



IN-HOUSE PUBLICATION BY ASIA'S BIGGEST
VOLUNTARY CONSUMER ORGANISATION

GRAHAK HITAY
GRAHAK SUKHAY

MUMBAI GRAHAK PANCHAYAT

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**UPCOMING PANCHAYAT PETH SCHEDULE
2025-2026**

Bal Vikas Sangh
Near Gandhi Maidan, Chembur, Mumbai
3 Jan to 7 Jan 2026 (5 Days)

Harshal Hall
Karve Road, Kothrud, Pune
8 Jan to 12 Jan 2026 (5 Days)

Maratha Samaj Bhavan
Chhatrapati Sambhaji Chowk, Ganpati Wadi, Pen City
14 Jan to 18 Jan 2026 (5 Days)

PDS's Hall
TAPS Colony, TAPS Post, Boisar
6 Feb to 10 Feb 2026 (5 Days)

This is the 28th volume of our English e-magazine, through which we connect with our non-Marathi readers. This magazine contains translations of selected articles from our Marathi in-house magazine Grahak Tituka Melavava.

The 44th Annual General Meeting rejoiced over a turnover of ₹100 crore!

– Anita Khanolkar, Secretary- Consumer Movement



The 44th Annual General Meeting of the Mumbai Grahak Panchayat (MGP) was held on Sunday, October 26, 2025, at 3:00 PM at the Saraswati Vidyamandir Sabhagruha, Ganesh Chowk, D. N. Nagar, Andheri (W). The meeting was presided over by Dr. Bal Phondke. 51 members were present for the MGP. Adv. Shirish Deshpande, Chairman of the organization, welcomed the President, Dr. Bal Phondke, with a floral bouquet.

During the discussion on the working report, Anita Khanolkar, Secretary- Consumer Movement provided a detailed explanation of the report's cover page. The cover features a picture of the United Nations building. In the windows of this picture are the photographs of the MGP activists who have, until now, represented the organization at meetings in the UN assembly hall in Geneva and presented important issues there. The cover also features a picture of the 'Grahak Bhavan' building, as the judicial battle fought by the organization regarding the Grahak Bhavan building was decided in the organization's favour. This cover page was prepared by Rajendra Rane, and the concept was by Adv. Shirish Deshpande.

The success achieved by the organization this year in both the struggle for Grahak Bhavan and the ongoing battle for the establishment of a global

online grievance redressal mechanism is a testament to the MGP's leadership and the dedicated activists who supported them in these fights. In recognition of this success, the President, Dr. Bal Phondke, honored the Chairman, Adv. Shirish Deshpande, with a floral bouquet.

While addressing the meeting, Adv. Shirish Deshpande announced that the organization had reached a turnover of ₹100 crore in its golden jubilee year. He emphasized that this success was due to the contribution of every activist and member of the organization. He stated that it is a matter of great pride for a voluntary organization to achieve an annual turnover milestone of ₹100 crore.

Dr. Bal Phondke discussed global economic politics and analysed its potential impact on consumers. He advised the members to promote Swadeshi (indigenous products) and adopt Swadeshi technology.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the President and everyone present.





Smoke and Dust

A major conference, the 2025 UN Climate Change Conference, was held in Brazil in the month of November 2025. It is known as COP30. Representatives from nearly 200 nations attended this conference. You might have read the news that this is the first time the United States did not attend. Climate change is a serious global issue, and such conferences address it from multiple angles. Governments worldwide discuss how to combat climate change and prepare plans for it. This year's main theme is reducing carbon emissions, halting deforestation, and promoting sustainable development.

For this to happen at the country level, national policies must be coherent and effective. However, this issue is also connected to the lifestyle of each and every one of us. As conscious consumers who are all part of the Mumbai Grahak Panchayat, this topic feel particularly of great concern to us. The more conscious thought we put into what we consume, the more helpful we will be in achieving these goals. For this, an organization of like-minded consumers is necessary, along with mutual dialogue. India hosted several seminars in preparation for COP30. Our organization was specifically invited to attend. This should be considered a fitting recognition of the environment-friendly work we are doing as a consumer organization.

This brings a certain incident to mind. This year, in August and September, there was a cloudburst in parts of Uttarakhand state. There was an immense downpour, as if the sky had torn open. The Kshirganga river flooded. The torrent of water devastated life in the Harsil Valley of the Uttarkashi region. Landslides killed some people, and others were buried. Houses, shops, and some hotels were washed away. You must have read and seen these reports. In front of this village was a settlement called Mukhba... Suresh Semwal, the secretary of the temple committee in that village, saw the torrent of floodwater approaching their village. He quickly shouted out to his neighbours. All of them together started blowing their specific whistles. In the hilly regions, certain techniques, like these whistles, are traditionally used to signal danger. Hearing the sound of the whistles, the villagers ran out of their houses. As many people in Mukhba village were alerted before the

floodwaters reached the settlement, many lives were saved. This highlighted how useful a tradition, preserved from the days before network connectivity, proved its worth! In that part of Uttarkashi, when phone networks, electricity, and all services were down due to the flood, the villagers received a timely warning because of the tradition the village preserved, their unity, and their presence of mind!

Today, we are all very dependent on technology. But this incident highlighted how essential it is to maintain mutual communication, follow good practices and traditions, and remain alert, without becoming completely subservient to technology. Secondly, some of the reasons for the cloudburst in Uttarakhand state are natural—the fragile Himalayas, excessive rainfall, etc. But there are also human causes, such as the large-scale unorganised construction of houses and hotels in the Himalayan valleys, and increasing the load on the ground by adding extra floors.

We are experiencing the tremendous shocks of climate change. Major policy decisions are often not in our hands. But we must constantly think about the small actions we can take on our part that will make our behavior more environment-friendly. If we look at the principles embedded in the distribution system of the Mumbai Grahak Panchayat and the opportunities presented by a consumer organization with such a broad perspective, we will realize that we can surely contribute our small part—consistently and strongly!



– Shubhada Chaukar



24th December National Consumer Day: Empowering the Indian Consumer

National Consumer Day, observed annually on December 24th in India, is a vital honour aimed at raising awareness about consumer rights and responsibilities. This day is not merely a formality; it serves as a powerful reminder of the collective effort to safeguard consumer interests against unfair trade practices, exploitation, and negligence in the marketplace. It is a foundation of the consumer movement in India, ensuring fairness, transparency and accountability for all businesses.

The history of National Consumer Day is intrinsically linked to a landmark piece of legislation that dramatically reshaped the legal landscape for consumers in India. It was on this day that the Consumer Protection Act of 1986 (COPRA) received presidential assent. This law completely changed how consumers are protected in India.

Before this Act, consumers had a hard time getting quick and helpful solutions on receipt of faulty products or poor services. The 1986 Act, established a comprehensive legal framework and created a complete legal system with a three-level court-like structure (District, State, and National Commissions) to handle their complaints. This was a monumental change. It moved away from the old idea of *caveat emptor* 'let the buyer beware' and instead created a system that focused on protecting consumers and grievance redressal.

In a dynamic marketplace, especially with the surge of e-commerce and digital transactions, the old law needed an update. This led to the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, which repealed the 1986 Act. The new law strengthened consumer rights by introducing provisions for e-commerce, product liability, stricter penalties for misleading advertisements, and the establishment of the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to

promote, protect, and enforce consumer rights.

Fundamental Rights of the Consumer

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, guarantees six fundamental rights to every consumer in India. These rights form the base of consumer protection, ensuring that the consumer is treated fairly and ethically in the marketplace.

1. **Right to Safety:** Consumers have the right to be protected against the marketing of goods and services that are hazardous to life and property. This is vital for ensuring that products meet necessary safety standards.
2. **Right to be Informed:** Consumers have the right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard, and price of goods or services. This transparency enables consumers to make an informed choice and protects them from deceptive practices.
3. **Right to Choose:** This assures consumers the right to access a variety of goods and services at competitive prices, fostering healthy market competition and preventing monopolies.
4. **Right to be Heard:** This ensures that consumers' interests will receive due consideration at appropriate forums. It guarantees their right to express grievances and be represented.
5. **Right to Seek Redressal:** Consumers have the right to seek a remedy for unfair trade practices, unsafe goods and services or exploitation. This includes the right to a fair settlement, such as a refund, repair, or compensation.
6. **Right to Consumer Education:** This is the right to acquire the knowledge and skill to be an informed consumer throughout life. This right is key to the

MGP Initiated First Amendment in CPA

success of the consumer movement, as an educated consumer is an empowered consumer.

By understanding and actively exercising these rights, consumers become powerful agents of change, holding businesses accountable and ensuring a fair and equitable marketplace for everyone.

The observance of 24th December as National Consumer Day is crucial because it goes beyond legal frameworks to foster a culture of vigilance and informed decision-making. The sheer complexity of modern products and services, coupled with sophisticated marketing and advertising techniques, necessitates that consumers be well-armed with knowledge.

The day focuses on the importance of consumer empowerment. Through nationwide campaigns, workshops, and educational programs—like the long-running ‘Jago Grahak Jago’ initiative—citizens are educated on how to recognize unfair trade practices, check for quality marks (like ISI or AGMARK), demand proper receipts, and utilize the available redressal channels.

The annual celebration often revolves around a contemporary theme, The theme for National Consumer Day 2025 in India and World Consumer Rights Day 2025, celebrated globally on March 15th, is “A Just Transition to Sustainable Lifestyles”. This theme emphasizes making sustainable and healthy choices accessible and affordable for all consumers, while also ensuring these transitions align with basic consumer rights.

– Compiled by Nivedita Mahajan

The first amendment to the Consumer Protection Act (CPA) was brought about by the Mumbai Grahak Panchayat. Somewhere in April 1991, I came across a decision of the National Commission which was technically correct but its consequences would have been disastrous. The order given by the Delhi District Forum and the State Commission to pay compensation to a consumer by Maruti Udyog was declared null and void by the National Commission on technical grounds. According to the then prevailing Section 14(2) of the CPA, the hearing of the District Consumer Forum was required to be held before the President and two members. Therefore, the National Commission declared the entire hearing before the District Forum illegal on this technical ground. At that time, the Mumbai District Forum must have given at least four hundred to five hundred decisions which were given in a similar manner after hearing by the President and only one member. Not only in Mumbai but also in many District Forums in other states, the same situation prevailed. As a result, literally thousands of decisions given by many District Forums in the country would have been set aside and re-hearing would have been necessary. This could have created a lot of confusion and caused hardships to thousands of consumers.

Therefore, we immediately brought this matter to the notice of the State Government and the then Advocate General of the state Shri. Arvind Bobde, and urged for an immediate amendment to the said Section 14(2) with retrospective effect by way of an ordinance to provide for hearing before the President and at least one member. Fortunately, the Advocate General graciously accepted our suggestion and wrote to the Union Consumer Affairs Minister suggesting the said amendment. Realising the seriousness of the situation, the Central Government promptly implemented this amendment with retrospective effect from 24th December 1986 by way of an ordinance on June 15, 1991, and a great disaster was averted.

I must gratefully acknowledge that in pursuing this matter so swiftly, I received invaluable cooperation of our then Secretary Madhuri Lonkar.

– Adv. Shirish Deshpande

Radical Changes Expected in Consumer Law

– Adv. Shirish V. Deshpande

There is widespread dissatisfaction today regarding the slow pace of implementation of the law approved on December 24, 1986, which was created to protect and promote consumer rights and ensure the easy, simple, and speedy resolution of consumer complaints. However, there is now hope that this situation will change!

A simple and concise Consumer Protection Act was enacted in December 1986 for the benefit of consumers. Subsequently, in 2019, the previous 31-section Consumer Protection Act was made more comprehensive, and it came into force in July 2020. The main objective of both these acts was to protect and promote consumer rights and ensure the easy, simple, and speedy resolution of consumer complaints. However, there is widespread dissatisfaction today regarding the manner in which this law is being implemented, particularly the delay in the functioning of the Consumer Courts. Furthermore, some adverse decisions by the Supreme Court have started to hinder consumer interests. We have consistently pressed these issues with the Central Ministry of Consumer Affairs.

Against this backdrop, the Central Government has now decided to review the Consumer Protection Act, and brainstorming has begun on making some radical changes to achieve the original objective of the law.

On October 29, in a meeting of selected consumer organizations organized by the Central Ministry of Consumer Affairs in Delhi, and during a brainstorming session on November 7, representatives of consumer organizations, as well as the Presidents and members of the National and State Consumer Commissions,

industry and trade associations, discussed this subject all day long. In this discussion, the Mumbai Grahak Panchayat presented some important demands so that the Consumer Protection Act can become more consumer-centric, effectively protecting and promoting consumer rights, and allowing for the easy, simple, and speedy resolution of complaints in the Consumer Courts.

- In 2019, the Consumer Protection Act passed by Parliament introduced a significant change regarding the pecuniary jurisdiction (monetary limits) of the three-tier consumer courts. As a result, claims involving larger amounts are currently coming before the District Consumer Commissions, while claims of minor value are being filed with the National Commission. We have strongly demanded that this changed criterion be withdrawn, and the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Consumer Court should be determined based on the total value of the complaint.

- We pointed out that the number of complaints filed in Consumer Courts could be reduced if a mechanism for dispute resolution through mutual consent/mediation was included in the Consumer Protection Act before a complaint is formally filed.

- We also suggested to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs that if necessary changes are made to Order 37 of the Civil Procedure Code and incorporated into the Consumer Protection Act, complaint

resolution in Consumer Courts could be possible within 3 to 5 months.

- The biggest share of complaints filed in Consumer Courts is against insurance companies, filed by small and large companies. The Consumer Protection Act was fundamentally created for the redressal of individual consumer grievances. Complaints about goods and services purchased for a commercial purpose were excluded from this law. However, a few years ago, the Supreme Court ruled that large and complex claims filed by big companies against insurance companies are not commercial disputes and can be filed in Consumer Courts. Due to this decision, large and complex claims filed by these small and large companies against insurance companies are now being filed in Consumer Courts in large numbers. Approximately 24% of the total complaints are only against insurance companies. The hearings for these claims naturally take a long time, which affects the other pending complaints of ordinary consumers. Therefore, we have made the crucial demand for an amendment to ensure that insurance claims by commercial companies do not fall under the Consumer Protection Act.

- We brought to the attention of the Central Government that the Consumer Protection Act has been misinterpreted due to five Supreme Court judgments over the past two or three years. We have also suggested amendments to neutralize the adverse effect of those decisions. We have strongly demanded that there should be a clear provision allowing clients to file a complaint in the Consumer Court against lawyers for negligent and defective services. We also raised the question: if medical services can be included under the

Consumer Protection Act, why should services provided by lawyers be excluded?

Two such meetings regarding amendments to the Consumer Protection Act took place in Delhi over the last two months. On behalf of the organization, Chairman Adv. Shirish Deshpande and Adv. Pooja Joshi-Deshpande presented a detailed and well-researched presentation. It was also brought to the government's notice that improvements in the working procedures of the Consumer Courts would help reduce delays and ensure the speedy disposal of pending cases. This point has also been duly noted. Against the backdrop of National Consumer Day on December 24—the birthday of the Consumer Protection Act—all these developments are certainly encouraging.



Important Features of CPA 2019:

1. CPA 2019 will provide protection to online consumers too in addition to offline customers
2. Complaint resolution is possible through mediation
3. A new chapter in product liability
4. Setting up of Central Consumer Protection Authority to address violation of consumer rights, unfair trade practices and to control misleading advertisements where consumer suffer as a class.

Guidance from Justice Oka

Chairman Adv. Shirish Deshpande and Pooja Joshi-Deshpande met Mr. Abhay Oka, Retd. Justice of the Supreme Court at his office on November 3rd. They had a detailed discussion with him regarding the potential amendments to the Consumer Protection Act and the resolution of complaints through mediation via the 'Samet' (Conciliation) platform. During this meeting, Justice Oka offered guidance through various useful suggestions.

When informed about the MahaRERA Salokha Manch (Reconciliation Forum), he expressed appreciation, stating that an outcome of 30 to 35% success rate is commendable. He also provided some guiding suggestions for the success of 'Samet'. Justice Oka also expressed his readiness for full cooperation in this work.



Suggestions for Amending the Consumer Protection Act

A full-day brainstorming session on amendments in the Consumer Protection Act was held on November 7th at 'Manak Bhavan,' Delhi. It was presided over by Justice Shahi, President of the NCDRC (National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission), and attended by Consumer Affairs Secretary Nidhi Khare and Joint Secretary Anupam Mishra.

Our organization has suggested many important amendments to this Act. Adv. Shirish Deshpande

and Pooja Joshi-Deshpande gave an oral presentation of these suggestions, which received a positive response.

Representatives of consumer organizations like MGP (Mumbai Grahak Panchayat), CERC, VOICE, CAG, etc., Presidents of various State Consumer Commissions including Maharashtra, and representatives from National Law Universities, FICCI, CII, etc., were present at the event.



Mumbai Grahak Panchayat held a detailed discussion on the potential amendments to the Consumer Protection Act and decided to follow up on these amendments with the Central Government through various channels. This programme was held on 6th December at Grahak Bhavan. Representatives from the Akhil Bharatiya Grahak Panchayat, Grahak Panchayat Maharashtra, and MGP participated in this discussion session.



History of Banking in India

– Abhay Datar

“Are you familiar with the types of loans ‘Aadesh’ and ‘Hundi’?

The ‘loan’ category originated from there!”

Dear alert members, my articles about general banking must have helped you in understanding basics of banking. This journey started from January, 2025 and now it is time to say bye bye. At this point of time, it would be quite interesting to know more about banking in our country – history of banking.

The concept of money lending dates back to the Mourya regime in our country. Money lenders, also known as ‘savkar’ used to accept money from people and lend to the needy. They used to issue ‘Adesh’, an order to pay certain sum of money to third parties. Many of us may also be aware of ‘hundi’, an instrument that was in force during the Peshwa regime. However, there was no control of any type by way of rules and regulations. The lenders were mostly individuals and it was like a family business. They used to exploit the borrowers.

The modern banking started with the establishment of Bank of Hindustan in 1770. This was the first bank in India having European Management. Then under the British rule three prominent banks were established – Bank of Bengal in 1806, Bank of Bombay in 1840 and Bank of Madras in 1843. They served as central banks for their respective province and played a lead role in facilitating trade and commerce. The first merger perhaps took place in 1921 when these three banks were merged to form Imperial Bank.

Mahatma Gandhi’s Swadeshi movement inspired some Indian entrepreneurs who established three premium banks – Punjab National Bank in 1894 by Dayalsing Majithia and Lala Harkishan Lal, Bank of Baroda in 1908 by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad and Central Bank of India in 1911 by Sir Phirozshah Mehta and Sorabji Pochkhanwala. The aim was to cater to the serve the financial needs of Indian businessmen and reduce their

dependence on foreign banks. The British rulers introduced a common currency across the country called as ‘Rupee’. Though it solved exchange problems within the country, the British put exchange rates favourable for Britain for trading with India. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar discussed various concerns about this in his well-known thesis “The Problem of Rupee”. This resulted in creation of a Central Bank by the British rulers, for entire nation. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was established in 1934 under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Post-independence, some more private banks came into existence. Meanwhile, the government nationalized the Imperial Bank and named it as the State Bank of India under the State Bank of India Act in 1955. Feeling concerned over the attitude of private banks, the government nationalized 14 major banks in 1969, so that the banking would reach to the poor citizens and they could get the benefits of financial inclusion.

In 1991, globalization across the world and introduction of economic reforms in India proved a very strong turning point. Government opened the doors to private and foreign banks to bring in competition and innovation. Implementation of banking technology was a leap forward. Though computerization had already started in 1986, the future was set for high level banking technology through core banking solution. Internet banking, mobile banking, ATMs, easy transfer of funds, faster banking and many more facilities served the needs of millions of Indians.

Today, the Indian banking sector is serving the country with deposits of about Rs.238 lakh crores and advances of about Rs.185 lakh crores. It has still a high potential to march ahead.

Panchayat Peths Ready to Welcome the New Year

– Anuradha Deshpande, President Panchyat Peth



The new year 2026 is starting with a bang with the arrival of the Panchayat Peths. During this shopping festival Panchayat Peths will be organized in three new locations: Pen, Boisar, and Ratnagiri. Along with these three places, Peths will also be held in Pune, which is known for its incredible enthusiasm and record-breaking business turnover, and in the pre-planned location of Chembur.

The hustle and bustle of wedding season is currently underway. There are many auspicious dates for celebrations until May, and January brings with it a major festival like Sankranti. Taking advantage of these festivals that spark euphoria and desire, the stalls for these Peths have been selected accordingly.

Furthermore, our Panchayat Peths are not just centres for buying and selling; they are an initiative that conducts consumer awareness campaigns, insists on fair practices in the and serves as an ideal example. This is what distinguishes our Grahak Panchayat Peths from other commercial consumer markets!

At the Pune Grahak Panchayat Peth in particular, a trained group of children will be ready at the 'Jago Grahak Jago' stall for consumer enlightenment. It will be truly joyful to witness the way these children guide the visiting customers.

We warmly invite you to welcome this New Year by visiting these Panchayat Peths and shopping enthusiastically.

Panchayat Peth Schedule – 2025-2026

1.	3 January to 7 January 2026	Bal Vikas Sangh, Near Gandhi Maidan, Chembur, Mumbai	5 Days
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3.	14 January to 18 January 2026	Maratha Samaj Bhavan, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Chowk, Ganpati Wadi, Pen City	5 Days
4.	6 February to 10 February 2026	PDS's Hall, TAPS colony, TAPS Post, Boisar	5 Days

मुंबई ग्राहक पंचायत
ग्राहक पंचायत पेठ दालन तत्त्वा – चेंबूर, पुणे, पेण २०२५-२६

क्र.	स्टॉलचे नाव	वैशिष्ट्ये	चेंबूर	पुणे	पेण
१.	दिनेह कलेकशन	सिको, गढवाल पैठणी, कॉटन इ. ५/९ वार साड्या	✓	✗	✓
२.	युनिक कलेकशन	कांजीवरम, बनारसी, सिल्क, पटोला, गढवाल इ.	✗	✓	✗
३.	राजू एम्ब्रॉयडरी वर्क	कलकत्ता स्पेशल, ट्सर सिल्क सारीज व ड्रेस मटेरिअल	✓	✓	✓
४.	श्री सिल्क	कांजीवरम, सिल्क सारीज	✗	✓	✗
५.	अर्थर्व कलेकशन	जामदानी, कोरा सिल्क साड्या, रेडिमेड ब्लाऊज	✓	✓	✓
६.	वित्ताशी एंटरप्रायझेस	हॅण्ड ब्लॉक, अजरख प्रिंट साड्या	✗	✓	✓
७.	सोलरॅप	इरकल, कॉटन सिल्क, संबलपुरी, कशीदा वर्क साड्या	✓	✓	✗
८.	नवलाई क्रिएशन्स	चंदेरी, महेश्वरी, इक्कत, अजरख, हॅडब्लॉक साड्या	✗	✓	✗
९.	श्वेता कलेकशन	कॉटन, ट्सर (बाटीक प्रिंट), सारीज	✗	✗	✓
१०.	साई सिध्दी फॅशन्स	चेटिनाद कॉटन, हॅण्ड पेटेड, पारीजात, कलमकारी साड्या	✗	✓	✗
११.	सिमरन कलेकशन्स	प्लाझो सेट, डिझाईनर कॉटन, रेयॉन कुर्तीज	✗	✓	✗
१२.	सारा कलेकशन्स	रेडीमेड कुर्तीज, प्लाझो, दुपट्टे इ.	✓	✗	✓
१३.	मोहक क्रिएशन्स	फॅन्सी कुर्तीज, कलमकारी, इक्कत रेडीमेड कुर्तीज	✗	✓	✓
१४.	एम अॅण्ड एस्स एक्सक्लुझिव्ह	शॉटी वर्क हॅंड एम्ब्रॉयडरी कुर्ती, टॉपस, साड्या	✗	✓	✗
१५.	नारी बुटिक	शॉर्ट अॅण्ड लॉग कुर्तीज पुरुष व स्त्रियांसाठी शर्ट्स	✓	✓	✓
१६.	स्पर्श क्रिएशन्स	सर्व प्रकारच्या लखनवी कुर्ती, पटियाला, प्लाझो, दुपट्टे इ.	✓	✓	✗
१७.	वल्लरी फॅशन	डेनिमचे स्त्रिया, पुरुष व मुलांसाठीचे कपडे	✓	✓	✓
१८.	मयुरा कलेकशन	शॉर्ट टॉप, स्लिव्हलेस टॉप, वनपीस स्पॅगेटी इ.	✗	✓	✗
१९.	रोतीक कलेकशन	शॉर्ट टॉप, ट्युनिक, लेडीज शर्ट, जॉकेट	✓	✗	✓
२०.	डिआज कलेकशन	कच्छ स्पेशल, कांथा, अंगरखा कुर्ती, पॅटर्न कुर्तीज	✗	✗	✓
२१.	होवन थ्रेड (लिमाया)	कॉटन, मल कॉटन कुर्ती, पॅन्ट्स	✓	✗	✗
२२.	आभा एथनिक वेअर	लॉग, शॉर्ट कुर्तीज, वनपिस, लेडीज शर्ट, स्कर्ट	✗	✓	✗
२३.	गाथा वर्धिष्यू	लहान मुलींपासून मोठ्यांपर्यंत कॉटनची जॉकेट्स	✗	✓	✗
२४.	मृणाळ्यी लखनवी	कॉटन, मोडाल, चंदेरी, जॉर्जेट, मसलीन लखनवी कुर्तीज	✗	✗	✓
२५.	राधा फॅशन्स	बाटिक, इक्कत, बांधणी, चंदेरी ड्रेस मटेरिअल	✓	✓	✗
२६.	अनुराधाज कलेकशन	महेश्वरी, प्युअर सिल्क, कॉटन ड्रेस मटेरिअल	✓	✓	✓
२७.	दीपाज युनिक कलेकशन्स	चंदेरी, कोटा, इटालियन, ड्रेस मटेरिअल	✗	✗	✓
२८.	रमा कलेकशन	विविध प्रकारचे ड्रेस मटेरिअल	✗	✗	✓
२९.	स्वस्तिक होजिअरी	लेडीज अंडरगार्मेंट्स	✗	✓	✓
३०.	लुक अंट मी	सर्व वयोगटासाठी नाईट सूट्स	✗	✓	✗
३१.	मायलेकी	बाटिक, जयपूर गाऊन्स इ.	✓	✓	✓

क्र.	स्टॉलचे नाव	वैशिष्ट्ये	चेंबूर	पुणे	पेण
३२.	प्रीति गार्मेंट्स्	दर्जेदार गाऊन्स, फिडिंग गाऊन्स, नाईट ड्रेस इ.	✓	✓	✗
३३.	सजनी नाईटीज	विविध प्रकारचे गाऊन्स, नाईटी, हाफ गाऊन्स	✗	✗	✓
३४.	पिपा क्रिएशन	फॅन्सी ब्लाऊज, स्कर्ट्स इ.	✓	✓	✓
३५.	ड्रिझ कलेक्शन	रेडीमेड फॅन्सी ब्लाऊज	✗	✓	✗
३६.	डी.टी. निटवेअर	बनियन्स, ट्रॅकसूट, टी शर्ट्स, सॉक्स इ.	✓	✓	✓
३७.	भारतीय खादी सेंटर	लेंगे, झाब्बे, शर्ट्स, पंचे, हातरुमाल, जॉकेट्स इ.	✓	✓	✓
३८.	ब्लिस टी शर्ट्स्	कॅलीग्राफिक टी शर्ट्स्	✗	✓	✗
३९.	अतरंगी टी शर्ट्स्	मराठी कॅलीग्राफिक टीशर्ट्स्	✗	✗	✓
४०.	अर्मियास (MEN'S WEAR)	कॉटन शर्ट, टी शर्ट्स्, बॉक्सर शॉर्ट्स्, ट्राऊझर्स इ.	✗	✓	✓
४१.	जयपूर हॅंडलूम	बेडशीट, रजया इ.	✗	✓	✗
४२.	महाटेक्स	टॉवेल, सतरंज्या, दोहर, चादरी इ.	✗	✗	✓
४३.	आर.आर.क्रिएशन	सोलापुरी चादरी, डोअर मॅट, टेबल क्लॉथ, पिलो कवर्स	✓	✗	✓
४४.	ब्लॉक्स ॲण्ड बाटिक्स्	बेडशीट, जयपूरी दोहर, रजाई, दिवान सेट	✓	✓	✗
४५.	आभा कलेक्शन	हॅण्ड ॲप्लीक, हॅण्ड एम्ब्रॉयडरी बेडशीट्स	✗	✓	✗
४६.	पल्लवी कवर्स	सोफा, फ्रिज हॅंडल, टॉप, मिक्सर, साडी कवर्स इ.	✓	✓	✓
४७.	मल्हार क्रिएशन्स	बाळाचे कपडे, दुपटी, टोपी, लहान मुलांचे कपडे इ.	✓	✓	✓
४८.	अद्विका किड्स फॅशन	लहान मुलांचे फ्रॉक्स, चनिया चोळी	✗	✓	✓
४९.	आरोहिणी	स्वेटर्स, मफलर इ.	✗	✗	✓
५०.	अर्थिता बॅग्ज	विविध प्रकारच्या ऑर्गनायझर्स बॅग्ज	✗	✓	✗
५१.	विकास लेदर वर्क्स	लेदर पर्सेस, पाऊच, लेदर जॉकेट, बेल्ट इ.	✓	✓	✓
५२.	उद्यमिता	महिला बचत गटांनी बनवलेल्या पर्सेस, फोल्डर्स	✓	✓	✓
५३.	एस ॲण्ड एस बॅग्ज	फॅन्सी बॅग्ज, पर्सेस	✗	✓	✓
५४.	शिवम् बॅग्ज	डेनिम बॅग्ज	✓	✓	✗
५५.	प्रयोग क्रिएशन्स	हॅण्ड पेटेड बॅग्ज, पर्सेस, पाऊच इ.	✓	✗	✗
५६.	उर्जा गिफ्ट्स्	विविध प्रकारच्या फॅब्रिक बॅग्ज	✗	✗	✓
५७.	ट्रॅडिशनल ॲन्नमेंट्स्	इमिटेशन ज्वेलरी, आर्टिफिशल ज्वेलरी इ.	✓	✓	✓
५८.	स्वप्रालंकार	इमिटेशन ज्वेलरी आणि मोत्यांचे दागिने	✓	✓	✗
५९.	श्री महालक्ष्मी आर्ट्स्	पारंपरिक व ॲण्टिक ज्वेलरी	✗	✗	✓
६०.	फॅशन क्युरा ज्वेलरी	टेरा-कोटा ज्वेलरी, बुडन आणि फॅब्रिक ज्वेलरी	✓	✓	✓
६१.	स्वाती क्रिएशन्स	डिझायनर इमिटेशन ज्वेलरी	✓	✗	✗
६२.	आर्ट इन संस्कृती	सेमी प्रेशियस स्टोन, ग्लास बीड्स ज्वेलरी	✗	✓	✗
६३.	पलाश ज्वेलरी	सिल्वर व प्रेशियस स्टोन्स ज्वेलरी	✗	✓	✗
६४.	युथोपिया	गायीच्या तूपापासूनच्या लिपस्टीक, फाऊंडेशन क्रीम	✗	✓	✗

क्र.	स्टॉलचे नाव	वैशिष्ट्ये	चेंबूर	पुणे	पेण
६५.	ब्लॉसम अॅण्ड इन्सेंस	परफ्यूम्स	✓	✓	✓
६६.	अनुयोग इन्सेंस	विविध प्रकारची अत्तरे, सुगंधी अगरबत्ती	✗	✓	✓
६७.	ज्ञासा ग्लास आर्टिंफक्ट्स्	काचेचे दिवे, पूजा सेट्स्, अत्तरदाणी इ.	✗	✓	✗
६८.	विन आर्ट अॅण्ड क्राफ्ट	गणपती मखर, कापड तसेच मोत्याची तोरण, कापडी गजरे	✗	✗	✓
६९.	अखंडज्योत	टाळ, घंटी, झांज, पुजेचे साहित्य इ.	✗	✗	✓
७०.	हरि ओम वुड वर्क्स	लाकडाच्या वस्तू, फायबर मूर्ती, देव्हारे, पाट	✗	✗	✓
७१.	एन्थु फॉर आर्ट	स्टीकर आणि इतर कलात्मक वस्तू	✓	✗	✗
७२.	कलात्मक	ज्यूटच्या विविध वस्तू, टी कोस्टर्स इ.	✗	✓	✗
७३.	प्रव आर्ट्स्	लिप्पन आर्ट वॉलपीस, वुडन की होल्डर, टी कोस्टर इ.	✗	✓	✗
७४.	दीपक रंगोली	रंगोळीचे साचे आणि रंगोळी	✗	✗	✓
७५.	श्री सिधीविनायक एंटरप्रायझेस	दीपमाळा, अगरबत्ती, इलेक्ट्रीक तोरणे इ.	✓	✗	✓
७६.	नेचर्स वूड	सावंतवाडी स्पेशल लाकडी खेळणी इ.	✓	✓	✓
७७.	शीलाताई फूड प्रॉडक्ट्स्	लोणाचे- ओली हळद, मोडमेथी, सरबत- कैरी, जॅम	✓	✓	✓
७८.	पोशिंदा न्युट्रिशनल प्रॉडक्ट्स्	सर्व प्रकारचे मध-सूर्यफूल, बाभुळ इ.	✓	✓	✓
७९.	हनीबंस	सर्व प्रकारचे मध	✗	✓	✗
८०.	वंश गार्डन इनोव्हेटीव्हज	फोल्डींग चट्या, फोल्डींग वेताचे पडदे	✓	✗	✓
८१.	श्री विनायक एंटरप्रायझेस	घरगुती सफाईचे विविध ब्रश	✓	✓	✓
८२.	ओमकार मार्केटींग	हार्ड अॅनोडाइज्ड किचन वेअर्स, (बिडाची) भांडी	✓	✓	✓
८३.	गेबी क्लिनिंग	साफ सफाईची उत्पादने	✓	✓	✓
८४.	विनय एंटरप्रायझेस	किचनमधील विविध गृहोपयोगी स्टॅण्डस् होल्डर इ.	✓	✓	✓
८५.	महालक्ष्मी एंटरप्रायझेस	किचन वेअर्स	✓	✗	✓
८६.	स्पायका होम अॅण्ड हायजिन	विविध प्रकारची स्वच्छके	✓	✓	✓
८७.	चंदना सामंता	फोल्डींग चट्या, बँज, टोपल्या इ.	✗	✓	✗
८८.	एस.के.एंटरप्रायझेस	विविध प्रकारचे फर्निचर्स	✗	✓	✓
८९.	माथेरान चप्पल (राजू मोरे)	पादत्राणे (माथेरान स्पेशल)	✓	✗	✗
९०.	माथेरान चप्पल (संतोष मोरे)	स्त्री-पुरुषांची पादत्राणे	✗	✓	✗
९१.	स्टेप इन वॉक शूज	विविध डिझाईन्सच्या चप्पलस्, सॅल्लस, शूज इ.	✗	✗	✓
९२.	एमजीपी (वितरण)	संस्थेची प्रकाशने, शॉपी बँज इ.	✓	✓	✓
९३.	जागो ग्राहक जागो	ग्राहक जागृती व शिक्षण	✓	✓	✓

सामाजिक संस्थांचे स्टॉल

१.	सुहित जीवन ट्रस्ट	मतिमंद मुलांनी बनवलेल्या ज्युट बँज, दिवे, कृत्रिम फुले	✗	✗	✓
२.	आई डे केअर	अंध मुलांनी बनवलेल्या विविध वस्तू	✗	✗	✓