

HANDLOOMEXPORT

Monthly Newsletter
December 2017

DARK WONDER AW18/19



Calendar of Events 2017 - 2018

Sl. No.	Name of the Event	Date	Status/Remarks	
1	Hong Kong International Home Textiles & Furnishings Fair, Hong Kong	20-23 April 2017	Completed	
2	Global Indian Festival, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	31 May – 4 June 2017	Completed	
3	Textiles India, Gujarat, India	30 June – 2 July 2017	Completed	
4	Hometextiles & Apparel Sourcing Expo, New York, USA	17-19 July 2017	Completed	
5	India Home Furnishing and India Garment Fair, Osaka, Japan	19-21 July 2017	Completed	
6	Intertextile Shanghai Home Textiles, Shanghai, China	23-26 August 2017	Completed	
7	India Trend Fair, Tokyo, Japan	27-29 September 2017	Completed	
8	WHO's NEXT, Paris, France	8-11 September 2017	Completed	
9	IHGF, Greater Noida, India	13-17 October 2017	Completed	
10	International Sourcing Expo, Sydney, Australia	14-16 November 2017	Completed	
11	Heimtextil, Frankfurt, Germany	9-12 January 2018	Registration Closed	
12	Domotex, Hannover, Germany	12-15 January 2018	Registration Closed	
13	WHO's NEXT, Paris, France	January 2018	Registration Closed	
14	India Sourcing Fair, Santiago, Chile	March 2018	Registration Open	



HANDLOOM EXPORT

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Cover page features Dark Wonder AW 18 / 19



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CELISPAN

Chairman's Column

Dear Members,

As a part of promotion of handloom exports, I, along with Joint Director of the Council had visited Japan last month as a follow up activity of MoU signed with Japan India Industry Promotion Association (JIIPA). The outcome of the visit was fruitful and during the meetings arranged at various levels, we had discussed regarding organising trade delegation visit to Japan and reverse trade delegation as per MoU signed between HEPC & JIIPA. We also visited Bunka University, one of the prestigious universities in Japan and discussed the possibility of extending design development support to Indian exporters. Also had a meeting with officials of The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and



Japanese External Trade Organization (JETRO) to workout strategy to expand handloom export market in Japan and to consider setting up of Japanese manufacturing bases in India for re-export to Japan. I would like to thank Chairman and General Secretary of JIIPA for extending all the support and cooperation which was instrumental in making this visit a successful one.

There have been many changes in the GST tax brackets, revision in MEIS and RoSL rates since rolling out of GST, but exporter community is still facing issues especially in getting the refund. The uncertainty in getting GST refunds has led to blockage of working capital and it has affected adversely the sector, especially MSMEs. Handloom export community is already struggling to thrive in the international market with heavy price competition from other sectors and countries in spite of the fact that this is a labour-intensive industry and a major employment provider for rural India especially women. Council seriously hope that Ministry will take necessary steps to support the sector.

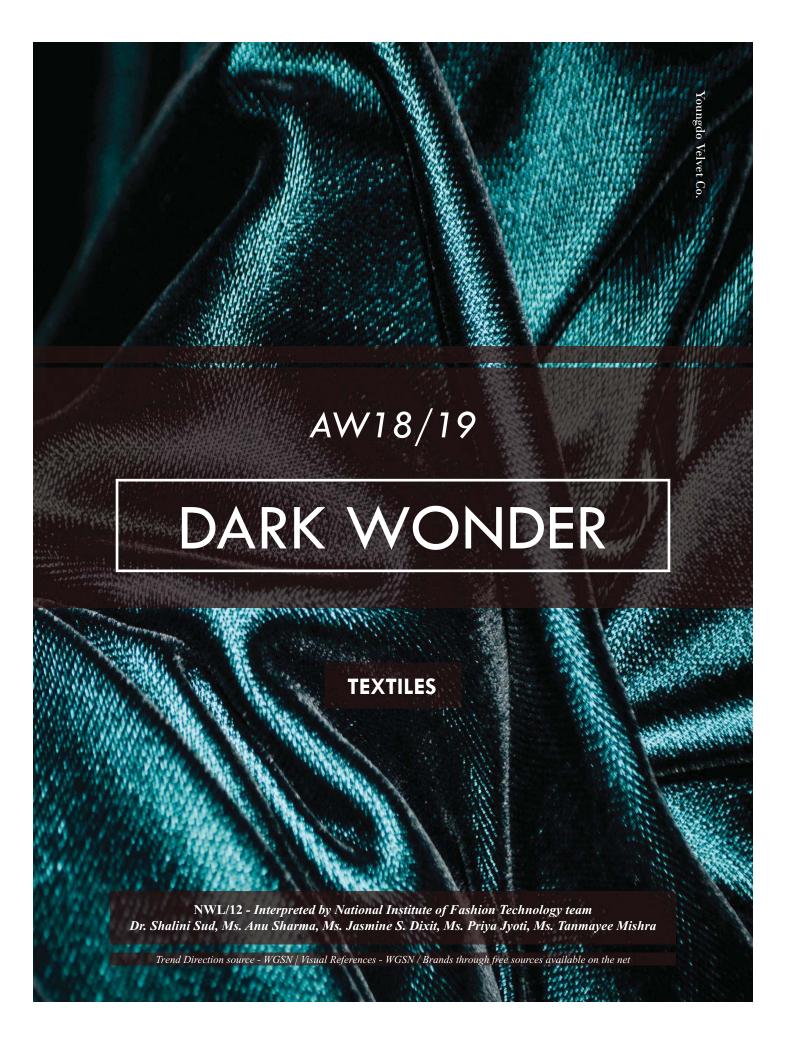
Council has been publishing WGSN colour and trend forecast in the newsletter since January 2017 with the support of NIFT, Delhi. Regarding this, we would like to have the feedback from our member exporters and request you to spare few moments for the same. This will help Council to evaluate the outcome of this project.

Also, I request all member exporters to send your suggestions/views and strategy to be adopted to increase handloom exports.

With warm regards,

V.Kumar, Chairman





DARK WONDER

Dark Wonder translates the mystery and drama of Dreams and Reality into ornate textiles. Damask and Baroque patterns are widely seen in form of prints, reliefs, jacquards and quilting techniques. This direction consists of highly tactile and embellished designs offering a festive winter mood. Heavy weight velvet and silk plays a key role in the story. The palette remains dark and neutral.

INSPIRATION & DESIGN PATTERNS

In this story, the prints and patterns explore the sense of drama of city life at night. Baroque inspired contemporary and classic patterns are prominent in this story. Partially or completely erased motifs creates a sense of drama. Dense geometric forms add intricacy to the surface. Scattered neon details adds glow to the textile. Overall the palette remains dark and mysterious.

Inspirations are drawn from:

- Damask and Baroque patterns.
- Dark Mattes and Jewel tones.
- Sparkling embellishments.
- Geometric patterns create caged effects.
- Neon details inspired from virtual reality and cities at night.

DESIGN TECHNIQUES

SCREEN PRINTING | FLOCKING | BURNT OUT TECHNIQUE | PLAIN WEAVING | JACQUARD WEAVING AND KNITTING | QUILTING | EMBOSSING AND PIN TUCKS | HEAVY EMBELLISHMENT USING SEQUIN AND GLITTERS















COATED PANTONE PALETTE



19-4005 TCX



19-1623 TCX



19-4023 TCX



18-4834 TCX



19-3638 TCX



809 C



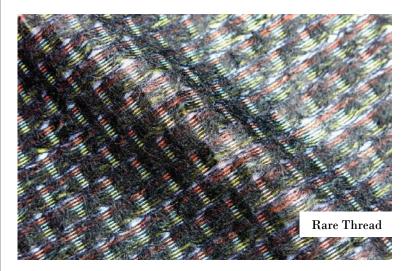
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COMBINATION OF TECHNIQUES

Techniques like hand tufting, over printing, quilting and heavy embellishments are explored in this story. The products are embellished with sequins, beads and glitter offering subtle shimmer to the dark and iridescent tones.

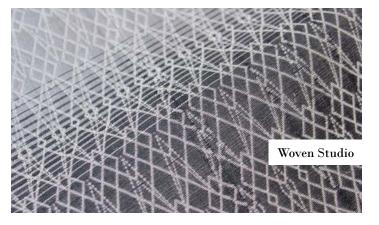
TEXTURES

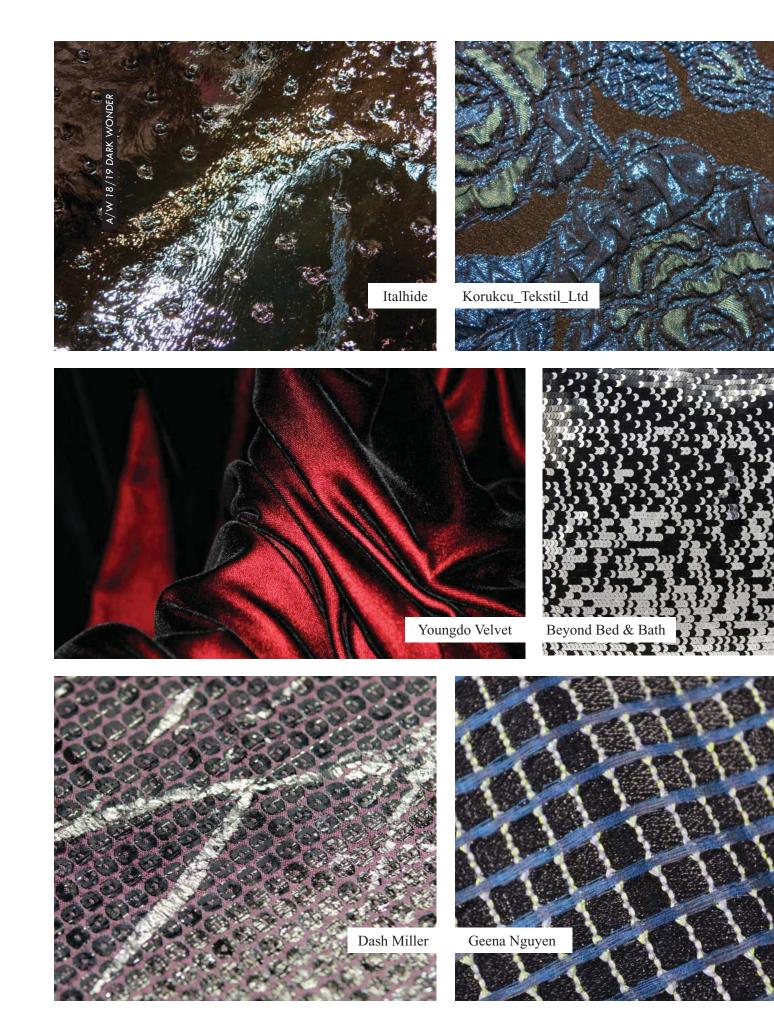
Jacquard weave, quilting techniques and embroideries offer a feel of touch to the products. Matte and luster finishes are provided using smooth and crushed velvet, satin and silks. Sequins and beads add tactility to the surface.











YARN | WEAVE | FABRIC

Yarn - Yarns of varied thickness and varied materials both natural and synthetic fibers like cotton, silk, merino and viscose are used in this story to create cut pile velvet and different weaves.

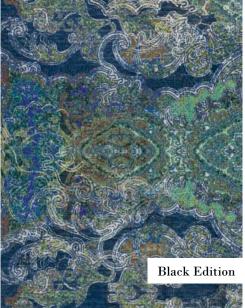
Weave - Plain, jacquard and cut pilesare used to create a sense of drama. Jacquards using geometric and damask patterns are advised. Neon threads are woven to provide highlights to the fabric.

Fabric - In this direction, velvet, velveteen and silk deliver a luminous, jewel-like accent piece. Knit and jacquard fabrics are also preferred in this story.















HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FOREIGN TRADE POLICY 2015-2020 – Mid Term Review (December 2017)

GST RELATED REFORMS

- GST has been launched w.e.f. 1.07.2017. It incorporates zero rating of exports. Taxes will not be exported. On the export of finished goods, there is an option of either obtaining refund of GST paid or getting exemption from payment of GST on submission of Letter of Undertaking/Bond.
- Integration of various taxes in GST implies refund of erstwhile VAT across all States uniformly, which earlier depended on the prevailing dispensation in the States and often involved delays.
- Uniform tax rates and practices across States have led to huge logistics and transaction cost saving for exporters.

Issue of working capital blockage of the exporters due to upfront payment of GST on inputs has been addressed. Now, under Advance Authorisation, Export Promotion of Capital Goods and 100% EOU scheme, exporters have been extended the benefit of sourcing inputs/capital goods from abroad as well as domestic suppliers for exports without upfront payment of GST. Further, an **E-wallet** will be launched from 1st April 2018 to make these schemes operational from 1st April 2018.

Merchant exporters have been allowed to pay nominal GST of 0.1% for procuring goods from domestic suppliers for export.

Issue of Gold availability for exporters resolved by allowing Specified Nominated Agency to import Gold without payment of IGST.

REPOSITIONING EXPORT STRATEGY

- Continued support for multilateral rule based global trade
- Continued efforts to integrate with major regions and expand markets in new regions
- Grow trade through focus on new markets and product lines
- Accordingly, revised FTP focuses on
 - Exploring new markets and new products as well as increasing India's share in the traditional markets and products
 - Leveraging benefits of GST
 - Closely monitoring exports performance and taking immediate corrective action through state-of-the-art data analytics
 - Increasing ease of trading across borders through trade facilitation
 - Enhancing participation of Indian industry in global value chains
 - Increasing farmers' incomes through a focused policy for agricultural exports
 - ➤ Promoting exports by MSMEs and labourintensive sectors to increase employment opportunities for the youth.



ENCOURAGING EXPORTS BY MSMES AND LABOUR INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES

- MEIS is a major export promotion scheme which seeks to promote export of notified goods manufactured/ produced in India. MEIS incentives are available at 2, 3, 4 and 5% of the FOB value of exports. MEIS incentives for two sub-sectors of Textiles i.e. Ready Made Garments and Made Ups increased from 2% to 4% involving an additional annual incentives of **2743 Crore**.
- Across the board increase of 2% in existing MEIS incentive for exports by MSMEs / labour intensive industries involving additional annual incentive of **4567 Crore.** Major sectors covered are leather, agriculture, carpets, hand-tools, marine products, rubber products, ceramics, sports goods, medical and scientific products and electronic and telecom components.
- To provide an impetus to the services trade, the SEIS incentives have been increased by 2% for notified services such as Business, Legal, Accounting, Architectural, Engineering, Educational, Hospital, Hotels and Restaurants.. The estimated additional annual incentive for the services sector will be **1140 Crore**.
- The validity period of the Duty Credit Scrips has been increased **from 18 months to 24 months** to enhance their utility in the GST framework.
- GST rate for transfer/sale of scrips has been reduced to zero from the earlier rate of 12%.

NEW TRUST BASED SELF RATIFICATION SCHEME FOR DUTY FREE IMPORT OF RAW MATERIAL

- New trust based Self Ratification Scheme introduced to allow duty free inputs for export production under duty exemption scheme with a self-declaration. Under this scheme, instead of getting a ratification of the Norms Committee for inputs to be used in the manufacture of export products, exporters will self-certify the requirement of duty free raw materials/ inputs and take an authorization from DGFT. The scheme would initially be available to the Authorized Economic Operators (AE0s).
- The scheme will expedite export of new products by decreasing product turn-around time, particularly in sectors such as pharmaceuticals, chemicals, textiles, engineering and high technology which have dynamic raw material requirements.

Contact@DGFT SERVICE FOR TRADE FACILITATION

- Contact@DGFT service for Complaint Resolution has been activated on the DGFT website (<u>www.dgft.gov.in</u>) as a single window contact point for exporters and importers for resolving all foreign trade related issues.
- Exporters/Importers can also voice their concerns/suggestions on DGFT portal at Contact@DGFT.
- Exporters/Importers can track the status through the assigned reference number
- Envisages high level monitoring of disposal of such references

EASE OF TRADING ACROSS BORDERS

- Focus on improving Ease of Trading across Borders for exporters and importers
- Professional team envisaged to handhold, assist and support exporters with their export related problems, accessing export markets and meeting regulatory requirements
- Envisaged team to examine the procedures and processes related to clearances involved in trading across borders with a view to simplify and rationalize them, and track implementation.





• Systems in place to closely monitor and reduce dwell time at ICDs, ports and airports through coordination amongst Customs and infrastructure Ministries

TRADE FACILITATION

National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) set up under Cabinet Secretary following ratification by India of the **Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)**, which broadly covers provisions related to transparency, technology, simplification of procedures, risk based assessment and infrastructure augmentation

NTFC supported by Steering Committee, jointly headed by Commerce Secretary and Revenue Secretary, to perform supervisory and monitoring role

Four Working Groups set up by Steering Committee to focus on (i) Infrastructure, (ii) Legal issues, (iii) Outreach and (iv) Time Release Study

Further, the National Trade Facilitation Action Plan (NTFAP) drawn out in consultation with the stakeholders, identifying 76 trade facilitation measures with implementation timelines, of which 51 are TFA-plus activities. Under TFA Category 'B' items, efforts are being made to expedite implementation of these measures within 3 years, in advance of the envisaged 5 years

Facility of deferred payment of customs duty introduced by CBEC. The Importers certified under AEO Programme (Tier-two and Tier-Three) have been notified for availing the benefit.

Comprehensive IT-based system called Export Data Processing and Monitoring System (EDPMS) for monitoring of export of goods and software and facilitating AD banks to report various returns through a single platform developed by RBI

MOU with the Goods and Services Network (GSTN) for sharing foreign exchange realisation and Import Export code data signed by DGFT. This will strengthen processing of export transactions of taxpayers under GST, increase transparency and reduce human interface.

24×7 Customs clearance facility has been extended to all Bills of Entry at 19 sea ports and 17 Air Cargo Complexes. Routine print-outs of several documents including GAR 7 Forms/TR6 Challans, TP copy, Exchange Control copy of Bill of Entry and Shipping Bills and Export Promotion copy of Shipping Bill done away with by CBEC.

NEW LOGISTICS DIVISION

- New Logistics Division created in the Commerce Department to develop and coordinate implementation of an Action Plan for the integrated development of the logistics sector, by way of policy changes, improvement in existing procedures, identification of bottlenecks and gaps and introduction of technology in this sector.
- Logistics division proposes to create an IT backbone and develop a National Logistics Information Portal which will also be an online Logistics marketplace to bring together various stakeholders viz logistics service providers, buyers as well as Central & State Government agencies such as Customs, DGFT, Railways, Ports, airports, inland waterways, coastal shipping etc., on a single platform.
- This will positively impact both domestic movement of goods by bringing down the overall cost and increasing the speed and ease of goods movement and the global competitiveness of Indian goods.
- These steps would improve India's ranking in the Logistics Performance Index (LPI) and promote exports and enhanced growth.



STATE-OF-THE-ART TRADE ANALYTICS

- State-of-the-Art trade analytics division set up in DGFT for data based policy actions
- The initiative envisages processing trade information from DGCIS and other national and international data bases related to India's key export markets and identify specific actions to address export interests in various markets and products.

EXPLORING NEW EXPORT MARKETS

- Focus on increasing India's exports in under and un-tapped markets in high potential regions like Africa, to cover not just trade in goods and investment but also in capacity building, technical assistance and services such as healthcare and education. Sectors like agroprocessing, manufacturing, mining, textiles, consumer goods, infrastructure development and construction would be focus areas
- Greater engagement with Latin America and the Caribbean region, including encouragement of project exports through easy access to credit
- ECGC will be strengthened and substantially expanded to ensure insurance cover to exporters, particularly MSME exporters exporting to new and risky markets.

EXPLORING NEW EXPORT PRODUCTS

- Focus on increasing exports of products which have become important in the world trade of late, in recognition of the fact that 70% of India's exports involve products whose share in the total world exports is only 30%.
- Focus on promising product groups like medical devices/ equipment, technical textile, electronic component, project goods, defence and hi-tech products in addition to labor intensive and MSME products like agricultural, marine, carpets, leather, ayush and health, textiles and readymade garments, handloom, handicrafts, coir, jute products, diamond, gold and jewelry.
- Promoting growth of exports from high value addition and employment generating sectors with a strong domestic manufacturing base, to be the lynchpin of India's overall export growth strategy.

FOCUS ON AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FOR INCREASING FARMERS' INCOME

- New Agricultural Exports Policy under formulation to focus on increasing exports of agricultural value added products through elements like:
- a stable and 'open' export policy for the long term
- effective handling of sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS) and technical barriers to trade (TBT) issues in domestic and destination markets
- creating cold chain and transport logistics facilities from the farm to the ports and airports
- promoting organic exports through appropriate policy interventions
- setting up credible and up-to-date organic export certification and accreditation programmes.

GREATER PARTICIPATION IN THE GLOBAL AND REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS

• Focus on increasing participation in high value segments of RVCs and GVCs to increase India's exports, in recognition of the fact that products manufactured through GVCs account for two-thirds of world trade in





manufactured Goods.

• This would be facilitated by a focus on automating port and customs operations, allowing green channel clearances and bench marking the turnaround time of ships with the best global practices.

LEVERAGING SERVICES FOR INCREASING EXPORTS

- New Services division set up in DGFT to examine EXIM policies and procedures from the point of view of "Services"
- Efforts underway to improve the availability of data on services.
- An ambitious reform agenda in services being pursued through an inter-ministerial Mechanism
- Efforts for effective market access abroad through comprehensive economic partnership agreements with important markets.
- The very successful Global Exhibition on Services institutionalized as an annual event to showcase India's strengths in the Services.

EXPORT PROMOTION SCHEMES

- Scope and incentives as a percentage of exports under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Service Exports from India Scheme(SEIS) enhanced
- Duty free procurement of raw materials/inputs used for manufacturing export products under Advanced Authorisation, Export Promotion for Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme, 100% Export Oriented Units (EoUs) facility continued under GST
- **Duty Drawback scheme** administered by Department of Revenue continued with revised rates for drawback of Basic Customs and remnant Central Excise Duties.
- New **Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme** (**TIES**) launched in March 2017 to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export-oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures.
- Envisaged assistance for setting up and up-gradation of infrastructure projects with overwhelming export linkages like the Border Haats, Land customs stations, quality testing and certification labs, cold chains, trade promotion centres, dry ports, export warehousing and packaging, SEZs and ports/airports cargo terminuses.
- Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme to act as a catalyst to promote exports on a focus product-focus country approach, so as to evolve specific markets and products through market studies/surveys.
- Would provide assistance to Export Promotion Organizations/ Trade Promotion Organizations/ National Level
 Institutions/Research Institutions/Universities/ Laboratories, Exporters, etc., for enhancement of exports by
 accessing new markets or by increasing share in the existing markets.
- Supplies of goods and services to **Special Economic Zones** to be treated as zero rated under GST so as to get the benefit of tax refund on the pattern of actual exports. Earlier VAT refund used to depend on the States concerned.

SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCEDURES AND PROCESSES

- PAN is now being used as IEC. Procedure for application for IEC being further simplified
- The procedure for export obligation (EO) period extension, installation of machinery and block-wise extension



under EPCG Scheme has been simplified and delegated to regional offices.

- Shifting of capital goods allowed from one unit of the IEC holder to the other.
- Clubbing of EPCG authorizations has been allowed in respect of those authorizations also where EO period has expired.
- For clarity, a negative list of capital goods which are not permitted under EPCG scheme has been notified.
- EOU/EHTP/STP/BTP units may import and/or procure from bonded warehouse in DTA or from international exhibition held in India without payment of Customs Duties and Integrated Tax and GST Compensation Cess.
- The concept of DTA sale from EoU on concessional and full duty has been removed and hence, the limit on entitlement of DTA sale has also been removed. Consequently, restriction on DTA sale of motor cars, alcoholic liquors, books and tea has been removed.
- Inter Unit Transfer from one EOU / EHTP / STP / BTP unit to another unit has been allowed on payment of applicable duties and/ or taxes.
- Consignment of goods or parts thereof on being exported and found defective/damaged or otherwise returned by the importer shall be allowed clearance by Customs authorities.
- Second Hand Goods imported for the purpose of repair/ refurbishing/re-conditioning or re-engineering have been made free, thereby facilitating generation of employment in the repair services sector.
- "Export of Replacement Goods" has been eased for issuing export license on replacement items which are Restricted /or in SCOMET list.

ENHANCED VALUE LIMIT ON THE FREE OF COST (FOC) EXPORTS

- Status holders shall be entitled to export freely exportable items on free of cost basis for export promotion subject to an annual limit of Rupees One Crore or 2% of average annual export realization during preceding three licensing years, whichever is lower.
- For Pharma exports, the annual limit would be 2% of the annual export realisation during preceding three licensing years.
- In case of government supplies and supplies of vaccines and lifesaving drugs to health programmes of international agencies such as UN and WHO-PAHO, the annual limit shall be upto 8% of the average annual export realisation during preceding three licensing.

CAPACITY BUILDING

- Skilling new entrepreneurs for exports is an important priority.
- In the last two years over 50,000 entrepreneurs have been trained under the NiryatBandhu program implemented by DGFT, thus complementing the Startup India and Skill India initiatives.
- Institutional set up under Department of Commerce like- Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Indian Institute of Packaging, Indian Institute of Plantation, Export Promotion Councils, Centres of Excellence, Plantation Research Institutes, etc. would be leveraged for capacity building, export promotion, research & analysis and long term policy formulation.





Report on International Sourcing Expo 2017, Sydney, Australia

In yet another export promotion measure Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) organized participation of 15 member exporters in a regular annual event viz. International Sourcing Expo (ISE), at International Convention Centre in Sydney, Australia from 14 – 16 November 2017 under National Handloom Development Program (NHDP), Ministry of textiles, Government of India. Coinciding International Sourcing Expo, Footwear & Leather 2017 and China Clothing Textile Accessories Expo 2017 were also held in the same hall.

A small formal inauguration was held at HEPC booth by jointly cutting ribbon by H.E.Vanlalvawna, Consul General of India, Sydney and Shri Shantmanu, Development Commissioner for Handlooms on 14.11.17. Both CGI and DCHL visited all the participants and interacted. Federation of Indian Export Organisation(FIEO) and Council for Leather Exports (CLE) have also participated with their members. In all exhibitors from 16 countries have participated. As usual Chinese have participated in large numbers and next is Indian Participants around 100.

A welcome gathering was organized by the ISE organisers, CGI and DCHL have been invited for the same. Ms.Marie Kinsella, CEO, International Exhibitions & Conferences Pty Ltd has thanked by taking names of CGI and DCHL among other international dignitaries for their presence as well as support in organizing the fair.

A meeting was organized with Ms.Julie Holt, Director, ISE organizer and DCHL. It has been proposed to extend some space rent concession on bulk booking to HEPC for participating with more exhibitors. Further, it has been requested to explore the possibilities of arranging appointments for interested exhibitors with potential buyers/ wholesalers/retailers. ISE organisers have furnished details of two new fairs to be organized by them in Sydney from 12 - 14 July 2018 and requested us to organize a group participation—viz. International Furniture Show and Global Gift and Home.

As usual all three days many seminars have been organized concurrently by the fair authorities with speakers from various countries on different topics. In one such seminar the speaker was Dr. AjaySahai, DG & CEO, FIEO, New Delhi on "Weaving the Way -Breakthrough in Apparel & Made-ups Exports".

Almost all handloom products are being exported to Australia. The last three years export data is furnished below:

USD in million

Products	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Floducts	INR	US\$	INR	US\$	INR	US\$
A) Fabrics	0.230	0.04	3.21	0.50	5.96	0.89
B) Made-ups	49.22	8.05	38.72	5.91	50.52	7.55
C) Floor Coverings	39.02	6.38	24.76	3.78	31.51	4.71
D) Clothing Accessories	0.40	0.07	0.29	0.04	1.32	0.20
Grand Total (A)+(B)+(C)+(D)	88.87	14.54	66.99	10.23	89.31	13.35

HEPC stall was visited by 16 business visitors, including Ambassador of Fiji in Sydney. India Handloom Brand (IHB) posters & broachers with fair catalogue containing details of all participants have been distributed. Few IHB labeled products were also on display.

As per the feedback from our 14 member participants there were 413 business visitors have interacted with them and placed spot orders worth of Rs.68.34 lakhs and received enquiries worth of Rs.3.32 crore. In general, regular



member participants have stated that Melbourne is the better venue than Sydney, as many small and medium importers are doing business in Melbourne have visited the fair in the past. All such importers are missing in

Sydney, where very big importers are established who never visit any fairs for their sourcing requirements.

According to the final report of the fair organizers

- O In all 237 exhibitors were at International Sourcing Expo in an area of 4740 sqm.
- O In the same hall there were 108 & 366 exhibitors in Footwear & Leather Show & China Clothing Textile Accessories Expo respectively.
- O In all three fairs a total of 711 exhibitors were participated in an area of 14664 sqm
- O The three days of fair was visited by 3974 around 16.6% are Distributor/Wholesaler, 9.6% Importer, 18.1% Independent Retailer, others are retail chain/department store, online &manufactures.
- O Visitors from New Zealand, China, India, Hong Kong, Bangladesh, Pakistan, South Africa, UK, Fiji, Botswana, Bahrain, Taiwan, Singapore, USA, Austra, Russia, Japan Malaysia, Nepal Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Indonesia, Israel, Vantuatu, Vietnam & Sweden.

On 16th November 2017 CGI has organized a seminar on GST at the Consulate. Dr.Ajay Shai, DG & CEO, FIEO has made a power point presentation to the gathering consisting Indians settled in Australia as well as Australian importers. Many clarifications raised by the participants have also been cleared by Dr. Ajay Shai.

The fair organisers have announced the next edition of International Sourcing Expo to be held in Melbourne from 20 - 22 November 2018.

The fair was coordinated by Shri R.P.Rajalingam, Consultant, HEPC, New Delhi.



Joint Inauguration by DCHL &CGI



CGI delevering introduction address at GST seminar





Meeting with Ms.Caroline, Designer







Fiji Ambassador to Australia at HEPC stall





R.P.Rajalingam











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