

WHO CAN ATTEND

- ☑ MSME manufacturers in precision engineering, electronics
- ☑ Entrepreneurs & startups exploring defence, aerospace
- ☑ Existing defence vendors seeking to expand their PSU partnerships
- ☑ Banking & financial institutions
- ☑ Technology providers, R&D firms and innovation-driven SMEs
- ☑ Policy professionals, government officials

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Dear Member,

"In line with the ceasefire in Lebanon, the passage for all commercial vessels through Strait of Hormuz is declared completely open for the remaining period of ceasefire," Foreign Minister of Iran, Seyed Abbas Araghchi statement brought a big relief to all, though it is temporary and conditional.

The blockade of Strait of Hormuz and then the declaration of US about the blockade of Strait and ports in Iran has set the global economy on tenterhooks. The prospect of a long war crushes economies of number of nations and, India, among these, is in the foremost.

The supply side disruptions have impeded production in energy intensive industries; hotels and small vendors are struggling without stable gas supply. The shortages in fertilisers and chemicals, is deepening concerns for agriculture and, in turn, food security. Majorly, exports to West Asia, that stood at 16.4% in 2024-25, is taking a blow.

Another major concern is the loss of job opportunities. An estimation by the United Nations Development Programme suggests that the West Asia conflict could push 2.5 million Indians into poverty on account of reduced employment opportunities in labour intensive sectors and rise in prices.

Thus, it is in the interest of India, and all other nations, that West-Asia crisis is resolved soon and peace is restored. We sincerely hope that the breather provided by ceasefire in Lebanon helps the economies recover to a small extent and the talks between Israel and Lebanon yields results.

'Strong governance emerges from strong leadership.'

This was demonstrated in the interaction with stakeholders by Chairman and Managing Director of TGSPDCL, Jitesh V. Patil, IAS. The amount of time he dedicated to interact and the immediate response to the various issues highlighted by the participants was truly impressive. We sincerely thank CMD and the senior officials of TGSPDCL for their pro-active participation and it instilled the confidence that

Seminar on TDS Provisions - Critical Issues – provided stakeholders updates on revised provisions of Oncome Tax Act 2025, rates, and procedures to avoid penalties and litigation, covering key amendments, compliance requirements, and common filing errors. He highlighted the importance of TDS/TCS in ensuring revenue and audit trails etc.

Food Safety training and Certificate (FoSTaC) Program for Food Vendors provided training to food vendors on food

adulteration risks, safe handling practices, and regulatory guidelines, and educated the participants about available food testing facilities and simple methods to check food quality and safety at the basic level.

IPO Awareness & Funding Conclave 2026- Unlocking Growth Capital, Pathway to Public Markets highlighted the need for MSMEs to explore alternative sources of finance, and encouraged enterprises to actively consider IPOs as a strategic growth pathway. The conclave reinforced that capital markets are a critical driver of sustainable and scalable enterprise growth. It called for more enterprises from Telangana to access public markets and contribute to long-term economic development.

Financial Literacy Sessions at ISRO Headquarters held with objective of creating awareness of early financial planning among the employees. The session provided insights into key aspects of personal finance, including investment planning, risk management, retirement strategies, and long-term wealth creation.

The Program on Safe & Sustainable Operations - Role of Cross - Functional Leadership emphasized the need for co-operation and co-ordination among the various divisions of an organization in achieving safe and sustainable operations- between leadership, operations, human resources, compliance, and technology.

FTCCI is actively campaigning for creation of Tourism Economy in Telangana and organizing number of activities under Tourism Committee. One of them is to recognize and highlight the aesthetic and cultural value of Hyderabad's beautifully designed traffic junctions. Award, titled, "Tourism Junction Jewels" have been presented to photography enthusiasts and citizens who captured the artistic elements, sculptures, and unique features that enhance the city's urban landscape by R. V. Karnan, IAS, Commissioner, Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC).



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ravi Kumar', written in a cursive style.

R. Ravi Kumar
President

Cabinet okays ₹40,175 crore investment fortwo hydropower projects in Arunachal Pradesh



The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, on Wednesday approved a total investment of Rs.40,175.33crore for the construction of two hydropower projects in Arunachal Pradesh.

The approvals include the 1,720 MW Kamala Hydro Electric Project (HEP) with an outlay of Rs.26,069.50 crore and the 1,200 MW Kalai-II Hydro Electric Project with an outlay of Rs.14,105.83 crore.

According to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)statement, the Kamala Hydro Electric Project will be developed in Kamle, Kra Daadi and Kurung Kumey districts, with an estimated completion period of 96 months. The project will have an installedcapacity of 1,720 MW (8 x 210 MW and

1 x 40 MW) and is expected to generate 6,870 million units (MU) of energy.

The Kalai-II Hydro Electric Project will be developed on the Lohit river in Anjaw district, with an estimated completion period of 78 months. The project will have an installed capacity of 1,200 MW (6 x 190 MW and 1 x60 MW) and is expected to generate 4,852.95 MU annually.

The Kamala project will be implemented through a joint venture between NHPC Ltd and the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, while the Kalai-II project will be developed through a joint venture between THDC India Ltd and the state government.

<https://energy.economicstimes.indiatimes.com>

Development Of Battery Energy Storage Systems

The Government of India has set a target of achieving 500 GW of installed electricity generation capacity from non-fossil fuel-based sources by 2030, with a major share expected from solar and wind energy, which are inherently intermittent and variable in nature.

To facilitate the integration of such variable and intermittent Renewable Energy (RE) sources, deployment of Energy Storage Systems (ESS) is essential for storing surplus energy during periods of high RE generation to ensure 24x7 electricity supply. ESS can also provide critical ancillary services, including

frequency regulation, voltage control, and black start capability.

As per the National Electricity Plan (2023) published by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), a requirement of 208 GWh of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) has been projected by 2030 to enable seamless integration of the increasing share of renewable energy in the grid. To support this energy transition, the Government of India has undertaken a series of coordinated policy, regulatory, demand-side, and supply-side measures to promote the development and deployment of energy storage technologies, including BESS.

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage>.

Govt Stays Focused on Domestic Manufacturing Growth Despite US Solar Duty Hit: Naik

Minister of State for New and Renewable Energy and Power Shripad Yesso Naik, in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on 1st April 2026, clarified that no specific additional support measures have been announced following the United States' decision to impose a preliminary countervailing duty (CVD) of 125.87 per cent on solar cell imports from India in the last week of February 2026.

The move was announced by the United States Department of Commerce

as part of an investigation into subsidies on crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells and modules from India and select other countries. However, Naik noted that strong domestic demand continues to support the solar manufacturing sector, encouraging companies to focus on the local market.

The minister said, while the steep US duty may affect export competitiveness in the short term, the government's strategy remains focused on building domestic

manufacturing capacity and leveraging policy support to sustain long-term growth in the sector.

Naik emphasised the imposition of Basic Customs Duty on imported solar cells and modules to support local industry, customs duty exemptions on select capital goods used in solar manufacturing, and ongoing bilateral engagements to expand export opportunities and strengthen solar supply chains.

<https://knnindia.co.in>

Russia Offers Additional Energy Supplies to India Amid West Asia Crisis

Russia has offered to increase oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG) supplies to India amid disruptions caused by the ongoing West Asia conflict, as supply chains face mounting pressure due to the near-closure of the Strait of Hormuz and attacks on energy infrastructure in the Gulf region.

Russia Assures Steady Supply Boost

According to a statement from the Russian Embassy, Denis Manturov, First Deputy Chairman of the Russian government, said Russian companies are capable of steadily ramping up energy exports to meet India's growing demand.

He also highlighted that Russia had increased fertiliser supplies to India by 40 percent by end-2025, with further commitments to ensure continued availability. A joint urea (carbamide) production project between the two countries is also currently under development.

Energy Cooperation Expands Beyond Oil

Beyond hydrocarbons, India and Russia are strengthening ties in nuclear energy cooperation, including ongoing work on power units at the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant.

Manturov noted that bilateral collaboration spans multiple strategic sectors, including energy, fertilisers, and infrastructure.

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<https://knnindia.co.in>

India records highest-ever annual solar capacity addition, says Union Minister Pralhad Joshi

India has recorded its highest-ever annual solar capacity addition of around 45 gigawatts in the financial year 2025-26.

In a social media post, Union Minister for New and Renewable Energy Pralhad Joshi said that this achievement reflects India's unwavering commitment to energy security, sustainable



development, and the vision of a Viksit Bharat.

Mr Joshi said that Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra have led this extraordinary growth, powering India's transition towards a cleaner, greener and more self-reliant future.

The Minister further

informed that the country has recorded 6.65 Giga Watt solar capacity in March 2026, the highest-ever solar installation in a single month. He said, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu emerged as the top-contributing states, powering India's journey towards a cleaner and more energy-secure future.

Meanwhile, Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited today handed over a dividend cheque of one hundred fifteen crore rupees to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

<https://www.newsonair.gov.in>

Lok Sabha Passes Jan Vishwas Bill 2026 To Decriminalise Minor Offences, Boost Ease of Doing Business

The Lok Sabha on 2nd April, 2026 passed the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill 2026, aimed at decriminalising minor offences and rationalising regulatory provisions to enhance ease of doing business and living.

Major Decriminalisation Push

As part of the reforms 717 provisions will be decriminalised, 67 provisions will be amended to improve ease of living and over 1,000 offences will be rationalised, including removal of outdated and redundant clauses.

The move is expected to significantly reduce compliance burden, particularly for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

Focus on Ease of Business and Living

Speaking on the Bill, Piyush Goyal said the reforms would benefit businesses and citizens by simplifying regulatory frameworks and promoting trust-based governance.

The legislation introduces measures such as revision of fines and penalties proportionate to offences, appointment of adjudicating officers and establishment of appellate authorities for dispute resolution.

Wide-Ranging Legal Reforms

The Bill proposes

amendments to several key laws, including Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, Life Insurance Corporation Act 1956, Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act 2013, Food Safety and Standards Act 2006, among others.

It also covers sectors such as real estate, coal, mining, shipping, petroleum, power, railways, copyright, and patents.

The Jan Vishwas Bill 2026 is seen as a major regulatory reform step, aimed at reducing criminal liability for minor business-related offences and fostering a more compliance-friendly and investment-oriented environment in India.

<https://knnindia.co.in>

MSMEs seek force majeure relief amid Gulf war disruptions

Small companies that have contracts with the government and public sector units have urged the Centre to invoke force majeure amid increasing disruptions in raw material supplies from overseas due to the Gulf war.

Force majeure is a legal provision applied during extraordinary events such as war that make it difficult to fulfil contractual obligations. Invoking it allows relief from penalties and extends timelines without cancelling contracts.

The issue was flagged last week at a Service Improvement Group (SIG) meeting reviewing the government's response. Industry executives said the situation mirrored the Covid-19 period, when the Centre treated supply chain disruptions as a natural calamity and allowed force majeure relief on a case-by-case basis.

"Representations have been made by small companies seeking force majeure similar to the Covid years when timelines were extended," said an executive, citing supply chain disruptions linked to the conflict. A government official said suggestions are being examined, adding that timelines and relaxations are being extended wherever feasible.

<https://cfo.economicstimes.indiatimes.com>

Israel, Iran War: Goldman Sachs slashes India growth forecast, warns currency strain will force rate hike

Goldman Sachs has pared its growth estimate for India for 2026, while forecasting a 50 basis points hike in policy rates as the South Asian economy contends with sharp depreciation in its currency.

Goldman forecasts the Indian economy will grow by 5.9% in calendar year 2026 compared to its pre-Iran war forecast of 7%, it said in a report on 24th March. The Wall Street bank had cut its growth forecast for the South Asian economy to 6.5% on March 13.

The fresh cut in growth estimate by Goldman's analysts follows a change in their assumptions on oil prices and the

period of disruption to supplies. Elevated crude prices are a key foreign exchange, inflation and fiscal risk for net energy importer India.

Goldman now expects the near-shutdown of flows through the Strait of Hormuz to extend into mid-April before normalizing over the following 30 days, with Brent crude oil prices to average \$105 in March and \$115 in April before falling to \$80 per barrel in the fourth quarter of the year.

Analysts at the bank now see inflation in India rising to 4.6% in 2026 from their earlier expectation of 3.9%.

<https://economicstimes.indiatimes.com>

RBI MPC Holds Repo Rate At 5.25%, Balances Confidence With Caution On Global Uncertainty

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), chaired by Governor Sanjay Malhotra, kept the policy



repo rate unchanged at 5.25 per cent at its 60th meeting held from April 6 to 8, 2026.

The MPC flagged rising global uncertainty, particularly due to the ongoing West Asia conflict, which has disrupted supply chains and increased volatility in financial markets.

Higher energy prices, firm bond yields, and a stronger US dollar are adding pressure on global growth while complicating inflation management.

India's economy showed resilience in 2025–26, with GDP estimated to grow at 7.6 per cent, supported by strong private consumption and investment.

However, the central

bank projected growth to moderate to 6.9 per cent in 2026–27, citing risks from elevated commodity prices, supply disruptions, and global financial volatility. Continued strength in services, manufacturing, and policy support for domestic production are expected to cushion the impact.

Accordingly, the standing deposit facility (SDF) rate remains at 5.00 per cent, while the marginal standing facility (MSF) rate and Bank Rate continue at 5.50 per cent. The MPC also retained its 'neutral' stance, signalling flexibility in response to evolving conditions.

Retail inflation rose to 3.2 per cent in February 2026, mainly due to base effects, while core inflation remained subdued.

<https://knnindia.co.in>

Parliamentary Panel Pitches 'Nano Enterprise' Category, Flags MSME Policy Gaps

The Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry has recommended the creation of a separate 'nano enterprise' category to better support India's smallest businesses, while flagging structural and fiscal concerns in the MSME ecosystem.

The panel, chaired by Tiruchi Siva, presented its 333rd report on the Demands for Grants

(2026–27) of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Parliament.

Need for a new 'nano enterprise' category

The committee's key recommendation is the introduction of a distinct 'nano enterprise' classification with an investment threshold of around Rs 10 lakh, a segment currently not recognised under India's MSME framework.

It noted that of the 7.61 crore enterprises registered on the Udyam portal as of January 31, 2026, nearly 99.3 per cent fall under the micro category. In comparison, only 4.88 lakh are classified as small and just 36,816 as medium enterprises.

The report highlighted that the existing classification groups vastly different businesses together, from small household units with minimal tools to relatively larger firms with investments running into crores, leading to uniform treatment in terms of credit, subsidies and scheme eligibility.

<https://knnindia.co.in>

RBI Announces Reforms To Boost Ease Of Doing Business And Market Efficiency

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has unveiled a set of developmental and

regulatory policy measures aimed at enhancing ease of doing business, strengthening capital frameworks, and deepening financial markets, following decisions of the Monetary Policy Committee.

The measures span four key areas, regulations, supervision, payment systems, and financial markets, reflecting a broader push towards streamlining compliance and improving financial system efficiency.

Capital Adequacy Norms Simplified

Among key regulatory changes, the RBI has proposed to ease norms governing the inclusion of quarterly profits in the Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) computation for commercial banks.

The central bank plans to remove the existing condition that restricts inclusion of profits if provisions for Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) deviate beyond a specified threshold.

In another move, the RBI has proposed to dispense with the Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) requirement for commercial banks, citing existing prudential norms such as capital charge for market risk and revised investment valuation frameworks.

The guidelines for other categories of banks will also be revised to address operational challenges and improve regulatory consistency.

<https://knnindia.co.in>



Case Law Alert

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As the GST law continues to evolve, we are witnessing increased enforcement efforts by the Department to identify and address non-compliance within the ecosystem. This has inevitably led to a rise in litigation.

To support stakeholders in navigating these developments, RSM Astute Consulting Pvt Ltd is sharing timely and relevant updates on GST for the benefit of stakeholders.

RSM

01

PETITIONER / RESPONDENT

Petitioner : Mr. Thekrubizolie & Associated Business Entities

Respondent : Union of India & State GST Authorities

03

GROUND OF WRIT

The Writ Petitions were filed with the objective of contesting GST demand orders issued under Section 74 of the Nagaland GST Act. The petitioners asserted that the show cause notices were fundamentally flawed in law, as they did not articulate critical allegations such as fraud, willful misstatement, or suppression of facts—all of which are indispensable prerequisites for invoking the provisions of Section 74. Additionally, it was argued that the authorities failed to provide a meaningful opportunity of hearing, and the resulting orders lacked both reasoned analysis and a clear factual basis. Such deficiencies, according to the petitioners, amount to a direct violation of the prescribed statutory framework as well as the well-established principles of natural justice.

04

ORDER

The High Court ruled in favour of the Petitioner by setting aside and quashing both the show cause notices as well as the consequential demand orders, holding them to be legally untenable. It observed that the notices failed to satisfy the statutory requirements under Section 74(1), that there was a clear failure to provide an opportunity of hearing as mandated under Section 75(4), and that the orders themselves lacked recorded reasons and any relevant factual foundation, in breach of Section 75(6). In light of these fundamental deficiencies, the Court granted liberty to the authorities to initiate fresh proceedings in accordance with law, while also directing that the period during which the writ petitions remained pending shall be excluded for the purposes of limitation. Accordingly, the writ petitions stood disposed of.

RSM

01

PETITIONER / RESPONDENT

Petitioner : Nishu, proprietor of M/s. Sunshine Enterprises.

Respondent : The Union of India & Ors.

03

GROUND OF WRIT

The Writ Petition was instituted to challenge the continued detention of goods (pan masala) and the transporting vehicle, notwithstanding the petitioner's submission of valid documents, including the Tax Invoice and E-Way Bill. The authorities failed to issue a formal Seizure Order within the statutory timeframe, rendering the detention legally unsustainable. Furthermore, the insistence on the personal appearance of the Petitioner was held to be unjustified, as the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 permits representation through an authorised advocate.

04

ORDER

The High Court ruled in favour of the Petitioner, holding that the Respondent Authorities failed to adhere to the due procedure by not issuing a formal Seizure Order for over four months, rendering the continued detention unjustified. The Court directed the authorities to issue a Notice of Hearing to Maa Kall Traders within 24 hours and permitted the Petitioner to be represented through an Authorised Advocate. The petitioner was also allowed to deposit the applicable penalty for the release of the goods and vehicle. After granting a hearing to the parties, the authorities were instructed to pass a reasoned order under Section 129(5) of the CGST Act within 48 hours. Upon acceptance of payment, the goods and vehicle were to be released, with liberty granted to the petitioner to challenge any adverse order before the appropriate appellate authority.

RSM

<div style="text-align: center; background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: 24px; margin-bottom: 10px;">01</div> <p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">PETITIONER / RESPONDENT</p> <p>Petitioner : Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank</p> <p>Respondent : Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Enforcement-2), Navanagar, Hubballi & Ors</p>	<div style="text-align: center; background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: 24px; margin-bottom: 10px;">03</div> <p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">GROUNDS OF WRIT</p> <p>The Petitioner Bank challenged several GST Show Cause Notices that sought to levy tax under the Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM) on commission paid to Pigmy Agents. The Bank argued that these agents function as employees operating under its control and supervision, and their remuneration constitutes wages. Consequently, the services provided fall within Schedule III of the CGST Act, which excludes employer-employee services from the scope of GST. Additionally, the agents qualify as workers under the Industrial Disputes Act.</p>	<div style="text-align: center; background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: 24px; margin-bottom: 10px;">04</div> <p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">ORDER</p> <p>The Court ruled in favour of the Petitioner, holding that Pigmy Agents are employees of the Bank and not independent business facilitators. Accordingly, the commission paid to them was deemed to constitute wages, and the services rendered by such employees fall within Schedule III of the CGST Act, thereby excluding them from the ambit of GST. The impugned Show Cause Notices were declared without jurisdiction and were consequently quashed, granting the Petitioner all consequential benefits. As the notices themselves were set aside, no further directions were issued regarding the submission of replies or the passing of orders.</p>
<div style="text-align: center; background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: 24px; margin-bottom: 10px;">02</div> <p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">COURT/ FORUM</p> <p>In the Court of: High Court of Karnataka</p> <p>Writ Petition Number: Writ Petition No. 100806 of 2024 (T-RES)</p>		

RSM

<div style="text-align: center; background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: 24px; margin-bottom: 10px;">01</div> <p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">PETITIONER / RESPONDENT</p> <p>Petitioner : M/s Instakart Services Private Limited</p> <p>Respondent Union of India, Ministry of Finance & Ors</p>	<div style="text-align: center; background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: 24px; margin-bottom: 10px;">03</div> <p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">GROUNDS OF WRIT</p> <p>The Petitioner challenged the constitutional validity of Section 16(2)(c) of the CGST/KGST Acts and Rule 36(4) of the corresponding Rules, contending that these provisions impose an impossible burden on bona fide recipients. The petitioner argued that the entitlement to Input Tax Credit (ITC) is made contingent upon the supplier's payment of tax to the Government, a factor beyond the recipient's control. Such a condition was asserted to be arbitrary and violative of constitutional protections, particularly the right to equality and the right to carry on business.</p>	<div style="text-align: center; background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: 24px; margin-bottom: 10px;">04</div> <p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">ORDER</p> <p>The High Court read down Section 16(2)(c) of the CGST/KGST Acts to safeguard bona fide recipients who have complied with all statutory requirements and engaged in genuine transactions. The Court held that Input Tax Credit (ITC) cannot be denied solely due to the supplier's failure to remit tax, unless there is evidence of fraud, collusion, or connivance on the part of the recipient. It further directed that the Authorities may initiate proceedings against defaulting suppliers to recover the tax dues, emphasizing that bona fide purchasers should not be penalized for circumstances beyond their control. Any proceedings against the petitioner must adhere to these principles, ensuring an opportunity for compliance and adjudication in accordance with law. Accordingly, the Writ Petition was disposed of/allowed in part, with the impugned provision being read down rather than struck down, thereby ensuring protection for genuine taxpayers.</p>
<div style="text-align: center; background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: 24px; margin-bottom: 10px;">02</div> <p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">COURT/ FORUM</p> <p>In the Court of: High Court of Karnataka</p> <p>Writ Petition Number: W.P. No. 4917 of 2021 (T-RES)</p>		

RSM

<div style="text-align: center; background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: 24px; margin-bottom: 10px;">01</div> <p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">PETITIONER / RESPONDENT</p> <p>Petitioner : Golden Traders & Ors</p> <p>Respondent : The Deputy Assistant Commissioner of State Tax & Anr</p>	<div style="text-align: center; background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: 24px; margin-bottom: 10px;">03</div> <p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">GROUNDS OF WRIT</p> <p>The Writ Petitions were instituted to challenge the detention and confiscation of goods and conveyances by the Andhra Pradesh State Tax Authorities under Sections 129 and 130 of the CGST/APGST Acts. The Petitioners contended that the goods were in the course of interstate transit, both originating and destined for locations outside Andhra Pradesh, and were accompanied by the required documentation. It was argued that the State Authorities lacked jurisdiction to levy tax, penalty, or confiscation for alleged discrepancies, including valuation issues or minor e-way bill mismatches, in respect of such interstate movements.</p>	<div style="text-align: center; background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: 24px; margin-bottom: 10px;">04</div> <p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">ORDER</p> <p>The High Court held that the State Tax Authorities of an intermediary State lack jurisdiction to detain, confiscate, or levy tax and penalties under Sections 129 and 130 of the GST Acts when the goods are merely in interstate transit. The Court observed that such actions were without authority of law, particularly where the movement of goods was governed by the IGST Act and was not connected to any taxable event within the State. Consequently, the impugned detention and confiscation orders were set aside, and the authorities were directed to release the detained goods and conveyances without insisting on payment of any tax, penalty, or security. Additionally, any amounts already collected were ordered to be refunded to the petitioners in accordance with the prescribed legal procedure.</p>
<div style="text-align: center; background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: 24px; margin-bottom: 10px;">02</div> <p style="color: #0070C0; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">COURT/ FORUM</p> <p>In the Court of: High Court of Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>Writ Petition Number: W.P. Nos. 541, 1756, 3097, 3225, 3227, 3252, 3254, 3258, and 3354 of 2026</p>		

FTCCI PRIVILEGE CARD

One Card, Endless Benefits Everyday Savings

Experience Privilege Experience Value

The FTCCI Privilege Card is an exclusive flagship benefit initiative of the Federation of Telangana Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FTCCI), thoughtfully designed to enrich the lives of members, employees, and their families.

Why The FTCCI Privilege Card Matters

In today's fast-paced and cost-conscious world, organizations are looking for benefits that genuinely enhance employee wellbeing and satisfaction. The FTCCI Privilege Card rises to meet this need.

It empowers members and their teams with affordable access, trusted partners, and exclusive discounts, ensuring peace of mind, convenience, and improved quality of life.

Key Features

- ✓ Healthcare & Hospitals
- ✓ Diagnostics & Preventive Care
- ✓ Pharmacy Benefits
- ✓ Wellness & Lifestyle
- ✓ Dining & Select Outlets
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- ✓ Emergency Support

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Hospitals

1	APOLLO HOSPITALS	UPTO 25%
2	YASHODA HOSPITAL	UPTO 25%
3	KIMS HOSPITALS	UPTO 25%
4	STAR HOSPITALS	UPTO 20%
5	CARE HOSPITALS	UPTO 20%
6	MEDICOVER HOSPITAL	UPTO 30%
7	SUNSHINE HOSPITALS	UPTO 25%
8	GLENEAGLES HOSPITAL	UPTO 25%
9	PREMIUM HOSPITAL	UPTO 20%
10	VIRICHI HOSPITAL	UPTO 25%
11	ARETE HOSPITALS	UPTO 20%
12	KAMINENI HOSPITALS	UPTO 20%
13	RENDOVA HOSPITALS	UPTO 25%
14	ANKURA HOSPITAL	UPTO 20%
15	ZOI HOSPITAL	UPTO 25%



Diagnostics

1	KONNECT DIAGNOSTICS	UPTO 40%
2	LUCID DIAGNOSTICS	UPTO 30%
3	TESLA DIAGNOSTICS	UPTO 30%
4	TENET DIAGNOSTICS	UPTO 30%
5	GVK DIAGNOSTICS	UPTO 30%
6	TAPADIA DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE	UPTO 25%
7	FOCUS DIAGNOSTICS	UPTO 25%
8	VIJAYA DIAGNOSTIC CENTER	UPTO 20%



Pharma

1	PHARMA PLUS	UPTO 80%
2	BHAGWATI MEDICAL AGENCIES	UPTO 70%
3	APOLLO PHARMACY	UPTO 15%
4	MOR CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS	UPTO 10%



Hotels and Restaurants

1	HOTEL MERCURE HYDERABAD KCP	UPTO 20%
2	HYATT PLACE HYDERABAD	UPTO 20%
3	HYDERABAD MARRIOTT HOTEL & CONVENTION CENTRE	UPTO 20%
4	HOTEL TAJ DECCAN	UPTO 15%
5	THE PLATINUM HOTEL	UPTO 15%
6	MAKOBREW WORLD COFFEE BAR	UPTO 10%
7	CREAM STONE ICECREAMS	UPTO 10%
8	HOTEL RAJDHANI	UPTO 10%
9	TATVA	UPTO 10%
10	PEANUTS BAR	UPTO 10%
11	CHUBBY CHO	UPTO 10%
12	IBIS HYDERABAD HI-TEC CITY	UPTO 10%
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14	NOVOTEL HYDERABAD CONVENTION CENTRE	UPTO 10%

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Seminar on TDS Provisions – Critical Issues



16th March, 2026
Federation House, Hyderabad

Sri Krishna Kumar Maheshwari, Senior Vice President, FTCCI, welcomed the guests and participants and emphasized the importance of TDS in ensuring timely tax collection, financial discipline, and compliance. He highlighted that with the introduction of the Income Tax Act, 2025, and a shift towards a more structured and automated tax system, it is essential for stakeholders to stay updated on revised provisions, rates, and procedures to avoid penalties and litigation.

CA Naresh Chandra Gelli V, Chair of the Direct Taxes Committee, FTCCI, delivered the introductory remarks, welcoming the Chief Guest, dignitaries, speaker, and participants. He highlighted TDS as a vital component of the direct tax system and emphasized the need to stay updated with changes under the Income Tax Act, 2025. He also noted key compliance challenges such as deduction, documentation, reconciliation, and timely filing, where even minor errors can lead to penalties, and stated that the seminar aimed to provide clarity and



practical guidance on the evolving TDS framework.

The seminar was graced by Dr. P. V. Pradeep Kumar, IRS, Principal Commissioner of Income Tax, Hyderabad, as the Chief Guest. The program was also attended by senior officials of the Income Tax Department, including Sri Daram Venkateswara Rao, IRS (Joint Commissioner of Income Tax), Sri V. A. T. V. Kumar, IRS (Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, TDS), Sri Mathivanan S. A., IRS (Additional Commissioner of Income Tax), and Sri Srinath Sadanala, IRS (Additional Commissioner of Income Tax), whose

presence added significance to the session.

The Chief Guest, Dr. P. V. Pradeep Kumar, IRS, Principal Commissioner of Income Tax, Hyderabad, appreciated FTCCI for organizing the seminar at a crucial time, with TDS provisions under the Income Tax Act, 2025 coming into effect from 1st April 2026, and emphasized the need for stakeholders to adapt from day one. He highlighted that the new Act focuses on simplification through consolidation of sections, rationalization of rates, and removal of redundancies, while also stressing the growing role of technology

and data analytics in strengthening compliance monitoring. He cautioned against fraudulent claims and urged taxpayers and deductors to ensure accurate reporting, ethical compliance, and greater awareness in the evolving tax ecosystem.

The technical session by CA Pankaj Kumar Trivedi, Partner, Trivedi and Bang Chartered Accountants, provided a comprehensive overview of TDS and TCS provisions, covering key amendments, compliance requirements, and common filing errors. He highlighted the

importance of TDS/TCS in ensuring revenue and audit trails, along with recent changes such as the “Tax Year,” automation of lower/nil TDS certificates, and revised correction timelines. Key provisions including Section 194T, TDS on property, salary-related issues, and TDS on rent were discussed, along with practical insights on reporting timelines, threshold limits, PAN-Aadhaar linkage, and Form 3CD disclosures. He also addressed common errors like mismatches, incorrect reporting, and delayed corrections, emphasizing

the reduced two-year correction window and TCS reforms to minimize litigation, reflecting the shift towards greater automation and transparency. This was followed by an interactive session where participants engaged actively and clarified practical issues in TDS compliance and filings.

The program concluded with a vote of thanks, by CA Ramdev Bhutada, Co-Chair of Direct Taxes Committee, expressing gratitude to the Chief Guest, distinguished officials, speaker, and participants for their valuable presence and contribution

Round Table Meeting with H.E. Prof. Kwasi Obiri-Danso, High Commissioner of Ghana to India

8th April, 2026

Federation House, Hyderabad

Mr. R. Ravi Kumar, President FTCCI extended a warm welcome to H.E. Ambassador Prof. Kwasi Obiri-Danso and all participating industrialists. He emphasized Telangana’s standing as the ‘Pharma Capital of India’ and drew attention to the areas of mutual strength shared between Telangana and Ghana, particularly in healthcare, fintech, agri-tech, and education, underscoring the considerable scope for collaboration between the two regions.

Mr. Chakravarthi AVPS, Chairman, International Trade and Business Relations Committee requested for the formal establishment of an India-Ghana Business Council under the aegis of FTCCI. The intended purpose of this council would be to create a structured and sustained framework for facilitating trade, directing investment flows, and nurturing business-to-business partnerships between India and Ghana.

H.E. Prof. Kwasi Obiri-Danso, High Commissioner of Ghana to India, outlined Ghana’s investment



potential across five key sectors. He highlighted the pharmaceutical sector’s projected growth to USD 900 million by 2030, anchored by the Legon Pharmaceutical Innovation Park, alongside Ghana’s vast mineral reserves including Bauxite, Lithium, Iron Ore, Manganese, and Graphite. In the agricultural domain, he underscored food processing as a national priority, noting the 80% post-harvest loss rate as an addressable investment gap, further supported by the Volta Economic Corridor’s irrigation ambitions spanning 2 million hectares. He also positioned Ghana’s USD 1 billion SEZ framework as a gateway into West Africa and emphasised the country’s pivotal role as the headquarters of

the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), serving a continental market of 1.3 billion people. Concluding his address, the High Commissioner affirmed Ghana’s stable democratic governance, investor-protective legal framework, and business-enabling initiatives under the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC), collectively reinforcing Ghana’s standing as West Africa’s most resilient and open investment destination.

Mr. K.K. Maheshwari, Sr. Vice President, FTCCI wrapped up the session by emphasizing the strong resolve of the FTCCI towards establishing and developing ties of trade between Telangana and Ghana.

Award presentation ceremony of Tourism Junction Jewels contest



Mr. Nomula Rajesh Reddy, Photojournalist with Sakshi Telugu Newspaper, secured the Second Prize for his photograph of a monumental golden sculpture depicting a contemplative human head held between two hands along the Narsingi–Kokapet corridor. The artwork symbolizes thought, awareness, and reflection, encouraging commuters to pause and observe their surroundings

Ms. Mogilishetty Sandhya won the Third Prize for her photograph of a vibrant art installation located near Shilpakala Vedika in Madhapur. The sculpture features stylized human figures in red, white, and green lifting a metal globe, symbolizing unity, teamwork, and the collective effort of people working together to support the world.

The five Consolation Prize winners are Mr. Avula Srinivas (Eenadu), Mr. G. Balaswamy (Sakshi), Mr. Ganesan Ponnambalam, Ms. Shalini Jain (Telangana Photographic Society), and Mr. Aavula Srinivas (Eenadu). Public sculptures such as these transform ordinary intersections into “Junction Jewels,” creating visual landmarks that beautify the city and promote appreciation for urban art and design.

16th March, 2026
Federation House, Hyderabad

The “Tourism Junction Jewels” initiative was launched with the objective of promoting tourism awareness and highlighting the aesthetic and cultural value of Hyderabad’s beautifully designed traffic junctions. The programme has received encouraging participation from photography enthusiasts and citizens who captured the artistic elements, sculptures, and unique features that enhance the city’s urban landscape, more than 200 entries with over 700 photo submissions.

The ceremony was graced by Sri R. V. Karnan, IAS, Commissioner, Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), who appreciated the

Junction Jewels photographs and presented the awards to the winners. FTCCI leadership President Mr. R. Ravi Kumar, Senior Vice President Mr. K.K. Maheshwari, Mr. Srinivas Garimella, Vice President, Mr. Prakash Ammanabolu, Chairman and Mr. D. Ramchandram, Co-Chairman of the FTCCI Tourism Committee participated in the event.

Mr. Veeragoni Rajani Kanth Goud, Deputy Chief Photojournalist of Namaste Telangana, won the first prize in the Traffic Junction Jewels Photo Contest 2026. His photograph of a sculpture along the Narsingi–Kokapet stretch of the Outer Ring Road won the award. The artwork symbolises childhood joy, community life and the vibrant cultural identity of the region.

Food Safety training and Certificate (FoSTaC) Program for Food Vendors



17th March, 2026
Federation House, Hyderabad

Hyderabad District Collector Harichandana Dasari emphasized that providing safe, hygienic, and quality food is a moral responsibility while addressing street food vendors at the Food Safety Training and Certification (FoSTaC) program held at FTCCI.

Mr. Kadiravan Palani, IAS, Additional Collector (Revenue), also addressed the gathering and underlined the importance of regulatory compliance, structured training, and institutional support for strengthening food safety practices and ensuring public health.

A panel discussion was organized as part of the program, chaired by Mr. Kadiravan Palani, IAS. The session was moderated by Dr. Sandip Chattopadhyay and featured distinguished experts including Mr. Balunaik Kethavath (Deputy Director, FSSAI South Zone), Mr. T. Vijay Kumar (Senior Food Consultant), Mr. Sandeep Pathuri (Food Technologist), Dr. Poonam Singhal (Food Scientist), and Mr. Khaleel (Assistant Food Controller).

The panel emphasized the critical need for consumers and vendors to



understand the contents of processed and packaged foods, including ingredients, additives, and labeling standards. Experts elaborated on food adulteration risks, safe handling practices, and regulatory guidelines, while also educating participants about available food testing facilities and simple methods to check food quality and safety at the basic level. The discussion highlighted the growing importance of awareness, transparency, and scientific validation in ensuring food safety across the supply chain.

FTCCI Chairperson Mr. Shekhar Agarwal and Co-Chair Mr. Shiv Kumar Rungta reiterated their commitment to actively engage with government authorities and stakeholders to

promote awareness and capacity building in food safety and hygiene practices.

During the event, Mr. Kadiravan Palani facilitated food entrepreneurs and presented a certificate to the representative Ms. Subhadra Parchuri, recognizing participation and commitment towards maintaining food safety standards.

Participants were trained on hygiene, safe food handling practices, and regulatory compliance. Food safety kits were distributed, and all participants will receive FSSAI certification upon completion. Mr. Sanyasi Rao assisted the vendors to take a pledge to safeguard the rights of the consumers and provide hygienic and healthy food.

IPO Awareness & Funding Conclave 2026

Unlocking Growth Capital: Your Pathway to Public Markets



28th March, 2026
Vivanta, Hyderabad

The IPO Awareness & Funding Conclave 2026, organized by the Federation of Telangana Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FTCCI) in collaboration with NSE, DBS Bank, GrowMo360, TIHCL, and the Government of Telangana, witnessed participation from over 120 delegates representing regulators, financial institutions, merchant bankers, and entrepreneurs. In his address, Mr. R. Ravi Kumar, President, FTCCI, highlighted a critical structural gap, noting that while India recorded around 270 SME IPOs in 2025, only about 10 originated from Telangana, underscoring the significant untapped potential in the state. He emphasized that IPOs are not merely fundraising mechanisms but reflections of governance, credibility, and institutional maturity. Mr.

Premchand Kankaria, Chair, Banking, Finance, Insurance & Capital Markets Committee, FTCCI, set the context by emphasizing that well-prepared businesses can effectively access public markets for growth and encouraged participants to actively engage with the ecosystem to build clarity and readiness. The conclave featured key addresses by Mr. Rajesh Kumar Dangeti, Chief

General Manager (Corporate Finance), SEBI, who highlighted the pivotal role of SMEs in India's economy—contributing nearly 31% to GDP, 50% to exports, and employing around 330 million people—while also noting the rapid expansion of India's investor base from about 30 million pre-COVID to over 140 million. He stressed that transparency, accurate disclosures, and strong governance





are fundamental to sustaining investor confidence and ensuring a steady pipeline of IPO-ready companies. Mr. K. Madhukar Babu, Joint Director (MSME), Department of Industries, Government of Telangana, encouraged enterprises to actively consider IPOs as a strategic growth pathway, emphasizing the role of government support in enabling MSMEs to access capital markets. The technical sessions, moderated by CA Aravinda Garikipati and Mr. Senthil Murugan R, brought together industry experts including Ms. Parvati Moorthy (NSE), Mr. Chandra Mohan Reddy (GrowMo360), Mr. U. V. V. L. Prasad (TIHCL), Mr. K. Krishna

Kishore (EPW India Ltd.), and Mr. Darshan Varma (EY), who shared insights on IPO readiness, regulatory frameworks, investor expectations, and post-listing responsibilities, while highlighting the importance of financial discipline, governance, and early preparation supported by advisory and pre-IPO funding mechanisms.

In his special remarks, Mr. B. P. Acharya, IAS (Retd.), Former Special Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana, emphasized the need to strengthen institutional awareness and preparedness among enterprises to effectively leverage capital markets. Mr. K.K. Maheshwari, Senior

Vice President, FTCCI, delivered the vote of thanks, expressing appreciation to dignitaries, speakers, partners, and the organizing team for their contributions, and concluded the session with a call for continued engagement, followed by a networking dinner. Overall, the conclave reinforced that capital markets are a critical driver of sustainable and scalable enterprise growth, and highlighted the need for FTCCI to translate awareness into actionable IPO participation, enabling more enterprises from Telangana to access public markets and contribute to long-term economic development.

Financial Literacy Sessions at ISRO

**13th March, 2026
Bengaluru**

FTCCI conducted a Financial Literacy Presentation at the headquarters of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

The session was delivered by Dr. V. V. S. Sarma and Dr. Ankit Bhatnagar, who provided insights into key aspects of personal finance, including investment planning, risk management, retirement strategies, and long-term wealth creation.

The speakers emphasized the importance of early financial planning, disciplined investing, and

diversification across asset classes, particularly for professionals in demanding scientific careers. Practical guidance was shared on managing savings, understanding financial instruments, and making informed

investment decisions aligned with individual life goals.

The initiative highlights NSIL's ongoing commitment to fostering financial literacy across sectors particularly for Rural Women.



Program on Safe & Sustainable Operations – Role of Cross – Functional Leadership



8th April, 2026
Federation House, Hyderabad

FTCCI with support of Jeedimetla Effluent Treatment Limited organized a Programme on “Safe & Sustainable Operations - Role of Cross-Functional Leadership on 8th April, 2026 at FTCCI Surana Auditorium, Federation House, Hyderabad.

Mr. R. Ravi Kumar, President, FTCCI delivering the welcome address, expressed that in today’s rapidly evolving business environment, safety and sustainability are no longer confined to a single department or function. They have become integral to the way organizations operate and grow.

He opined achieving safe and sustainable operations requires strong collaboration across various functions—leadership, operations, human resources, compliance, and technology. It is this cross-functional leadership that helps organizations build resilient systems, mitigate risks, and create long-term value.

He mentioned that when leaders

from different functions collaborate effectively, several powerful outcomes emerge.

Mr. G. Bala Subramanyam, Chair, Environmental, Social, and Governance Committee, FTCCI in his introductory remarks, emphasised a simple thought: Safety is how we protect today; Sustainability is how we secure tomorrow and the bridge between the two... is us—working together.

He mentioned the significance and power of cross-functional teams: When we collaborate, we don’t just solve problems—we prevent them; When we align, we don’t just meet targets—we create impact; and when we take collective ownership, we don’t just comply—we lead.

The day-long program had several other sessions such as Zero Harm - Role of Cross-Functional Leaders by Mr. Y Mohan Babu, Director of Factories, Department of Factories, Government of Telangana; Presentation on Extended Producer Responsibility for Different Wastes - Regulations and Compliance by Mr. D.

Narender, Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, Telangana Pollution Control Board (TGPCB) and Presentation on Driving Sustainability Across Functional Departments by Mr. G Bala Subramanyam, Chair, Environmental, Social, and Governance Committee, FTCCI and followed by a Panel Discussion on Industry Safety Good Practices- Experience Sharing moderated by Mr. G. Bala Subramanyam and the Panel Speakers - Mr. Tapas Saha, Senior Vice President – EHS, Aurobindo Pharma Limited, Mr. Ashok Kumar Podisetty, Vice President -EHS & ESG, Cohance Lifesciences Ltd., Mr. Srinivasu Metlapalli, Vice President - Corp. EHS and Sustainability, Granules India Limited and Mr. Gubbala Bala Kishore, General Manager – EHS, Divis Laboratories Limited.

Mr. P. Bakka Reddy, Co- Chair and Members of FTCCI Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Committee also participated.

Mr. K K Maheshwari, Senior Vice President, FTCCI proposed a vote of thanks.

How to secure India's supply chains

Supply chain resilience cannot be built through isolated interventions. It requires an integrated, forward-looking approach



India's manufacturing ecosystem is deeply embedded in global supply chains. From energy and fertilizers to electronics and chemicals, several sectors rely heavily on imported raw materials and intermediates. The recent geopolitical development in West Asia has shown how quickly supply disruptions can ripple through the economy, underscoring a stark reality that while global interdependence is beneficial, it also amplifies vulnerability. As the country navigates ongoing supply chain disruptions, the events have reinforced the need for building long-term resilience through reduced import dependence.

ANANT GOENKA

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Ensuring flow of energy

Energy is the backbone of any economy, powering manufacturing, transport, agriculture and services. India imports about 85% of its crude oil and over 50% of its gas, making it highly vulnerable to geopolitical shocks. Price spikes transmit quickly across sectors, raising input costs across manufacturing;

Energy is the backbone of any economy, powering manufacturing, transport, agriculture and services. India imports about 85% of its crude oil and over 50% of its gas, making it highly vulnerable to geopolitical shocks

increasing logistics expenses; and even pushing up consumer prices via diesel and fertilizer linkages. It is estimated that every \$10 per barrel hike in crude prices can cause a \$13-\$14 billion rise in the import bill, 30-40 bps rise in consumer inflation (with complete pass through), and could even lower Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth by 0.2-0.3 percentage points. Long-term energy security is, therefore, critical and must be anchored in diversification, domestic capacity, and technological transition.

Accelerating renewable energy is central to reducing import dependence on oil. India's progress towards the target of 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030 is noteworthy. However, resilience requires significant investments in RE storage to manage intermittency. The National Green Hydrogen Mission offers a pathway to decarbonise industries reliant on imported oil and gas. Even as the country steps up renewable energy adoption, expanding domestic oil and gas exploration is necessary to ensure long-term energy resilience. Strengthening buffers by expanding strategic petroleum reserves can help the country withstand short-term supply disruptions. India has already started to diversify oil import sources, which is a positive step.

Securing food security

Even as India has emerged as a net

exporter of several agri-commodities such as cereals and marine products, some of the most critical segments of the food value chain are deeply import-dependent. India's high import dependence on edible oils, pulses and fertilizers is a key concern as any supply disruption can have direct consequences on inflation and rural livelihoods.

Pulses and oilseeds need assured procurement, price support, and region-specific crop diversification. Scaling and accelerating the existing missions on oilseeds can reduce the current import gap, where domestic output meets barely 44% of demand. The government must also work towards buffering and holding strategic reserves for edible oils and pulses to meet any contingency requirements. Fertilizer sector reforms must focus on the diversification of suppliers mix, enhancing the domestic production of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers, and the introduction of alternative bio-fertilizers that can be adopted at scale.

Supply chain risks in manufacturing (raw materials and intermediates) can also have a deep impact. India's imports account for nearly 19% of GDP. Of this, raw materials make up 34%, intermediates 31%, and capital goods 24%. Consumer goods account for just 12%. India dominates downstream manufacturing but is exposed to imports in upstream

and midstream inputs such as APIs, electronics, and industrial intermediates, amongst others.

The need for diversification

On the raw material front, copper, lithium, cobalt and other rare earth minerals remain globally concentrated, making India vulnerable given their centrality to electronics, electric mobility, and advanced manufacturing. On intermediates, India imports nearly 65-70% of its pharmaceutical intermediates from China despite being a global leader in generic drug exports. Likewise, with respect to electronic imports, India has a high dependence on semiconductors, display units, and components from East Asia. Limited domestic capability in high-end industrial machinery constrains India's manufacturing competitiveness and reinforces reliance on external ecosystems. These are not easily substitutable inputs. When they are disrupted, production stops.

The first and most critical priority is thus deepening domestic manufacturing in intermediates. While current policy frameworks have largely incentivised final assembly, the next phase must target overall domestic ecosystems such as strengthening the manufacturing of APIs, and semiconductors. Diversification must also continue, with long-term supply agreements and strategic partnerships across regions, including in the markets of Africa and Latin America. Re-engineering of industrial processes can also help reduce import intensity. Encouraging industry to adopt direct conversion technologies, alternative materials, and input-efficient production methods will gradually lower structural vulnerability. Supply chain resilience cannot be built through isolated interventions. It requires an integrated, forward-looking approach involving government, industry, and global partners.

<https://www.thehindu.com>

Economy under stress:

5 Major impacts on India after one month of West Asia War

Vinay Prasad Sharma

The ongoing US-Israel-Iran war has profoundly impacted the economic landscape of India. It has been one month since the war began on February 28, 2026, and the closure of the Strait of Hormuz has triggered a massive economic strain. Let's have a look at the impacted sectors.





1. LPG Shortage

India grapples with a severe liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) shortage triggered by the ongoing war in West Asia. The supplies have been disrupted due to the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, a critical route for nearly 60 per cent of India's LPG imports. The disruption in the Strait of Hormuz has significantly impacted India's gas supply chain, prompting New Delhi to increase its efforts in diversifying sourcing. It has prompted an acute shortage of cooking gas. In response to the situation, the government has invoked the Essential Commodities Act, rationing gas and prioritising households over industries like hotels and restaurants.

2. Rupee at Record Lows

The Indian Rupee has become one of the worst-performing currencies in 2026, breaching the 94 per dollar mark for the first time on March 27. The surge in the oil import bill, combined with the "risk-off" sentiment that has driven Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) to pull out over Rs 1.1 lakh crore in a single month, has put the currency under structural pressure, surpassing the previous record of 94,017 crore from October 2024, according to The Hindu.

3. Stock Market Correction

The Indian stock market has experienced one of its most severe downturns in recent history, primarily triggered by the outbreak of the US-Israel-Iran war on February 28, 2026. As of March 28, 2026, the indices have completed a full month of heavy losses, mirroring the panic seen during the 2020 pandemic crash. Between the closing of February 27 and March 27, the SENSEX plunged by 9.4 per cent (approximately 7,700 points) to settle at 73,583.22. Similarly, the NIFTY 50 dropped by 9.3 per cent, falling below the crucial 23,000 mark to end at 22,819.60, according to a report in the upstox.



4. Manufacturing Slowdown

The manufacturing sector has slumped to a 4.5-year low, with the HSBC PMI dropping to 53.8. Industries that rely on heating furnaces or chemical input, specifically engineering, aluminium, and fertilisers, have seen massive shutdowns, according to a report in Trading Economics. In Gujarat, reportedly 98 per cent of engineering firms

have ceased operations due to the lack of industrial LPG, while nearly half of Maharashtra's industrial units are shut. In Gujarat, reportedly 98 per cent of engineering firms have ceased operations due to the lack of industrial LPG, while nearly half of Maharashtra's industrial units are shut. The crisis followed due to raw-material shock, which includes Engineering & Steel, Aluminum, Fertilisers, and Chemicals & Ceramics.

5. GDP Growth Forecasts

The real gross domestic product (GDP) growth of India may slow down to 7.1 per cent in fiscal 2027, compared with 7.6 per cent in the previous year, according to a report by Crisil Intelligence. The outlook, shared during the 10th India Outlook Conclave, suggests that growth will remain strong even as the global environment faces challenges such as geopolitical tensions and increasing protectionist policies. The forecast is based on four key assumptions: a normal monsoon, manageable food inflation despite a low-base effect, Brent crude prices hovering around \$75–\$80 per barrel, and stable global economic growth.

Source: <https://www.wionews.com/photos/economy-under-stress-5-major-impacts-on-india-after-one-month-of-west-asia-war-1774709877685/1774709877690>

What India's MSMEs truly need to scale

MSMEs need simplified systems, better credit, skills, technology, and market access to truly scale sustainably.



India's MSME sector is an incredible paper narrative. This sector contributes nearly 30 per cent of India's GDP and accounts for close to 46 per cent of total exports. This contribution to the country's economy is delivered by over 7 Crore units registered on the Udyam portal, which have generated employment for over 31 Crore people. The surge in exports reflects real growth: from INR 3.95 lakh crore in 2020-21 to Rs 12.39 lakh crore in 2024-25, with the number of exporting MSMEs also growing strongly. This simply is genuine progress that is hard-won.

The results are incredible, building this every day; however, it is very messy in the background. What I hear each time I speak to an MSME founder in the manufacturing or industrial sector is a very different story. The budget speeches every year bring hope with all the new schemes to back the sector. The real concern is structural frictions that leave the promoters exhausted. What do these folks need to truly scale?

Amogh Giridhar

The skill gap is an industry-wide problem and isn't one of a company alone

According to various reports, the skill gap is real, not just something the founder mentions for the sake of it. Speak to any founder about this problem, and the story is the same, irrespective of the size of the company. They invest in training someone and end up watching them leave the business for a larger company or a bigger city. Vocational training has improved, but it still has a long way to go

before it can produce graduates who can actually align with what MSMEs need on the floor.

When you identify an issue that transcends the industry, irrespective of scale, you realise it is a shared, industry-wide problem that needs a Lix. ITIs and Polytechnics have to build genuine partnerships with industry clusters to bridge the skill gap.

Credit reach vs schemes that exist

Access to capital has been a concern for business owners for times immemorial. One step deeper, the problem is not just access to capital but to clean, formal capital that can aid scaling. The credit gap for MSMEs is roughly Rs 30 lakh crore [Business World], with only 19 per cent accessing formal credit. What do the rest do? Run from pillar to post to figure out how they can manage the standard checklist of lenders and schemes while remaining at the mercy of informal channels that bleed them more than helping them. The situation has improved with the Credit Guarantee Fund, CGTMSE, and



the like, but a significant portion of the sector still cannot access working capital lending without collateral, and let's face it, most of them do not have that either. Payment collection and issues surrounding it

are another killer. Larger buyers use their bargaining power to stretch payment timelines and, in some cases, question the relationship with the vendor, who is simply out there to get paid for the product they have delivered. A small operator with thin margins is not just inconvenienced by delays, but their entire existence becomes a big question.

Enforcement of the 45-day payment mandate to MSMEs is very critical to move the needle.

Tech adoption that makes business sense over policy sense

This is something I have seen from both the perspective of tech implementation companies and the MSMEs they target. Imagine a small engineering company in an industrial cluster or town. When you speak to them about technology adoption or automation, you realise that they aren't necessarily avoiding it. The lack of adoption is also not because of the ability to understand the tech or the costs associated. The resistance is simply due to an unclear picture or uncertainty about the ROI. The integration of the technology is a whole different problem that has to go through the wall of employee resistance, implementation disruptions, and so on. These small businesses cannot digest a few days of disruption during this phase, let alone a few weeks. Simply put, the resistance is more about the associated risks than about awareness.

36 per cent of MSMEs cite resistance to adopting new technology, and 18 per cent struggle with implementation costs.

The policy framework aims to provide subsidies for equipment. While this is obviously very useful, MSMEs also need access to affordable, sector-specific implementation support. Whether there is potentially a way for industry clusters to share the cost of technology infrastructure is something the policymakers could explore.

The policy framework aims to provide subsidies for equipment. While this is obviously very useful, MSMEs also need access to affordable, sector-specific implementation support. Whether there is potentially a way for industry clusters to share the cost of technology infrastructure is something the policymakers could explore.

Simpler compliances that don't kill the potential

Imagine yourself waking up as a founder of an MSME operating a small manufacturing company in one state, but are required to comply with ~1450 regulatory obligations annually. Let's not forget that fulfilling these obligations costs you Rs 13-17 lakhs annually. That's a nightmare for a business operating on wafer-thin single-digit margins. The costs of managing these obligations aren't just about the outflow of money but also about time, management bandwidth, maintaining records, dealing with audits and inspections, and, if you are ill-advised, raids and temporary closures, which may very well lead to a permanent shutdown.

Labour laws account for 66 per cent all imprisonment-linked compliance clauses. A lapse, which may very well be unintentional, simply means that you can go out of business and face criminal liability.

What is needed is to simplify this entire interwoven juggernaut and potentially decriminalise procedural lapses, which could ease the already complicated task of running a business and conserve key management bandwidth. The bandwidth could be better utilised to scale and expand.

Market access

As of March 2024, 97 per cent of all MSMEs registered in India are micro enterprises, all of which are struggling with the same fundamental challenge. How can I access customers beyond my immediate geography and network? The Government e-marketplace (GeM) has been an excellent initiative to open up public procurement, but private supply chains remain opaque for smaller sellers. On top of these processes around vendor empanelment and certifications,



add a layer of complexity. The call isn't to abandon certification or quality standards if we are ever to be competitive on the global stage, but to subsidise and simplify the certification journey and to watch more closely for unfair trade practices by larger buyers.

In conclusion, we are dealing with a very resilient sector run by very tough promoters. The push for import substitution and the China + one is a real opportunity. The export growth trajectory makes for a compelling narrative about the

sector. The stakeholders, including large buyers and government policies & frameworks, must come together to address the gaps and build an unshakeable ecosystem.

More promoters will join to build and scale when it doesn't feel like fighting on every front simultaneously every day.

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<https://www.manufacturingtodayindia.com/what-indias-msmes>

APPEAL TO MEMBERS

Renew your Membership for the Year 2026-27

Dear Members,

FTCCI has sent a letter along with the Proforma Invoice to all members requesting to renew their membership for the year 2026-2027.

As per the Articles of Association of FTCCI, every member must pay the annual subscription in advance, on or before March 31, 2026, to retain electoral rights and privileges for the ensuing year.

Members who pay their subscription after March 31, 2026, but on or before May 31, 2026, and have no outstanding arrears shall be entitled to vote at the ensuing Annual General Meeting but not be eligible to either contest, propose or second any member as a candidate for the purpose of election to the Managing Committee.

Payments can be made via cheque, demand draft, or online transfer in favour of "FTCCI," payable in Hyderabad.

For payments made through NEFT, RTGS, Google Pay or Phone Pay, please email us the payment transaction details for our records.

Thank you for your cooperation and commitment.

M Veena
Secretary

SUBSCRIPTION

Panel	Category	URBAN*			MOFUSSIL*		
		Yearly (Rs.)	+18%GST (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	Yearly (Rs.)	+18%GST (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
A	Associate	15,000/-	2,700/-	17,700/-	10,000/-	1,800/-	11,800/-
B	Affiliate	5,000/-	900/-	5,900/-	4,000/-	720/-	4,720/-
C	Company	7,500/-	1,350/-	8,850/-	5,000/-	900/-	5,900/-
D	Firm/individual	3,500/-	630/-	4,130/-	3,000/-	540/-	3,540/-
E	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME)	4,500/-	810/-	5,310/-	3,000/-	540/-	3,540/-

- Note:**
- * Mofussil means that such members have no office or accredited representative within the limits of the HMDA but are situated within the State of Telangana.
 - * Urban Members means members other than Mofussil.

The Cheque / DD is to be drawn in favour of "FTCCI" payable at Hyderabad.

For Neft / RTGS : FTCCI, SBI, Bazarghat (Br), Hyderabad

Account No. 10005356049 | IFSC : SBIN0005893 |
GST : 36AAFCT2444K126 | PAN : AAFCT2444K

SCAN & PAY



Google Pay/Phone Pay : UPI ID : 8008579630@SBI

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membership@ftcci.in by mail or call us on +91 80085 79629
or
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India's Tourism Paradox Grand Ambitions, Gridlocked Reality

Sucheta Dala

Budget 2026 sends out a strong signal that India finally recognises how we are losing the global tourism race, despite extraordinary cultural diversity, wealth of historical monuments and scenic beauty. Not only are we not attracting foreign tourists, Indians themselves are flocking to Southeast Asia and other countries that offer cost-effective holidays with visa-free entry and seamless connectivity.

Over 2.1mn (million) Indians went to Thailand in 2024 and over a million each to Singapore and Malaysia. Many return with fond memories and a sense of being short-changed at the staggering gap between 'Incredible India' campaigns and the hostile reality of paying steep prices for decent hotels and no escape from poor connectivity, indifferent services, hygiene and safety issues and having to deal with local 'taxi mafias'. It has led to a surge in social-media posts demanding better value for money.

Even as global tourism has surged, India inbound tourism has been left behind. Foreign tourist arrivals remain stuck at their pre-COVID level of around 10mn—barely a quarter of the number visiting Thailand. Worse, at least seven major countries, including United States and United Kingdom, have issued travel advisories for India, citing safety concerns for women, following repeated reports of sexual assault and violence, over the past five years.



Will things be any different this time or will the gap between potential and delivery continue to widen?

The finance minister's (FM's) latest pitch through the Union Budget leans heavily on familiar pillars: Swadesh Darshan 2.0, which focuses on temple towns, heritage, and thematic circuits, and PRASAD (pilgrimage rejuvenation and spiritual augmentation drive) schemes. She announced a 12-week pilot to train 10,000 tourist guides, in partnership with the Indian Institutes of Management (IIM), across 20 iconic sites; the creation of a National Institute of Hospitality through the upgrading of existing institutions; and a suite of initiatives ranging from eco-mountain trails and specialised walkways to immersive storytelling technologies. She also proposed a new 'National Destination Digital Knowledge Grid' to document and map India's cultural, heritage and tourist assets.

More concretely, she spoke of transforming 15 archaeological sites into 'vibrant experiential cultural destinations', naming Dholavira and Lothal in Gujarat, Rakhigarhi in Haryana, Adichanallur in Tamil Nadu, Sarnath and Hastinapur in Uttar Pradesh, and Leh Palace in Ladakh.

The question is: Will this largely old wine in not-so-new bottles make a difference?

Policy vs Performance Gap

After all, we have seen clever slogans and acronyms that go back to 2014, when prime minister (PM) Narendra Modi spoke about promoting 'tourism not terrorism'. This had led to the launch Swadesh Darshan as well as PRASAD and a series of updates and expansions of such initiatives. But the same old complaints about costs, service and infrastructure persist.

In the run up to Budget 2026, a government release claimed that 75 out of 76 projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan are physically completed. The scheme was revamped in 2022 and 53 new projects sanctioned



under the Swadesh Darshan 2.0. As for PRASAD, the release says 31 out of the 54 projects, sanctioned over Rs1,700 crore have been completed. In addition, a special assistance of Rs3,295 crore was sanctioned for 40 projects across 23 states for the 'Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale Scheme'. (<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2212575>)

Meanwhile, oversight bodies tell a different story. A CAG (comptroller and auditor-general of India) audit of 2023 had exposed severe shortcoming, including delays, unrealistic budgets and absence of feasibility studies before launch. In 2024, a parliamentary panel noted that less than 50% of 46 projects were finished in a decade; by 2025, the public accounts committee (PAC) of Parliament flagged a systemic 'failure' in execution and fund utilisation.

Now, Budget 2026 has a series of new promises – tourism development needs much more than policy pronouncements. Also, infrastructure on the ground has to go far beyond incremental changes such as a few pockets of better infrastructure, connectivity, parking facilities and sound-and-light shows.

Microcosms of Failure

Nowhere is the rot more visible than in Goa, once the jewel of India's tourism crown. Foreign arrivals have crashed from 0.89 mn in 2017 to 0.51mn in 2023. Social media is awash with angry



In 2015, the tourism ministry announced the 'National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board (NMWTB)' to oversee medical tourism initiatives. In 2022, came 'Heal in India' slogan -- by this time, the sector was worth US\$9bn (billion) and projected to grow to US\$58bn by 2035.

posts about unchecked 'taxi mafia', deteriorating infrastructure and congestion caused by haphazard construction. The government's response is denial and inaction!

Similarly, Varanasi has seen massive infrastructure development. Its spectacular Ganga aarti draws pilgrims from around the world; and yet, people continue to be repelled by filth and poor hygiene. The 11-year-old Namami Gange project, which has seen its outlay balloon to Rs.45,600 crore, has failed to make much dent on persistent pollution. If this happens in the PM's own constituency, what can we expect elsewhere?

While the FM talked of 'eco-mountain trails', the 2024 tragedy at Wayanad where 200 people were killed during heavy rains, primarily due to rampant construction on fragile slopes, tells its own story. Over-tourism and reckless, often illegal construction on fragile hill stations and the unwillingness to heed ecological warnings, has been a constant.

MVT: Old Chestnut

Another old chestnut is medical value tourism (MVT). It has repeatedly found mention in Budgets and policy papers over the past 25 years. Late FM Jaswant Singh had talked about India as a 'global health destination'

in 2002. The Budget of 2005-06 announced issue of medical visas (M-visas). In 2015, the tourism ministry announced the 'National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board (NMWTB)' to oversee medical tourism initiatives. In 2022, came 'Heal in India' slogan -- by this time, the sector was worth US\$9bn (billion) and projected to grow to US\$58bn by 2035.

And yet, despite a 30% to 80% cost savings and availability of skilled doctors, MVT hasn't taken off, unlike in countries such as Thailand, Malaysia which offer world-class facilities and packages blending care and tourism. What works, in most countries, are unified policies, accreditation, short wait times, marketing and a positive perception about safety and hygiene.

Budget 2026 now talks of establishing five regional medical value tourism hubs in partnership with the private sector which will integrate medical, educational and research facilities, with dedicated facilitation centres for international patients. She also spoke about capitalising on the 'global interest in traditional medicine' by setting up three new all-India institutes of ayurveda.

Truly speaking, when it comes to medical tourism or ayurveda, there are private centres of excellence, that attract global celebrities and

royalty like King Charles because they have that succeed in spite of the surrounding chaos and not because of government policies. These include private hospitals in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Manipal and the ayurvedic centres in Bengaluru or the spas at Rishikesh. It is unclear if policies outlined in the Budget could specifically help India tap into the global wellness tourism market of US\$1.3trn (trillion) without an integrated approach.

Indian tourism, including medical tourism, has huge potential that is badly wasted, because delivery on the ground needs a different level of commitment, determination and initiatives from the government to ensure world-class facilities at competitive prices.

The Union Budget has announced plenty of plans, but local mafias, and those who permit illegal construction that is pillaging of our hills, thrive on political linkages. Unless we have the will to deal with them, address safety, hygiene and cultural issues, the yawning gap between tourism potential and delivery will remain, no matter how much money is thrown into innumerable 'schemes' every year.

<https://www.moneylife.in/article/indias-tourism-paradox-grand-ambitions-gridlocked-reality/79554.html>



Ms. Sangeetha, Director, FTCCI participated as the Chief Guest at the Women Doctors Cricket League : 27th March, 2026 at Hyderabad



Mr. S. Chandra Mohan, Chairman, Agro and Food Processing Committee of FTCCI, attended the Buyer-Seller Meet, as a Guest of Honour : 25th March 2026 at ICAR-NAARM, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad

FTCCI NEW MEMBERS : MARCH, 2026

SNo.	Panel	Name of the Company	Business
1	C - 2345	ENZI ELECTRONICS PVT. LTD. Mail: contact@enzielectronics.com; amatnur@enzielectronics.com Web: www.enzielectronics.com	Trading, Imports and Exports of Medical Devices
2	C - 2346	ECS FINANCIAL SERVICES INDIA PVT LTD Mail: info@ecsfinancial.co.in; echandrasekaran@ecsfinancial.co.in; mnarayana@ecsfinancial.co.in; ckarthik@ecsfinancial.co.in Web: www.ecsfinancial.co.in	Financial Services, Mutual Funds, Fixed Income Products, Composite Insurance
3	C - 2347	HANSMAN EXIM PVT. LTD. Mail: hansmanexim@gmail.com; chandankucheria@gmail.com; bothrasneha123@gmail.com Web: www.hansman.in	Trading & Exports, Imports of Motor Vehicles, Machinery, Hardware items, Chemicals etc
4	C - 2348	PARKOURSC INDIA PVT. LTD. Mail: subbarao@gmail.com; Web: www.parkoursc.com	Supply Chain Management solutions with AI
5	C - 2349	YODA LIFELINE DIAGNOSTICS PVT. LTD. Mail: accounts@yodadiagnostics.com; venkat@yodadiagnostics.com; sudhakar@yodadiagnostics.com Web: www.yodadiagnostics.com	Diagnostics Services
6	C - 2350	AH FREIGHT SERVICES PVT. LTD. Mail: aditya@ahfreight.in Web: www.ahfreight.in	Custom broking and freight forwarding services
7	C - 2351	INFINITY ARTHVISHVA ADVISORY PVT. LTD . Mail: mohansai00125@gmail.com Web: www.infinityarthvishva.com	Advisory services, Financial Services
8	C - 2352	LAKHOTIA INDIA PVT. LTD. Mail : hyd@lakhotiaindia.in; ml@lakhotiaindia.in; kesav@lakhotiaindia.in Web: www.lakhotiaindia.in	Rubber Conveyor Belts, Fluid Couplings, Gear Box & Motors
9	C - 2353	LASERPAY PVT. LTD. Mail: abbagonisanthosh@gmail.com Web: www.laser-pay.com	Software Services
10	C - 2354	ARCOFINTECH PVT. LTD. Mail: info@arcofintech.com; javeed@arcofintech.com Web: www.arcofintech.com	Software Developments & Latest Technologies like AI and Robotics
11	C - 2355	LORVET CONSULTANCY SERVICES PVT. LTD. Mail: info@lorvet.co.in; naga@lorvet.co.in; sreekar@lorvet.co.in Web: www.lorvet.co.in	Fund Rising, IPO Advisory Merger's and Acquisition
12	C - 2356	SABEDGE CORPORATE SERVICES (OPC) PVT. LTD. Mail: mirza@sabedgeadvisory.com; Web: www.sabedgeadvisory.com	Investment Advisory, Banking and Real Estate Consultant
13	D - 2859	SSB TRAVELZ Mail: bookings@ssbtravelz.com; hydhos2017@gmail.com Web: www.ssbtravelz.com	Tourism and packages tours
14	D - 2860	MURAHARI & ASSOCIATES Mail: keerthi@murahariassociates.com; ashok@murahariassociates.com Web: www.macak.in	Chartered Accountants
15	D - 2861	CELCIUS SYSTEMS Mail: accounts@celciussystems.com; celciussystems@gmail.com; celciusho@yahoo.com Web: www.celciussystems.com	Trading and Exports & Imports of Home Elevators

SNo.	Panel	Name of the Company	Business
16	D - 2862	BEE ECHOO Mail: srikanth.raheja123@gmail.com Web: www.beeechoo.com	Marketing & Advertising
17	D - 2863	AMEYA NETWORKS Mail: ameyanetworks9@gmail.com; ramki@ameyanetworks.com	IT Infrastructure & IT Security Services
18	D - 2864	GANJI VENKANNAH & SONS Mail: ganji-venkannah@yahoo.co.in	Dealers in all kinds of Decorative Paints, Industrial Paints, Coatings, Automotive paints and related products
19	D - 2865	RAMAKRISHNA KASARLA Mail: adv.ramakrishnareddy@gmail.com;	Advocate, Labour Law, Enactments & Factories Act
20	D - 2866	BIONARY BIOTECH Mail: bionarybio@gmail.com; arajubio@gmail.com Web: www.bionarybio.com	Fermentation Industry Products, Biotechnology & Pharmaceuticals
21	D - 2867	NIDHI ALLOY STEEL TRADERS Mail: nidhialloys@gmail.com	Trading of Iron and Steels
22	D - 2868	FOTOTECH ENTERPRISES Mail: fototechenterprises@gmail.com; madhujuluru@gmail.com; fodechpvtltd@gmail.com	Photography's Exhibition
23	D - 2869	KARTAVIRYA ENTERPRISES Mail: chandrashekar14071979@gmail.com	Trading & Exports of Rice, Spices, Pulses
24	D - 2870	AJANTA PUBLIC RELATIONS Mail: gbkmurthy@gmail.com Web: www.ajantapublicrelations.com	Public relations and marketing
25	D - 2871	SKY SOLUTIONS Mail: shylander@skylifesciencessolutions.com; archanashylender@gmail.com	Trading of Pharmaceuticals
26	D - 2872	BHUMIK SARDA AND CO Mail: cabhumiksardaandco@gmail.com Web: www.jsbadvisors.in	Chartered Accountant
27	D - 2873	CHINA NARISI REDDY VATTE Mail: vcnreddy@yahoo.com	GST Tax Practitioner
28	D - 2874	IN MURTHY - Cost Accountant Mail: inm@indraganti.com; inm.indraganti@gmail.com; inmurthy@yahoo.com	Cost Accountant - Specialist in MSMe solutions, Fractional CFO Services, Business coach & Mentor, Direct & Indirect Taxation Services, Corporate & personal Pinnacle Advisory Services, internal & Management Audits, Project Reports for Funding
29	D - 2875	EMMANUELA ENDEAVOR Mail: emmanuelaendeavor@gmail.com; udayabhanumamidi@gmail.com; sharonsgaddala@gmail.com; chittisam@gmail.com	E-Commerce, Consulting, Trading & Counseling
30	D - 2876	ANAND KALLE Mail: anand@longstriders.com	Chartered Accountant, CFO Services and Business Consulting
31	D - 2877	LUCID MERCANTILE HOLDINGS Mail: mercantile.lucid25@gmail.com	Animal Feed supplements
32	D - 2878	V D AUTOMAX Mail: info@vdautomax.com; trivikram.6@hotmail.com Web: www.vdautomax.com	Distribution of Car Accessories, Mechanical Car Products

SNo.	Panel	Name of the Company	Business
33	D - 2879	DEFINE IPR SOLUTIONS Mail: rajesh@defineipr.com Web: www.defineipr.com	Copy Right, Patent and Trademark Services
34	E - 1911	ATPOLE TECHNOLOGIES PVT. LTD. Mail: accounts@atpole.com; jagadish.meesala@atpole.com Web: www.atpole.com/www.atpole.in	Manufacturing of Hub Motors, BLDC Fans
35	E - 1912	AARNA ALBUMS Mail: aarnaalbums@gmail.com; eppalapalliramesh@gmail.com; shailajaepallapalli@gmail.com Web: www.aarna.com	Manufacturing of Printing Products
36	E - 1913	YESHUA MENORHA INDUSTRIES Mail: praween234@gmail.com	API Manufacturing & Trading
37	E - 1914	KEUS AUTOMATION PVT. LTD. Mail: lenin@keus.in; jagadeshwar.g@keus.in; subram@keus.in Web: www.keus.in	Manufacturing of Automation Products, Ardeo Brand Lights (Architectural Lights)
38	E - 1915	TEJAS AEROSPACE PRODUCTS PVT. LTD. Mail: tejasaerospace@gmail.com; chanakya@tejasaerospace.com; kalyan.b@tejasaerospace.com Web: www.tejasaerospace.com	Manufacturing, Services & Imports of Defence and Aerospace products in areas of Semiconductor, Embedded Systems, and RF microwave products
39	E - 1916	REVFIRST SYSTEMS PVT. LTD. Mail: raghu@revfirst.in; shobhachary77@gmail.com; lavanya@revfirst.in Web: www.revfirst.in	IT Services, Computer Programming, Consultancy & Related Services
40	E - 1917	NAGA SATYA SOLVENTS PVT. LTD. Mail: nspl1947@gmail.com; rangaswetha@nagastya.com; vekat@nagasatya.com	Manufacturing of Solvent Extract of Soya Bean



Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla ji, Hon'ble Governor of Telangana at Lok Bhavan : 7th April 2026.



The Federation of Telangana Chambers of Commerce and Industry

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Spiritual Meetings



FTCCI Surana Auditorium (A/C) | 130 No.



K.L.N.Prasad Auditorium (A/C) | 350 No.



OPT Board Room(A/C) | 14 No.



Banarsilal Gupta Exhibition Hall | 2300 sft



Dhanjibhai Sawla Hall (A/C) | 2500 sft



White House Board Room(A/C) | 10 No.



Skill Center (A/C) | 35 No.



J.S.Krishna Murthy Hall (A.C) | 40 No.

For FTCCI
Members
**20%
Discount**
on Hall Charges

w.e.f : 1st June, 2024

Name of the Hall	Seating Capacity & Area	Refundable Caution Deposit	Tariff	
			for 4 hrs	for 8 hrs
K.L.N.Prasad Auditorium (A/C)	350 No. (III floor)	3,000/-	14,000/-	25,000/-
FTCCI Surana Auditorium (A/C)	130 No. (G.floor)	2,000/-	9,000/-	16,000/-
J.S.Krishna Murthy Hall (A/C)	40 No. (I floor)	1,000/-	6,000/-	11,500/-
Banarsilal Gupta Exhibition Hall	2300 sft (G.floor)	2,000/-	5,000/-	9,000/-
Dhanjibhai Sawla Hall (A/C)	2500 sft (III floor)	1,000/-	4,500/-	7,500/-
OPT Board Room (A/C)	14 No.(I floor)	1,000/-	2,500/-	4,000/-
White House Board Room (A/C)	10 No.(I floor)	1,000/-	2,000/-	3,500/-
Skill Center (A/C)	35 No. (II floor)	1,000/-	6,000/-	11,500/-

+GST 18%

Cost for LCD Projector/LED TV's and other equipments

KLN Prasad Auditorium	Rs.2000/-
FTCCI Surana Auditorium	Rs.1500/-
J.S.Krishna Murthy Hall	Rs.1500/-
OPT Board Room	Rs.1500/-
55" TV for (White House)	Rs. 800/-
75" TV for Skill Center	Rs. 800/-
Screen only	Rs. 200/-
Cordless /	
Collar microphone (1)	Rs. 400/-
Lighting Lamp	Rs. 500/- <small>Per hour</small>
OT before 9am & after 6pm	Rs. 300/-
OT Sunday or Holiday	Rs. 1200/-
LED Wall Power Charges	Rs. 3000/-

Contact for details & Hall Requisition : **Mr. Rajesh Kumar, Manager** Ph : 91001 99977 email : operations@ftcci.in

Federation House, 11-6-841, Red Hills, Hyderabad - 500 004, Telangana, India Tel:91-40-23395515, 16, 17 Website : www.ftcci.in



The Federation of Telangana
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Invites Nominations from

- ▶ Micro, Small, Medium
- ▶ Large Enterprises
- ▶ Scientists
- ▶ Social Entrepreneurship
- ▶ Women Entrepreneurs
- ▶ Differently Abled Persons

Categories

INDUSTRY

- ▶ Excellence in Industrial All-Round Performance - Large Industries
- ▶ Excellence in Industrial All-Round Performance - Small Medium Enterprises
- ▶ Excellence in Agri Based Industry
- ▶ Excellence in Export Performance - Large Industries
- ▶ Excellence in Export Performance - Small Medium Enterprises
- ▶ Excellence in CSR
- ▶ Excellence in Aerospace & Defence Industry

- ▶ Excellence in Pharma
- ▶ Excellence in ESG Performance - Large Industries
- ▶ Excellence in Tourism Promotion & Hospitality

INNOVATION

- ▶ Excellence in Marketing Innovation
- ▶ Excellence in Product Innovation - Large Industries
- ▶ Excellence in Product Innovation - Small Medium Enterprises
- ▶ Excellence in Health Care Innovation
- ▶ Excellence in Research & Development - Large Industries

- ▶ Excellence in Start-up
- ▶ Excellence in Digital Transformation

INDIVIDUAL

- ▶ Excellence in Science & Engineering (Individual)
- ▶ Excellence in Women Entrepreneurship (Individual)
- ▶ Excellence in Self-Sustaining Effort by a Differently Abled Person (Individual)
- ▶ Excellence in Social Entrepreneurship (Individual)

FOR MORE DETAILS

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