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FORTNIGHTLY ISSUE
16-30 November 2026
(Vol.41, No.22 Published on 17.11.2026)

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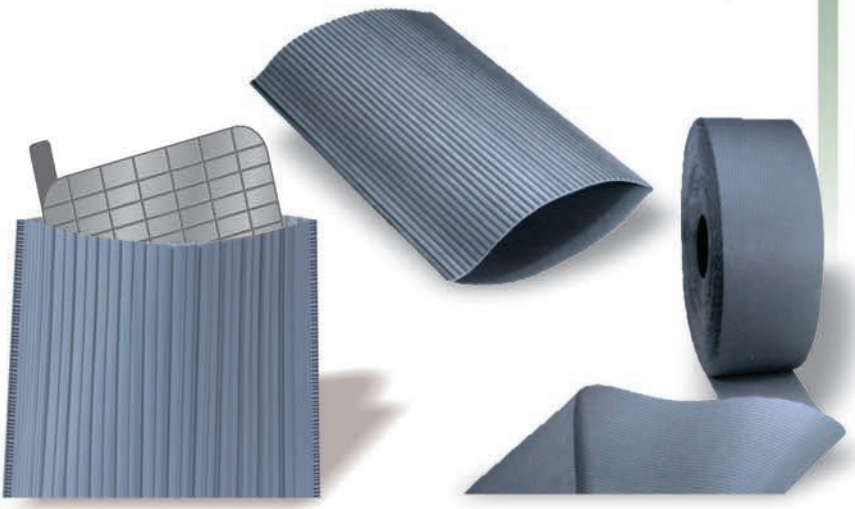
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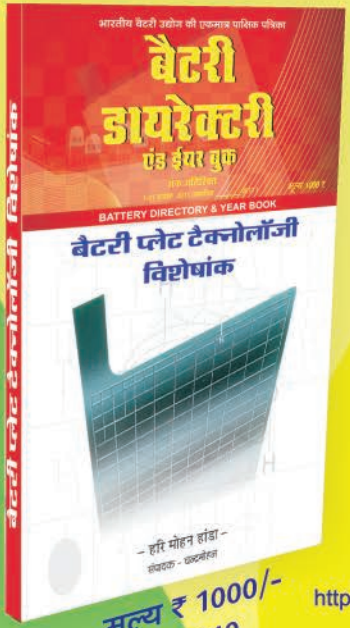
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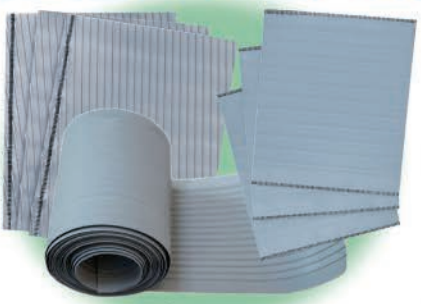


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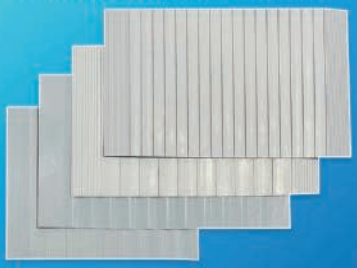
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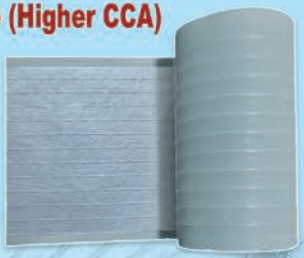
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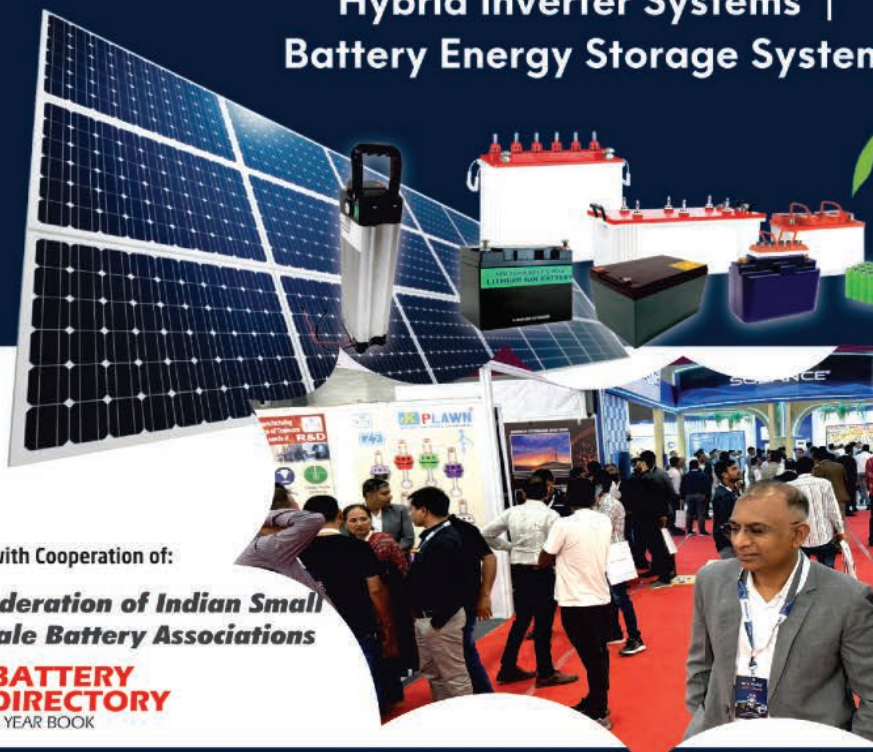
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Choose Big Goals and Achieve Them

In the Diwali get-together at BJP headquarters, the Prime Minister enumerated the achievements of the country, called upon the media to spread the stories of positive India to the world.

– Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi –

India's Achievements and the Vision of a Developed Nation Address by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to media representatives during the Diwali Milan held at the Bharatiya Janata Party Headquarters.

What has India achieved over the past few years?

✔ Who would have imagined that India would make history by landing near the Moon's South Pole?

✔ Who would have imagined that India would become the world's second-largest mobile phone manufacturer?

✔ Who would have imagined that such an advanced semiconductor ecosystem would be developed in the country in such a short span of time?

✔ Who would have imagined that the world's highest railway arch bridge would be built over the Chenab River?

✔ In just twelve years, India has increased its solar power generation capacity by more than fifty times.

✔ In just twelve years, India has developed the world's third-largest startup ecosystem.

✔ Today, our UPI has become the world's largest real-time digital payment system.

✔ Under the MUDRA Yojana, collateral-free loans of up to ₹20 lakh are being provided.

There are countless such achievements that have been made possible through the hard work of

our fellow citizens, the dedication of our scientists and the courage of our entrepreneurs. And if we can accomplish so much, we can certainly fulfil the dream of a Viksit Bharat.

Today, India achieves the goals it sets for itself.

✔ We set a target of providing permanent houses to four crore poor families, and we successfully achieved it.

✔ We set a target of connecting ten crore women with Self-Help Groups, and we achieved it.

✔ We set a target of creating three crore Lakhpati Didis (women entrepreneurs earning at least ₹1 lakh annually), and we achieved that as well.

✔ We set a target of providing toilets in every household, and we achieved it by constructing more than twelve crore toilets.

✔ We set a target of freeing poor families from the smoke of traditional cooking fuels, and we achieved it by providing more than ten crore Ujjwala LPG connections.

In other words, the targets we had set, which once seemed impossible, have all been achieved by India, one after another.

✔ Friends, just recall that twelve years ago, even the construction of a four-lane road was considered a major achievement. Today, people are demanding even better-quality roads. This is the transformation that has taken place.

✔ Today, the country talks about high-speed expressways. Citizens now ask whether the maximum speed will be 100 kmph or 120 kmph.

✔ You will be surprised to know that railway electrification in our country began in the 1930s. Yet, by 2014, after nearly ninety years, only 30% of the work had been completed. Today, almost the entire Indian railway network has been electrified.

✔ Friends, there was a time when every leader spoke about eradicating poverty from the Red Fort. Just a few weeks ago, the World Bank released a report stating that over the past twelve to thirteen years, fifty crore people in India have come out of extreme poverty.

An Appeal to the Media of the Country

Friends, You all know that the greatest strength of this connected world of the twenty-first century is communication. We have a young population, talent, technology, affordable data and, most importantly, a wonderful story to share with the world — the India Story.

But the question is: Are we making full use of this strength? Are we taking the India Story to the world?

Social media and algorithms have multiplied this strength many times over. In such a situation, we need to reflect on whether India's achievements, talent and positive transformations are receiving adequate representation in our content. India has no shortage of inspiring stories. These are not merely stories; they represent the identity of a changing India.

I would also appeal to the media of our country to work on stories highlighting India's successes and achievements. Please bring these stories to the forefront and give them wider recognition. This would be a tremendous contribution to the service of our nation. ❑

Tributes on the 100th Birth Anniversary of the late Shri Balbir Sain Tuli ji



14 November 1926 – 19 July 1992

On the occasion of the 100th birth anniversary of the late **Shri Balbir Sain Tuli**, a prominent figure in the Indian battery industry, we offer our heartfelt tributes and salutations. Shri Balbir Sain Tuli was a visionary leader, a sensitive guide, and a strong pillar of support. His hard work, honesty, foresight, and high values shaped the battery industry in India. The ideals and values he established remain a source of inspiration even today.

People's reactions to his passing were: "The king of the battery industry is gone. We have lost our father. The one who stood at the forefront of everyone's joys and sorrows, young and old, is gone. It's hard to imagine a man like him. Hardly anyone in the battery market didn't express deep sorrow at his passing."

Sh. Balbir Sain Tuli, widely known in the battery industry, was born on November 14, 1926, to Seth Khusiram Ji of Noorkot village (Tehsil Shakargarh), District Gurdaspur. Khusiram Ji was an Arya Samaji, and the principles of Arya Samaj deeply imprinted his heart. From 1947 to 1952, he worked as a grocery store owner in Dhariwal, District Gurdaspur. In 1952, he opened a grocery store in Ranapratap Bagh, Delhi. In 1957, he opened a shop in Motiakhan and began buying and selling used battery scrap.

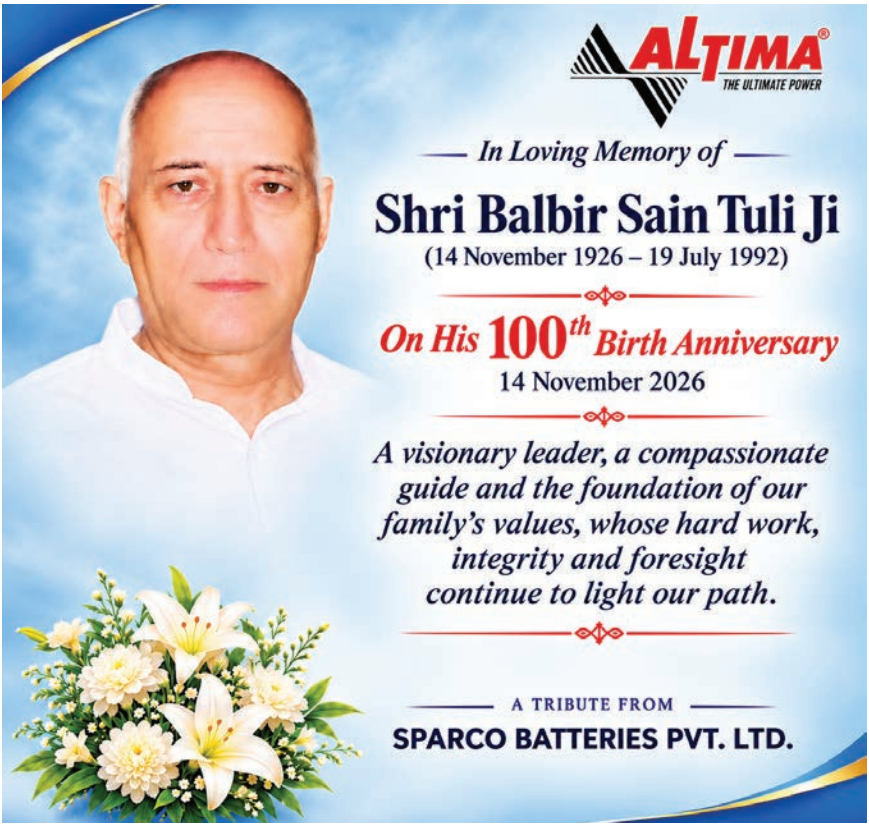
President of Delhi Battery Traders Association

He served as president of the Delhi Battery Traders Association for nearly eight years. During his presidency, he published articles on the problems of Delhi's battery parts and lead manufacturers in Dainik Hindustan, Evening Post, and the Daily Mail.

Multi-page supplements were published in News, Milap, and the Evening Times. Fortunately, we had the opportunity to help publish these supplements. After reading about the problems faced by battery manufacturers in the Hindustan Battery Industry Supplement, the then Lieutenant Governor of Delhi, Mr. S.L. Khurana, invited a delegation from the Delhi Battery Traders Association for talks.

This Battery Directory was started with the inspiration of Sh. Balbir Sain. In the year 1985, his message was printed in the first issue of Battery Directory - "Sh. Chandra Mohan of Shivam Advertising Agency is less of a businessman and more of a journalist. A journalist always works with the welfare of society in mind. The service Sh. Chandra Mohan has done to the battery industry will always be remembered. He has raised the name of this industry by publishing supplements on the small battery industry in major national newspapers like Dainik Hindustan, Sandhya Times, Hindustan Times Evening News and Milap."

Shri Balbir Sain Tuli's life was a symbol of dedication, hard work, integrity, and foresight. His thoughts, principles, and life lessons will continue to inspire future generations to follow the right path. His memory and the values he established will always live on in our hearts. Humble tributes and salutations. ❑





Kota Battery Association's Annual General Meeting and Awards Ceremony Concludes

Sh. Abdul Aziz and Sh. Virendra Singh Honored with Lifetime Achievement Awards

The annual general meeting and felicitation ceremony of the **Kota Battery Association** took place on October 18 at Maheshwari Resort, marked by great enthusiasm and cheer. **The chief guest for the event was senior battery entrepreneur Sh. Baldev Gera.** A large number of battery business owners from Kota participated in the ceremony with great zeal, engaging in detailed discussions regarding the various problems and challenges currently facing the trade, as well as potential solutions.

Sh. Suresh Anand, **General Secretary of the Association**, stated that several significant issues concerning the battery trade were discussed during the annual meeting. Participants shared their experiences and emphasized the importance of mutual cooperation and the role of the organization in enhancing the business.

In his address, the **Association's President**, **Sh. Salim Abbasi**, stated that batteries have become an essential part of everyday life. The growing demand for batteries in electric vehicles (EVs), inverters, and e-rickshaws has led to significant





expansion in the battery trade—a positive sign for the industry. He urged all those in the battery business to stay updated with the evolving market and new technologies. He emphasized that as the market changes rapidly, business owners must also adapt their operational methods and professional knowledge accordingly. Offering high-quality products and providing excellent customer service are the foundations for building a strong market presence.

Addressing the gathering, the Association's **Senior Vice President, Sh. Jinendra Kumar Jain**, responded to various queries related to the battery trade and shared valuable insights on resolving business-related challenges.

The **Association's Treasurer, Sh. Rajkumar Gera**, presented the income and expenditure statement for the previous year, which was placed before the assembly.

Sharing his views, the **Association's Founding President, Sh. Ravi Nakra**, noted that the demand for batteries is growing rapidly across all sectors—a clear indicator of a bright future for the battery industry. He provided detailed insights into the increasing utility of lithium-ion batteries, the technology behind them, and the future business opportunities they present.

Cont. on page no.: 21 →



First Anniversary of Mission Batteries' Bihar-Jharkhand Branch

Distributors were honored with certificates at a ceremony held at the branch office in Patna.



The first anniversary of the Bihar and Jharkhand branch of **Mission Batteries** was celebrated with great joy and enthusiasm at its branch office in Patna. During the event, the company's first distributors—**Sh. Dilip Kumar (of Dilip Enterprises)** and **Sh. Ritesh (of Shiv Shakti Enterprises)**—marked the occasion by cutting a cake. **Sh. Poonamchand Kachhawa, Marketing Director of Balaji Storage Batteries Ltd., Jaipur (the manufacturer of Mission Batteries),** presented certificates of appreciation to both distributors on behalf of the company, acknowledging their support and contributions.

The celebration was attended by Sh. Poonamchand Kachhawa, along with Sh. Sanjay Malakar (C&F for Bihar and Jharkhand), Sh. Sandeep Kumar (RSM East-1), and Sh. Deepak Kumar (Depot Manager), among others from the Mission Batteries team.

This first anniversary marks a significant milestone for the company in terms of its business expansion and strengthening distribution network across Bihar and Jharkhand. Over the past year, the company has made substantial progress in fortifying its business relationships, expanding its distributor network, and earning the trust of its customers in both states.

On behalf of the company, Sh. Poonamchand expressed his gratitude to all distributors, business partners, and team members. He noted that the trust, cooperation, and dedication of everyone involved played a vital role in the success of this one-year journey. The event concluded with a firm commitment to achieving further milestones and strengthening the company's market presence in Bihar and Jharkhand. ❑

Major Change in GST

New provisions for the Battery and Electronic Scrap Business to come into effect from November 1, 2026

Important government notification for battery manufacturers, battery recyclers, scrap dealers, and traders



On October 27, 2026, the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Government of India, issued several significant notifications regarding GST in the Gazette of India. These notifications introduce amendments to the provisions concerning the Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM), GST TDS, and GST registration for businesses dealing in plastic scrap, tire scrap, metal scrap, and electrical and electronic waste and scrap.

These amendments will impact entrepreneurs involved in the battery industry, battery recycling, electronic waste management, and the scrap trade. All key provisions have come into effect from November 1, 2026.

Provision for RCM on Electrical and Electronic Scrap

Under Ministry of Finance Notification No. 04/2026-Central Tax (Rate), dated 27th October 2026 (G.S.R. 927(E)), new items have been added to the list of goods subject to the Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM) under GST. This primarily includes the following items:

Article	HSN Code
Plastic Waste and Scrap	3915
Tire Waste and Scrap	4004
Electrical and electronic waste and scrap	8549
Used cooking oil	1518

According to the new provision, when an unregistered person supplies these specified goods to a registered person, the GST—subject to prescribed conditions—must be paid by the

recipient (i.e., the registered buyer) under the Reverse Charge Mechanism.

This provision is significant for entrepreneurs involved in the business of batteries and electronic waste.

Potential Impact on the Battery Recycling Industry

The battery recycling industry involves the collection, trading, and processing of used batteries, electronic devices, and other waste materials.

In the official gazette, 'Electrical and Electronics Waste and Scrap' has been included under HSN code 8549 in the list of items subject to the Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM).

Therefore, firms dealing in battery scrap and electronic waste should verify the correct HSN classification for their products.

It is worth noting that the notification does not explicitly list every type of battery or battery scrap by name. Therefore, whether this provision applies to a specific type of battery scrap will depend on its correct HSN classification.

Amendments Regarding GST TDS on the Purchase of Scrap

Notification No. 07/2026-Central Tax, G.S.R. 935(E), amends Notification No. 50/2018-Central Tax, which pertains to GST TDS.

This amendment covers the purchase of the following goods by a registered person from another registered person:

1. Used cooking oil – HSN 1518

2. Plastic waste and scrap – HSN 3915

3. Tire waste and scrap – HSN 4004

4. Metal scrap – HSN Chapters 72 to 81

5. Electrical and electronic waste and scrap – HSN 8549

Following this amendment, registered buyers dealing in these goods should review the applicable provisions concerning GST TDS. The actual TDS liability will be subject to other relevant conditions and exemptions stipulated under Section 51.

Changes in GST Rates for the Tyre Industry

This gazette notification also introduces revisions to the GST rates applicable to the tyre industry.

As per Notification No. 02/2026-Central Tax (Rate):

1. Retreaded tractor tyres have been included in the schedule attracting 2.5% CGST.

2. Other retreaded or used pneumatic rubber tyres, solid or cushion tyres, tyre treads, and tyre flaps have been placed under the schedule attracting 9% CGST.

Corresponding adjustments have also been made to the IGST rates.

Accordingly, an IGST of 5% will be applicable to retreaded tractor tires, and an IGST of 18% will apply to other specified tires, in line with the standard inter-state tax rates.

Necessary steps for entrepreneurs:

1. Verify the HSN codes for

all products used in your business operations.

2. Understand the applicability of the Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM) when purchasing specified scrap from unregistered vendors.

3. Review the provisions regarding GST TDS (Tax Deducted at Source) for scrap purchases made from registered vendors.

4. Assess your eligibility and the requirement for GST registration.

5. Make the necessary adjustments to your purchase and sales invoices, GST records, and books of accounts.

6. Ensure compliance in accordance with these adjustments by consulting your Chartered Accountant or GST advisor.

The GST notifications issued on October 27, 2026, are significant for the scrap and recycling industry in India. In particular, the inclusion of electrical and electronic waste and scrap—classified under HSN 8549—within the scope of amendments concerning the Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM), Tax Deducted at Source (TDS), and registration requirements, necessitates that entrepreneurs involved in battery recycling and electronic waste businesses review their GST compliance.

It is essential for manufacturers, recyclers, dealers, and scrap traders within the battery industry to stay informed about these new provisions to ensure the proper management of their business transactions and tax-related obligations. ❑

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Lifetime Achievement Award for Senior Members

A highlight of the ceremony was the presentation of the Lifetime Achievement Award to senior association members, **Sh. Abdul Aziz** and **Sh. Virendra Singh**, in recognition of their significant contributions and long-standing service to the battery industry. Through this honor, the association acknowledged their dedication and contributions to the battery trade.

The event was attended by several prominent figures from the battery business, including **Sh. Pradeep Patni, Mukim Qadri, Bohra Najmuddin, Aziz Bhai, Ritesh Sethi, Umesh Patodi, Rajendra Pal Singh, Rajkumar Suri, Naresh Jain, Khemraj Suman, Jamil Bhai, Nitin Dadhich, Jitendra Sharma, Sanjay Nakra, Monu Pareek, Sonu Pareek,** and **Mohit Kohli**.

At the conclusion of the program, the **Association's President, Salim Abbasi**, delivered a vote of thanks, expressing his gratitude to all the members and guests for their contributions toward the success of the event. The gathering concluded with a communal meal (preeti-bhoj) held in an atmosphere of mutual harmony and warmth. ❑

Battery Dealers can play a Decisive Role in Curbing Illegal Lead Recycling

Address by Sh. L Pugazhenthy at the 10th International Secondary Lead Conference, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from October 26–28, 2026



To effectively control the unauthorized recycling of old and used lead-acid batteries in India, Battery Dealers can play a decisive role. This was stated by Sh. L Pugazhenthy, Executive Director of the India Lead Zinc Development Association (ILZDA), at the 10th International Secondary Lead Conference held in Colombo.

In his address, he stated that while Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) has been implemented in India under the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022, the roles and responsibilities of battery dealers—specifically regarding the channelization of used batteries to authorized recycling units—have not been adequately defined.

He noted that a large number of old batteries end up in the unauthorized recycling sector through these dealers. Therefore, mandatory registration of battery dealers and their regular monitoring are essential.

Unauthorized Recycling: A Major Challenge

According to Sh. Pugazhenthy estimates, approximately 70 percent of the lead recycled in India is produced by authorized recyclers, while about 30 percent comes from the informal and unauthorized sector.

India is among the world's leading producers of secondary lead. According to the data, the annual production of secondary lead in the country is approximately 1.6 million tonnes. Meanwhile, based on figures from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the authorized recycling capacity is estimated at around 3.5 million tonnes.

Concern was expressed that, despite the existence of sufficient capacity and investment in authorized recycling facilities, unauthorized recycling operations continue to persist. This poses a serious threat to environmental quality, the health of workers, and the safety of the general public.

It was noted that the most significant challenge facing the lead-acid battery industry is to either eliminate the role of the informal recycling sector or reduce it to a minimal level.

Battery Dealers should be made mandatory Registered

He suggested that all battery dealers in the country should be mandatorily registered. They should also be required to submit reports to government departments on a periodic basis.

Under this system, dealers are required to provide the following information:

1. The total quantity of old and used batteries collected by them.

2. Details of the batteries sent for recycling.

3. The names and registration details of the authorized recyclers to whom the batteries have been sent.

4. Regular records of the collection and transfer of the batteries.

They believe that this type of reporting system will help the government monitor the entire supply chain of used batteries, making it easier to determine whether the batteries are reaching authorized recycling facilities or ending up in the unauthorized sector.

Regular Audits of Authorized Recycling Units

He emphasized the need for regular audits of recycling units, rather than limiting government involvement merely to granting them official authorization.

According to him, the granting of permission to an entity once should not be taken to mean that it will continue to comply with environmental and safety standards indefinitely. Periodic inspections are necessary for this purpose.

He stated that it must be ensured that all registered recyclers consistently adhere to the prescribed standards regarding environmental protection, pollution control, and worker safety.

Suggestions regarding the minimum capacity of recycling units

He also shared his views on the structure of the recycling industry in India. He suggested that consideration could be given to setting a minimum annual capacity of 10,000 to 12,000 tonnes for a recycling unit.

However, this is his proposal, not an existing government regulation.

Lead consumption is projected to reach 2 million tonnes by 2030

In India, lead consumption is steadily rising due to growing demand in sectors such as automobile batteries, telecommunications, backup power systems, and renewable energy.

According to estimates by Sh. L Pugazhenthy, the total annual consumption of lead in India could reach approximately 2 million tonnes by 2030.

He stated that alongside the growing demand for lead, it is equally essential to ensure environmental protection, safe recycling, and accountability within the battery supply chain.

For the sustainable development of the lead-acid battery industry in India, merely increasing recycling capacity is not enough. It is also crucial to ensure that every used battery reaches a recycling facility that adheres to established and authorized environmental and safety standards.

❑

Officials from Rajasthan's Power Companies have been trained for Battery Energy Storage Systems

Given the growing capacity for renewable energy in India, the utility and necessity of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) are steadily increasing. In this context, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) organized a two-day training and capacity-building program for officials from power utilities in Rajasthan, under the Indo-German development cooperation project, 'Energy Storage for Renewable Energy Integration in India' (StoREin).

Held in Jaipur on October 27 and 28, 2026, the program aimed to provide officials from power distribution and generation companies with insights into the technical, operational, and economic aspects of Battery Energy Storage Systems, and to encourage the effective implementation of energy storage projects in Rajasthan.

More than 50 officials from five major power companies in Rajasthan participated in this program in person, while over 40 participants joined online.

These included officials from Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (JDVVNL), Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (AVVNL), Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (JVVNL), Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RRVUNL), and CESC Rajasthan.

The Crucial Role of BESS in the Expansion of Renewable Energy

India has set a target of achieving net-zero emissions by the year 2070. As the country's solar and wind energy capacity continues to grow, there is an increasing need for energy storage to make the power system more reliable and flexible. Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) can play a vital role in balancing the intermittent supply of solar and wind energy, maintaining the stability of the power grid, ensuring electricity availability during peak demand, and optimizing the costs of power procurement.

Rajasthan is among the leading states in the country for solar energy production. To promote energy storage, the state is implementing policy incentives and initiatives for the large-scale procurement of projects. In this context, it is essential to provide officials at power companies with information regarding BESS (Battery Energy Storage System) technology and its operation. ❑

One who respected his/her parents became worthy of everyone's respect. The one who did not respect his/her parents was compelled to bow down to all. This inevitable law can never be changed by anyone.

Target set to launch the

Second phase of the PM Surya Ghar Yojana by March 2027



Insurance facility for rooftop solar under consideration

The Central Government is preparing to launch the second phase of the 'PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana' (PM Surya Ghar: Free Electricity Scheme) by March 2027. In parallel, the government is in discussions with insurance companies to develop specialized insurance products for rooftop solar systems installed on residential properties.

Speaking at the 'India Renewable Energy Summit & Expo 2026', held in New Delhi from November 2 to 5, 2026, Mr. J. V. N. Subramanyam, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), outlined the future plans and policy priorities for the distributed renewable energy sector in the country. He stated that suggestions emerging from ongoing discussions and consultations with the industry will be incorporated into the policy framework for the second phase of the PM Surya Ghar scheme. The government aims to launch this second phase in March of next year.

Plans Underway to Develop Specialized Insurance for Rooftop Solar

A key challenge facing the government is ensuring the financial viability of small-scale rooftop solar systems. According to Mr. Subramaniam, the ministry is actively engaging with insurance companies to develop specialized insurance products for rooftop solar systems. The objective is to establish a reliable security framework for these projects, which would boost the confidence of financial institutions and banks, while also making it easier for consumers to secure loans.

He noted that if individual small-scale solar systems are not insured collectively, the cost of insuring a typical 3 kW residential rooftop solar system on an individual basis could be prohibitively high. This could, in turn, negatively impact the financial viability of such projects and the ability to obtain bank financing. ❑

22 companies have Submitted Bids for 10 GWh of Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Manufacturing Capacity

The global tender for grid-scale energy storage, issued under the Ministry of Heavy Industries' PLI scheme, has received a positive response



A significant step has been taken toward strengthening the Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) battery manufacturing industry in the country. The Union Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) has received bids from 22 companies in response to a global tender for the allocation of 10 GWh of battery manufacturing capacity.

This tender was issued with the objective of establishing large-scale ACC battery manufacturing facilities within the country. The 10 GWh capacity allocated under this initiative is specifically earmarked for Grid-Scale Stationary Storage Systems (GSSS). The participation of companies in this tender reflects the growing business prospects in India's battery manufacturing and energy storage sector.

Technical bids were opened on November 11

According to the Ministry of Heavy Industries, the Request for Proposal (RFP) for this global tender was issued on the Central Public Procurement (CPP) portal on July 15, 2026.

The key stages of the tender process were as follows:

- 15 July 2026: RFP issued.

- 29 July 2026: Pre-bid conference held.

- 10 November 2026: Deadline for bid submission.

- 11 November 2026: Technical bids opened at the Ministry in the presence of the bidders.

The entire tender process is being conducted online under a two-stage Quality and Cost-Based Selection (QCBS) system. In this process, technical proposals will be evaluated first, followed by the assessment of cost proposals in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

National Target of 50 GWh ACC Battery

In May 2021, the Government of

India approved a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme under the National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage.

A total budgetary outlay of ₹18,100 crore has been allocated for this scheme. Its primary objective is to develop a total ACC battery manufacturing capacity of 50 GWh in India.

Through this scheme, both domestic and international companies are being encouraged to set up large-scale battery manufacturing units in India, with the aim of creating a world-class and competitive battery manufacturing ecosystem within the country.

The allocation of 10 GWh capacity under the current tender is part of this broader national target of 50 GWh.

10 GWh Capacity Allocated for Grid-Scale Energy Storage

A key feature of this tender is that the entire 10 GWh battery manufacturing capacity has been earmarked for grid-scale stationary storage (GSSS) applications.

As the installed capacity of solar and wind energy in India grows, maintaining a balance between electricity generation and consumption is becoming increasingly important.

Through grid-scale battery storage systems:

1. Excess electricity generated from solar and wind energy can be stored.

2. Stored energy can be utilized during periods of high electricity demand.

3. The stability and reliability of the power grid can be improved.

4. The intermittent supply of renewable energy can be managed more effectively.

5. The nation's energy security can be strengthened.

Thus, a new 10 GWh ACC (Advanced Chemistry Cell) manufacturing capacity can make a significant contribution toward meeting India's future energy storage requirements.

Boost for the Domestic Battery Value Chain

A key objective of this scheme is not merely to increase the production of battery cells, but to develop an entire battery manufacturing ecosystem in India.

This initiative will enhance prospects for battery cell manufacturing, the sourcing of relevant raw materials, the production of battery components, technological advancement, and the strengthening of domestic supply chains.

The participation of 22 companies in the tender indicates that both domestic and international industry players are exploring investment opportunities within India's ACC (Advanced Chemistry Cell) battery manufacturing market.

Steps towards an 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' (Self-Reliant India) and a 'Viksit Bharat' (Developed India) @2047

According to the Ministry of Heavy Industries, the strong participation in the tender reflects the growing confidence of the industry in India's ACC (Advanced Chemistry Cell) battery manufacturing capacity.

The government's objective is to

make India technologically self-reliant in the field of battery manufacturing, develop a globally competitive manufacturing hub, and promote a sustainable energy system. This initiative is considered a significant step toward strengthening the nation's industrial and energy security, in line with the vision of a 'Developed India @2047' (Viksit Bharat @2047).

New business opportunities for battery industry

The participation of 22 companies for 10 GWh ACC battery manufacturing capacity boosts the prospects for investment and technological development in the Indian battery industry.

The following areas may benefit from this in future:

- Lithium-ion and other ACC battery cell manufacturers.

- Battery pack and module manufacturers.

- Battery Management System (BMS) manufacturer.

- Battery production machinery and equipment manufacturers.

- Supplier of battery chemicals and raw materials.

- Energy Storage System (BESS) manufacturers and integrators.

- Battery testing, safety and recycling companies.

Given the growing need for energy storage in India, expanding ACC battery manufacturing capacity is the need of the hour. The receipt of bids from 22 companies for a 10 GWh capacity reflects the increasing interest of the industry in this sector.

Bids were received from the following 22 companies for 10 GWh of Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) battery manufacturing capacity:

1. ACME Solar Holdings Ltd.
2. Amara Raja Advanced Cell Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
3. Avaada Electro Ltd.
4. Exide Energy Solutions Ltd.
5. Fujiyama Power Systems Ltd.
6. GK Energy Ltd.
7. Godawari New Energy Pvt. Ltd.
8. JPM Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
9. JSW Neo Energy Ltd.
10. Lineage Power Pvt. Ltd.
11. Mahendra Sponge and Power Ltd.
12. Megha Engineering and Infrastructures Ltd.
13. Nsure Reliable Power Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
14. Reliance Industries Ltd.
15. Renew Photovoltaics Pvt. Ltd.
16. Sai Bioenergy Pvt. Ltd.
17. Shirdi Sai Electricals Ltd.
18. Sun Drops Energia Ltd.
19. Utex New Energy Pvt. Ltd.
20. Vikram Solar Ltd.
21. Waaree Energy Storage Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
22. Zetsol Energy Pvt. Ltd.

In the near future, the evaluation of tenders, the selection of companies, and the establishment of manufacturing units are expected to provide a new direction to India's battery industry. This could strengthen domestic battery production, foster technological self-reliance, and bolster the expansion of renewable energy within the country. ❑

Boosting the Lithium and Nickel Processing Industry

Central Government Approves ₹2,814 Crore Scheme



To develop domestic processing capacity for critical minerals such as lithium, nickel, and cobalt, the Central Government has approved an ambitious scheme with an outlay of ₹2,814 crore. The Union Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has granted approval for the 'Capex Support Scheme to Promote Critical Mineral Processing.'

The primary objective of this scheme is to establish modern industrial facilities for the processing of critical minerals within the country, reduce dependence on imports, and develop a robust domestic supply chain for the battery and electric vehicle (EV) industry.

Under this scheme, a total of ₹2,814 crore will be spent over a period of five years, from the financial year 2026-27 to 2030-31.

Supply Chains Affected by Reliance on Select Countries

Currently, the processing capacity for critical minerals is concentrated in a few select countries worldwide. Consequently, international political conditions, price fluctuations, and potential export restrictions directly impact global supply chains.

India, too, remains heavily dependent on imports for refined products and high-purity intermediate materials derived from critical minerals such as lithium, nickel, and cobalt.

The infrastructure for the processing and purification of these minerals is still in its nascent stage within the country. Establishing large-scale industrial projects presents several challenges, including the need for substantial capital investment, limited access to appropriate technology, and the secure supply of raw materials.

Keeping this in mind, the government has formulated a scheme to develop critical mineral processing facilities domestically.

Four processing plants for lithium and nickel will be established.

Under the scheme, a total of four critical mineral processing plants will be set up in the country. These will include two lithium processing plants and two nickel processing plants.

The details of the proposed capacity are as follows:

Description	Lithium	Nickel
Proposed plant	2	2
Minimum capacity per plant	30,000 tonnes	50 thousand tons
Total minimum capacity	60,000 tonnes	1 lakh tonnes
Maximum government assistance per beneficiary	₹500 crore	₹900 crore

In these plants, lithium and nickel ores—or intermediate products—will be converted into high-purity chemical compounds.

Additionally, cobalt will be recovered as a by-product during the nickel processing. This could help increase the availability of cobalt within the country and meet the raw material requirements of the battery industry.

30% Capital Subsidy on Eligible Investments

Under this scheme, the government will provide a capital expenditure (capex) subsidy at a rate of 30% on eligible capital investments.

However, a maximum limit for assistance per beneficiary has been set:

- Lithium processing: Up to ₹500 crore per beneficiary.

- Nickel processing: Up to ₹900 crore per beneficiary.

Thus, financial assistance will be provided to companies for setting up and operating new processing units.

The government incentive will be disbursed in three phases. Payment for each phase will be contingent upon the achievement of specified targets and project milestones.

Selection of companies will be conducted in two stages.

Under the scheme, beneficiary companies will be selected through a transparent, two-stage process.

Stage One: Technical Eligibility

The applications received will undergo a technical evaluation. Only those

companies that meet the prescribed technical standards will be eligible to participate in the next stage—the financial bid.

Second Stage: Financial Bid

Financial bids will be invited from technically qualified companies. For each mineral, two beneficiaries will be selected based on the minimum government capital support requested.

In other words, companies that meet the prescribed eligibility criteria and seek the lowest amount of government support will be given priority in the selection process.

Benefits for the Electric Vehicle and Battery Industry

Lithium, nickel, and cobalt are essential minerals for the modern battery manufacturing industry. They are primarily used in electric vehicles and energy storage systems.

Lithium is used in various types of lithium-ion batteries, while nickel and cobalt are utilized in battery chemistries such as NMC (Nickel Manganese Cobalt).

This scheme is expected to benefit the following sectors:

1. Electric Vehicle (EV) industry.
2. Lithium-ion battery cell and pack manufacturing.
3. Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS).
4. Electronics and electrical equipment industry.
5. Advanced battery technology for use in the defense sector.
6. Specialty steel industry.
7. Critical mineral refining and processing.
8. Battery recycling and mineral recovery industry.

A Significant Initiative Towards a Self-Reliant India (Atmanirbhar Bharat)

The objective of this government scheme is not merely to enhance mineral processing capacity, but to strengthen the entire value chain for critical minerals in India. Developing domestic processing facilities will enable value addition to raw minerals within the country. This will help reduce dependence on imports, boost industrial investment, and mitigate the impact of disruptions in global supply chains.

Beyond advancing the goal of a self-reliant India, this initiative will also bolster the nation's economic and national security, while supporting the transition to clean energy.

The ₹2,814 crore critical mineral processing scheme presents a vital opportunity for India's battery and electric vehicle industry. The establishment of four new units for the processing of lithium and nickel will pave the way for increased domestic production of high-purity mineral compounds. ❑

Rs 14,500 crore approved for the Development of 92 GW of Grid-Scale Energy Storage Systems



The Union Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for the development of grid-scale energy storage systems, with a total financial outlay of Rs 14,500 crore for the period from the financial year 2026-27 to 2030-31. The scheme aims to support the development of 92 GW of energy storage capacity across the country—capacity that has not yet been commissioned. This initiative will facilitate the creation of new capacity equivalent to 170 percent of the country's existing grid-scale energy storage system capacity and will help meet the requirement for 411 GWh (gigawatt-hours) of grid-scale energy storage system (ESS) capacity by 2031-32.

This scheme represents a significant step toward strengthening India's power sector infrastructure, facilitating the large-scale integration of renewable energy, and ensuring a reliable, affordable, and 24/7 power supply. It will also promote the domestic manufacturing of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), reduce dependence on imports, and enhance the nation's long-term energy security.

The scheme envisages the development of 60 GW of pumped-storage hydropower (PSP) capacity, 30 GW of Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity, and 2 GW of capacity through alternative energy storage technologies, with a total estimated investment of ₹97,600 crore. Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support will help improve the financial viability of these projects and accelerate the creation of large-scale energy storage infrastructure in the country.

The allocation of energy storage capacity will be carried out through a tariff-based competitive bidding process. Public and private sector power distribution companies will be eligible for VGF support for BESS and pumped-storage hydropower projects, while projects based on alternative energy storage technologies will be implemented by entities from both the public and private sectors. ❑

Ban on the Export of Lithium-Ion Battery 'Black Mass' from India

Domestic recycling industry to get a boost

The Government of India has imposed a ban on the export of 'Lithium-Ion Battery Black Mass' with immediate effect, with the objective of fostering the battery recycling industry and ensuring the domestic availability of critical minerals. This significant decision was announced via Notification No. 49/2026-27, issued on November 10, 2026, by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) under the Department of Commerce.

Under this notification, the export policy for 'Lithium-Ion Battery Black Mass'—classified under ITC (HS) code 85491400—has been changed from 'Free' to 'Prohibited'. This prohibition shall remain in effect immediately and continue until further orders. Furthermore, the transitional provisions stipulated under Paragraph 1.05 of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2023, shall also apply in this regard.

What is battery 'black mass'?

'Black mass' is a powdery substance obtained by subjecting end-of-life lithium-ion batteries—as well as waste generated during the battery manufacturing process—to a shredding process.

This material contains several important and valuable minerals, primarily lithium, cobalt, nickel, and manganese. These minerals play a crucial role in modern battery manufacturing. Through proper recycling and refining processes, these



minerals can be recovered from black mass and reused in the production of new batteries.

Domestic Recycling Industry to Gain Access to Sufficient Raw Material

According to the government, India's capacity for recycling battery waste and recovering critical minerals from it has grown significantly over the past few years. However, the country's existing recycling and refining capacity is not being fully utilized due to a lack of sufficient raw material.

While, on one hand, the 'black mass' produced in India was being exported, domestic recycling companies were, on the other hand, sometimes forced to import black mass from abroad to meet their requirements. By imposing a ban on exports, the black mass generated within the country will now be available to domestic recycling and refining units. This is expected to ensure a steady supply of raw material for these units, enabling better utilization of their production capacity. ❑



Black Mass Derived from Lithium-Ion Batteries: Composition, Value, and Recycling Process

– Gravita India Ltd., Jaipur –

Black mass is one of the most important intermediate materials in lithium-ion battery recycling. It contains the fine electrode materials separated after batteries are discharged, dismantled, shredded and mechanically processed. Depending on the batteries used as feedstock, it may contain lithium, nickel, cobalt, manganese, iron, phosphorus, graphite and smaller amounts of copper, aluminium and other substances.

Calling black mass a single product, however, is misleading. Its composition, recovery potential and commercial value change with battery chemistry, feedstock quality and processing efficiency. Understanding these differences is essential for battery recyclers, cell manufacturers, OEMs, scrap suppliers and businesses evaluating recovered critical materials.

What Is Black Mass?

Black mass is the dark, powder-like fraction obtained during the mechanical processing of lithium-ion batteries. A typical recycling line first identifies and sorts batteries by chemistry, makes them safe for handling, removes external components and then shreds or crushes the cells. Magnetic, density-based and other physical separation systems remove steel, aluminium, copper and plastics from the shredded mixture.

The remaining fine fraction contains cathode and anode active materials. It may also retain electrolyte residues, binder, separator particles and fine pieces of current collectors. Black mass is therefore not the same

as pure cathode active material, nor is it a finished battery-grade chemical. It normally requires further metallurgical processing before recovered materials can return to manufacturing.

What Is Black Mass Made Of?

There is no universal black-mass composition. The principal variables are the original cell chemistry, whether feedstock comes from manufacturing scrap or end-of-life batteries, the degree of sorting and the efficiency of mechanical separation. See Table-1.

Graphite from the anode can form a substantial part of black mass across several chemistries. Other constituents may include carbon additives, fluorine-bearing binder or electrolyte residues, copper, aluminium, iron and moisture. These are important because saleable value depends not only on valuable-metal content but also on the cost and difficulty of removing impurities.

Why Black Mass Composition Varies?

1. Battery Chemistry

An NMC battery does not yield the same black mass as an LFP or LCO battery. Even within NMC, formulations such as NMC 111, 532, 622 and 811 contain different proportions of nickel, manganese and cobalt.

2. Feedstock Source

Production scrap can be more consistent because its chemistry and manufacturing origin may be known. End-of-life feedstock may combine cells from vehicles, electronics and energy-storage systems of different ages and designs.

3. Sorting Accuracy

Mixed-chemistry processing

Battery Chemistry	Principal cathode elements	Commercial implication
NMC	Lithium, nickel, manganese and cobalt	Value depends heavily on nickel and cobalt content, chemistry ratio and recovery terms
NCA	Lithium, nickel, cobalt and aluminium	Often attractive for nickel and cobalt recovery, subject to purity and assay
LCO	Lithium and cobalt	Cobalt content can support higher value when contamination is controlled
LFP	Lithium, iron and phosphorus	Contains no nickel or cobalt; economics rely more on lithium, graphite, scale and process efficiency
LMO	Lithium and manganese	Generally has a different value profile from nickel- and cobalt-bearing material

produces a more complex black mass. Good identification and segregation allow the downstream refiner to select a more suitable recovery flowsheet and predict product quality more reliably.

4. Mechanical Separation

Inefficient separation can leave excessive copper, aluminium, steel, casing material or plastics in the powder. These materials may reduce payable value and increase reagent consumption or purification requirements.

5. Moisture and residual electrolyte

Moisture adds non-payable weight and may affect storage, sampling and processing. Residual electrolyte and fluorine-bearing compounds also introduce safety and emissions-control considerations.

How Is the Value of Black Mass Determined?

Black mass does not have one fixed per-kilogram rate. Commercial valuation usually begins with a representative laboratory assay and the prevailing market value of recoverable materials. The final settlement may then account for expected recovery, processing charges, impurities, moisture, logistics and contractual terms.

Key value drivers include:

1. Concentrations of lithium, nickel, cobalt and other payable materials

2. Battery chemistry and consistency of the batch

3. Graphite content and whether the processor can recover it economically

4. Moisture, particle size and physical uniformity

5. Copper, aluminium, iron and other impurity levels

6. Presence of electrolyte, binder and fluorine-bearing compounds

7. Sampling and assay methodology

8. Expected metallurgical recovery and refining cost

9.Batch quantity, packaging, location and transport requirements.

Two visually similar batches may therefore receive very different offers. A clean, well-sorted cobalt- and nickel-bearing black mass can have a stronger payable-metal profile than mixed or highly contaminated material. LFP black mass follows a different economic model because it lacks nickel and cobalt. It should not be priced using an NMC benchmark.

From Used Battery to Black Mass

1. Receipt and Identification: Batteries are recorded and sorted by format, condition and chemistry.

2. Discharging: Residual electrical energy is reduced using an appropriate controlled method.

3. Dismantling: Packs may be opened to remove casing, battery-management systems, cables and other external components.

4. Shredding or crushing: Cells and modules are mechanically reduced under controlled conditions suited to fire and electrolyte risks.

5. Physical separation: Screening, magnetic separation, density separation and related systems separate iron, copper, aluminium, plastics and the fine black-mass fraction.

6. Sampling and storage: The

black mass is tested, packaged and stored in a covered, dry and controlled area before further refining.

This mechanical route concentrates the electrode materials but does not, by itself, produce pure lithium, nickel or cobalt products. Those outputs require additional refining.

Black Mass Recycling Routes

Hydrometallurgical processing

Hydrometallurgy uses controlled chemical treatment to transfer target metals from black mass into a liquid solution. The general route includes leaching, solid-liquid separation, purification, solvent extraction or selective precipitation, and crystallisation or drying.

After leaching, the solid residue may contain graphite and other non-leached material. The filtered solution can then be purified and processed to recover selected metals as compounds or salts, depending on the feed chemistry and the plant's process design. The exact sequence changes with the feed chemistry and target specification. CPCB's July 2026 recycling guideline states that hydrometallurgical processing is currently deployed for metal recovery from lithium-ion battery black mass in India. Facilities require controlled reagent storage, covered material handling, fume and dust controls, effluent treatment and process-specific monitoring.

Pyrometallurgical processing

Pyrometallurgy treats battery material at high temperature. It can recover selected metals into an alloy or intermediate phase and tolerate some variation in feedstock. However, lithium, aluminium, manganese and graphite may report to slag, dust or other streams unless the process includes additional recovery steps. Energy demand and gas treatment are also important design considerations.

Direct recycling

Direct recycling aims to recover and, where feasible, restore cathode active material while preserving more of its structure than conventional routes that dissolve materials into separate metal compounds. Suitability depends on chemistry, degradation, contamination and product qualification. It may reduce processing steps when the feed is clean, well-characterised and separated by chemistry. Mixed, degraded or contaminated black mass makes this route more difficult, and product qualification remains critical.

R2, R3 and R4 Recycler Categories

CPCB distinguishes non-lead-acid battery recyclers according to their activities:

R2: Dismantling and physical separation up to black-mass generation

R3: Processing black mass until metals are obtained in compound form

R4: Dismantling, physical separation and black-mass refining within an integrated operation

A business that only generates black mass is therefore performing a different activity from a facility that chemically refines it into metal compounds. Approvals, infrastructure and pollution controls must match the actual activity undertaken. Gravita's overview of the CPCB Battery Recycling Guidelines 2026 explains the broader recycler requirements.

Quality Checks Before Buying or Processing Black Mass

A transaction should be based on documented sampling and analysis rather than appearance alone. Relevant checks may include:

1. Declared battery chemistry and feedstock origin

2. Assay for lithium, nickel, cobalt, manganese, iron, phosphorus and graphite

3. Copper, aluminium and other impurity levels

4. Moisture and particle-size distribution

5. Residual electrolyte and fluorine-related parameters

6. Batch homogeneity and sampling method

7. Packaging, labelling, traceability and storage condition.

Sampling deserves special attention. A small sample taken from the top of a bag may not represent a segregated or settled batch. Contracts should define sampling, test methods, moisture correction, payable elements, deductions and dispute-resolution procedures.

Safe Handling and Regulatory Considerations

Black mass is a fine industrial material that may contain reactive residues and metal-bearing dust. It should be handled in closed or controlled systems with suitable ventilation, dust collection, PPE and spill procedures. Storage should be covered, cool, dry and protected from incompatible materials and unauthorised access.

Under India's battery-waste framework, black-mass generation and processing should occur through appropriately registered and authorised facilities. Procurement, processing, recovered-material sales and EPR records must remain traceable. Businesses handling end-of-life cells can review Gravita's lithium battery scrap procurement information and its detailed lithium battery recycling process.

Black Mass and the Circular Battery Supply Chain

Black mass connects end-of-life battery collection with the recovery of materials for new manufacturing. Its real value lies not in its colour or weight but in verified chemistry, low contamination, safe processing and the ability to convert its constituents into consistent products.

As battery chemistries evolve, recyclers will need flexible sorting, mechanical separation and refining systems. Gravita's lithium battery recycling solutions cover controlled processing and material recovery for EV, electronics and energy-storage applications. Organisations evaluating lithium-battery scrap, black mass or recycling partnerships can contact Gravita India.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q. Is black mass a finished recycled product?

Ans. No. It is generally an intermediate containing mixed

cathode and anode materials. Further metallurgical processing is required to produce refined metal compounds or regenerated battery materials.

Q. Does all black mass contain cobalt and nickel?

Ans. No. NMC, NCA and LCO streams may contain one or both, but LFP black mass contains neither nickel nor cobalt as part of its cathode chemistry.

Q. Why does black mass pricing vary?

Ans. Pricing depends on assay, chemistry, recoverable-metal value, moisture, impurities, expected recovery, processing costs, quantity, logistics and commercial terms.

Q. What is the main black-mass recovery route in India?

Ans. CPCB's 2026 recycling guideline identifies hydrometallurgical processing as the route currently deployed for metal recovery from black mass in India.

Q. Can different battery chemistries be processed together?

Ans. Mixed processing is technically possible in some facilities, but it complicates valuation, recovery and product control. Sorting by chemistry generally supports more predictable processing. ❑



Pilot Project Approved for Energy Conservation and Peak Load Reduction Using Sodium-Ion Batteries



To manage the surging demand for electricity during intense heatwaves and to optimize the utilization of power generated from rooftop solar installations, a new battery technology will be tested in Jaipur. Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (JVVNL) and the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP) are collaborating to develop the country's first distribution transformer-level sodium-ion battery energy storage system.

In this regard, the two organizations have issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the installation of a solar system—with a power capacity of 250 kW and an energy storage capacity of 250 kWh—at the Keshav Saini Stadium.

Exploring Alternatives to Lithium-Ion

Through a pilot project, the efficiency, reliability, and safety of sodium-ion batteries will be tested under real-world conditions—specifically regarding thermal performance and within the electricity distribution network. Furthermore, these will be compared against the currently prevalent lithium-ion battery technology. The testing of sodium-ion technology aims to determine to what extent local energy storage can help bridge the gap between electricity supply and demand. The project will also assess the feasibility of storing surplus electricity generated by rooftop solar systems during the day for use when needed.

The objective is to evaluate how useful these batteries can be during periods of peak electricity demand—specifically, whether they can help reduce the strain on the distribution network and lower future costs associated with network expansion. Tanya Simhal, Country Head at Global Energy, noted that testing sodium-ion technology on active transformers within the context of Rajasthan's specific conditions will enable companies to make decisions based on actual data rather than mere estimates.

Under the agreement, JVVNL will provide the site, a dedicated team, and operational data for the project. Meanwhile, Global Energy will offer technical support, including system design, performance monitoring, and training for JVVNL engineers. ❑

Fire Breaks Out at Electric Scooter Unit in Sangareddy



On the morning of November 5, a fire broke out at an electric scooter manufacturing unit in Kandi, located in the Sangareddy district. Fortunately, no one was injured. Upon receiving the alert, fire tenders arrived at the scene, and the blaze was brought under control within an hour. While the exact cause of the fire is not yet known, preliminary investigations suggest that a short circuit may have been responsible. The incident has resulted in significant property damage.

❑

Fire Breaks Out in Moving DTC Bus in Delhi; Entire Vehicle Reduced to Ashes



Incidents of electric buses catching fire in the national capital, Delhi, show no signs of stopping. On the night of November 11, another electric DTC bus turned into a fireball. The fire broke out suddenly in a moving bus near an underpass in the Shastri Park area of North-East Delhi. Within moments, the flames engulfed the entire vehicle. Upon receiving the alert, two fire tenders arrived at the scene and managed to bring the blaze under control after a strenuous effort. By then, however, the bus had been completely reduced to ashes. Fortunately, there were no passengers on board at the time, which averted a major tragedy.

❑

Battery Directory & Year Book (Vol.41 No.22)
16-30 November 2026 (Published on 17.11.2026)

Uniting Small Scale Battery Industry
41 years of Publication
1985 - 2026

BATTERY DIRECTORY & YEAR BOOK

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Dt. 21st January 2026

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Dear Sirs,

By advertising in the fortnightly issues of Battery Directory (Hindi and English editions), you can reach all battery and battery parts manufacturers, battery rebuilders, battery smelters, etc., both domestically and internationally, with your sales message at a very low cost. The fortnightly issues of Battery Directory are published in a print run of 2100 copies each month, with the Hindi edition released on the 1st and the English edition on the 15th. The digital edition of Battery Directory is also available online. Battery Directory-2026, the fortnightly issues, and the latest news from the battery industry are now available on the **websites www.batterydirectory.co.in and www.onlinebatterydirectory.com**



Special features of
Battery Directory-2026

- ✓ 1528 pages in two parts
- ✓ Details of 6246 firms involved in Battery Industry/ Trade
- ✓ 2363 Firm's Verified GST Numbers
- ✓ 254 Firm's Verified

The advertising rates per insertion are as follows:

		Total
1. **Front cover** (Size 12.5 cm x 14cm)	₹ 18,000 + 5% GST	₹ 18,900
2. **Inside front cover** (Size 19 cm x 11cm)	₹ 13,000 + 5% GST	₹ 13,650
3. **Page no. 3** (Size 19 cm x 11cm)	₹ 12,000 + 5% GST	₹ 12,600
4. **Back cover** (Size 19 cm x 11cm)	₹ 15,000 + 5% GST	₹ 15,750
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7. **Full page in multi colours** (Size 19 cm x 11 cm)	₹ 9,000 + 5% GST	₹ 9,450
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12. **One fourth page in Black & White** (Size 4.5 cm x 11cm)	₹ 1,500 + 5% GST	₹ 1,575

UDYAM Numbers

✓ List of 64 types of industries related to batteries

✓ WhatsApp nos. of 2964 firms

✓ E-mails of 3228 firms

✓ Websites of 1566 firms

✓ 1231 changes/amendments in last year's Directory

✓ Names of firm owners in bold letters



13. **Front Page of Battery Directory Website** (Size 100 px x 700 px)
(At least 30 days booking mandatory) ₹ 99 per day (+18% GST) ₹ 1,752

Discount of 10% is available for the advertisers releasing at least 6 insertions in a year with advance payment.

Annual Subscription of Online Battery Directory (website www.onlinebatterydirectory.com) & Battery Directory (Hard Copy) is just ₹ 1,650/-. The annual subscription of Battery Directory (Hard Copy) is ₹ 650/- (Including Postage Charges) only. Subscriber of Annual Battery Directory shall also get the fortnightly issues upto December month. To access Online Battery Directory, user name and password will be provided by us. You may deposit the Subscription/Advertisement charges by Transfer in any of the following Banks at your City under intimation by SMS to us:

OD BANK ACCOUNT of BATTERY DIRECTORY AND YEAR BOOK			
BANK NAME	*ACCOUNT NO*	*IFSC CODE*	*BRANCH ADDRESS*
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The addresses of 6246 Battery Entrepreneurs/businessmen from India and abroad have been published in the Annual Battery Directory-2026 (page 1528, two parts). The Annual and Fortnightly Battery Directory is the best medium to reach all the major battery/battery parts entrepreneurs from India and abroad. To advertise in the fortnightly issues and in the Annual Battery Directory-2027, please contact Anuradha: 9971150801, Chandra Mohan: 9810268067, Shekhar Verma: 9910699538.

Looking forward to serve you.

Yours faithfully,

for **Battery Directory & Year Book**

(CHANDRA MOHAN)

Benefits of Advertising in Battery Directory

If you advertise in the Battery Directory, you will receive the following benefits:-

✔ **Your product will be promoted among battery entrepreneurs from India and abroad.**

✔ You will receive a free set of the Battery Directory-2027 (priced at Rs. 650).

✔ **The Online Battery Directory-2026 subscription fee is Rs. 1000, and this subscription will be provided free of charge. Not only you but also your staff will be able to view and benefit from the directory on their mobile phones, laptops, or computers.**

✔ Your name will be highlighted in the Product Manufacturing Index.

✔ **Your mobile number will be added to the Battery Directory WhatsApp group, allowing you to connect directly with battery entrepreneurs across the country and meet your needs within the group.**

✔ You will receive free access to the Battery Directory's fortnightly issues throughout the year.

✔ **You can submit articles and news for publication in the magazine.**

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✔ **Your advertisement will appear under your city in the Online Battery Directory portal www.onlinebatterydirectory.com.**

✔ Your company name will appear under your state and city in the online battery directory portal www.onlinebatterydirectory.com.

The fee for a one-page color advertisement (including 5% GST) is ₹9,450.

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Chandra Mohan: 9810268067

Benefits of Becoming a Member of the Battery Directory

If you subscribe to the Battery Directory, you will receive the following benefits:-

✔ **You will receive a free set of the Battery Directory-2026 (priced at Rs. 650).**

✔ The fortnightly issues of Battery Directory (two magazines per month, Hindi and English), which were previously sent by ordinary post, will now be sent by registered post (magazine post) by December 2026. You will receive them within five days of publication.

✔ **Your firm's name and address will be published free of charge in the Online Battery Directory and in the Battery Directory-2027, which will be published in January 2027.** Entrepreneurs will be able to easily contact you through the search tool.

✔ **You will be added to the Battery Directory's WhatsApp group, allowing you to connect directly with battery entrepreneurs across the country and fulfill your needs within the group.**

✔ Battery, Inverter, Battery Charger, UPS, and RO manufacturers will find information about you, and you will also be able to contact them.

✔ The magazine publishes news about the activities of various Battery Associations and Battery Federations in the country. You will also be able to connect with the battery world.

✔ Articles on Batteries, Battery Machinery, Battery Chargers, etc. are published in the fortnightly issues of Battery Directory. You will benefit from studying them.

✔ You can also submit your news for publication in the Battery Directory.

The subscription fee for the Battery Directory (hard copy) is only ₹650.

The subscription fee for the Online Battery Directory is only ₹1000.

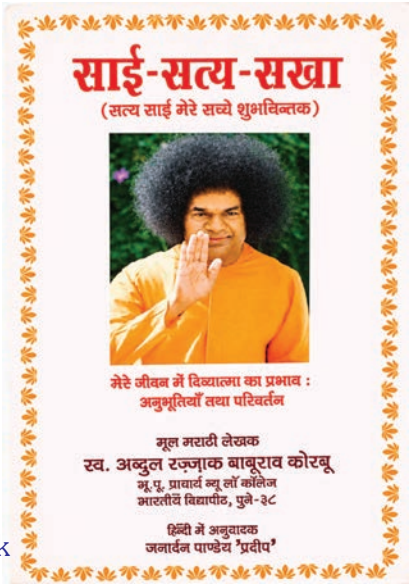
Chandra Mohan: 9810268067

Sai-Satya Sakha

(Satya Sai: My True Well-wisher)

– Abdul Razzaq Baburao Korbu –

Former Principal, New Law College, Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune

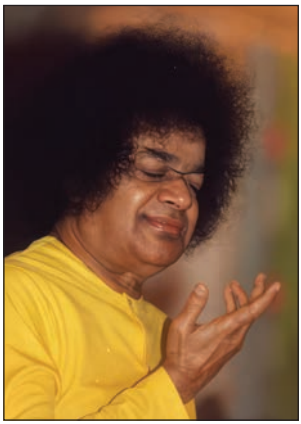


The book Sai-Satya Sakha recounts the true story of the spiritual transformation of Prof. Abdul Razzaq Baburao Korbu—a resident of Sangli—and the divine leelas (miraculous plays) of Bhagavan Baba. Some excerpts from this book are presented here.

It was a Saturday evening in December—the final day to have *darshan* of Baba during this visit. Baba stepped out of His room onto the veranda. He spent some time speaking specifically with the foreign devotees and the authors of various books. I immediately offered my salutations at His feet (*padanamaskar*) and remained seated with my hands folded in a gesture of reverence. In a sense, during the month of December, even the Indian devotees tend to blend in with the foreigners. Baba walked a few steps forward, then turned, approached me, and said in a loud voice, "Abdul, bring your wife along with you next month." Having said this, He moved on to speak with another devotee. I was left in a state of confusion—was I supposed to bring my first wife, my second wife, or both? But how could I possibly seek clarification from Baba amidst such a crowd? Did Baba even know that I had two wives? And if He did know, would He approve of it? Just then, Baba came back toward me, leaned in slightly, and whispered, "The second wife." I felt a great sense of relief that Baba had resolved the doubt weighing on my mind.

Baba's Unexpected Message and a New Test

As I began my journey home on Sunday evening, a whirlwind of thoughts stirred in my mind. Why would Baba ask me to bring only my second wife? Why didn't He ask me to bring the entire family, or perhaps my first wife? Wouldn't the elder wife feel hurt? It is practically impossible for my second wife to accompany me to Baba's ashram; she is a devout, orthodox Muslim—she performs *namaz* five times a day and holds reverence solely for the Quran. Moreover, she is not even educated. Under these circumstances, would she ever agree to come to Puttaparthi?



Baba never forces anything upon anyone. Yet, why is He insisting that I bring my second wife along? Isn't it enough that I am His devotee? But then again, Baba never acts unjustly; there must surely be some mysterious, hidden plan of His behind this.

The Challenge of Taking Naseem to Puttaparthi

I returned home feeling quite bewildered. My next scheduled lecture at Baba's university was set for the third week of January 1983. Since train reservations for the journey had to be made a week in advance, I called my wife, Naseem, into my room and told her that we would both be going to visit Baba this time. She replied in Hindi, "Me—accompanying you there for idol worship? Never! I could never commit such a sin. I have no desire to end up in *dozakh* (hell)," and so on. I had expected such a response from her. Although it was Baba himself who had suggested this, I personally dislike imposing my own views on anyone. I have never taken the initiative to tell others about Baba, nor have I ever asked anyone to abandon their own religion, saints, or deities to worship or follow Baba. Baba, too, has given strict instructions regarding this.

Throughout my twenty years as an educator, I never disclosed to my colleagues or students that I am a devotee or follower of Sai Baba. In spirituality, the ultimate outcome or effect is far more significant than the underlying causes. The root source of all such causes—the very seed from which all creation emerges—is what is described by the phrase *'Eko'ham bahusyami'* ("I am One; may I become many").

Naseem holds a firm, unwavering commitment to her Muslim faith—one might even call it a passion. She would sooner choose divorce than remain with a husband who engages in spiritual practices [outside of Islam]. Nevertheless, I contemplated making one more attempt to persuade her. Having studied Islamic law for the past ten years, I possessed a far deeper understanding of the Quran and the Hadith than most. Consequently, the following conversation took place between Naseem and me:

"Look, Naseem, listen to me carefully. When we go to Puttaparthi, you need not enter any temple, nor do you have to fold your hands before Sathya Sai Baba. There is no compulsion whatsoever—you won't be required to touch his feet or anything of the sort. You are simply accompanying me. After all, isn't a husband the 'god' of his wife's faith?"

Naseem said, in a sharp tone, "Don't bring up the Hadiths just to suit

your own agenda. You've never asked me to go there before—why are you forcing me this time?"

I replied, "I am not forcing you. Sathya Sai Baba himself has called for you."

Although it was against her wishes, the 'remedy'—the name of Sathya Sai Baba—worked its effect, and she responded, "Fine, I will come. But on one condition: I will not fold my hands before anyone, and touching feet is completely out of the question."

Silently, I prayed to Baba for forgiveness regarding this, then said to Naseem, "I accept your condition."

I had already reserved two seats on a bus. We set off on the evening of Wednesday, in the third week of January 1983, and arrived in Puttaparthi the following afternoon. After bathing and having a meal, we went to the courtyard of Prasanthi Nilayam for *darshan* of Baba. I seated Naseem in the section for women and instructed her, "When I stand on the veranda and look toward you, I will point in a certain direction—please come toward me from that side. If Baba happens to approach the women's section and gestures for you to get up, then stand up immediately and join me on the veranda." Even after hearing this, she insisted, "I'll say it again—I will not fold my hands." I reassured her, "Do exactly as you wish."

Baba came out to grant *darshan* (a holy sighting). He first moved toward the women, then, continuing to offer *darshan* to the men, he made his way to the veranda. Although it had been a long time since he last saw me, Baba recognized me and came right up to where I stood. I bowed down and



offered my respects by touching his feet. Just then, Baba remarked, "I know that your wife has also come along." Having said this, he moved on.

The following day, Friday evening, as we were heading out to seek Baba's *darshan*, I once again explained things to Naseem and urged her to be mindful, just as I had done the day before. Begum Naseem replied, "Very well, but let me reiterate—I will neither fold my hands in prayer nor touch his feet." It began to dawn on me that since all of this was happening against her wishes, perhaps Baba ought not to have invited her.

Naseem's Spiritual Transformation in Baba's Presence

Baba came out to grant *darshan* (a divine sighting). He cast a glance at me, then moved toward the men, followed by the women, before returning to the veranda. Standing before the doorway, he gestured for me to come closer. As I stood before him with my hands folded in prayer, Baba said, "Call your wife." I signaled to Naseem—who

was seated among the women—to come over. She stood up and walked toward the veranda. I felt a great sense of relief; I had been worried about what I would do if she chose not to come despite my gesture. But she did come to the veranda—truly a testament to Baba's grace. Baba instructed us both to go inside. We entered, and Baba followed. He closed the door and drew the curtain. I bowed low at Baba's feet. He patted my back and gestured for me to sit to his right. My wife sat in silence, looking sullen; she neither offered a greeting nor touched Baba's feet. Yet, a divine smile graced Baba's face—a smile I found truly captivating. Unlike on other occasions, Baba did not manifest *vibhuti* (sacred ash); it seemed he intended to do something different today.

I said, "Baba, please forgive my wife. She does not know English, though she understands what is said to her." Naseem, realizing I was speaking to Baba on her behalf, arched her brows to express her disapproval.

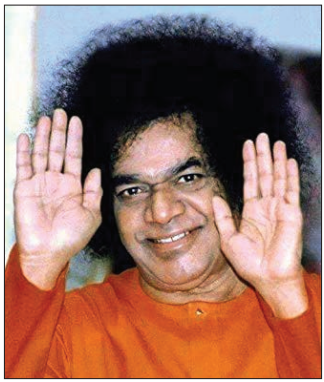
Baba remarked that I talk too much and told me to sit quietly. I obeyed.

The conversation that took place between Baba and Naseem—conducted in Hindi—is summarized as follows:

Baba: "How are you, my child?" My wife didn't seem particularly inclined to answer, but the effect of Baba calling her 'my child' was such that, keeping her eyes fixed on the floor, she said, "I am fine."

Baba – How many children do you have?

Naseem – Four. Three boys and one girl.



Baba – What are they doing?

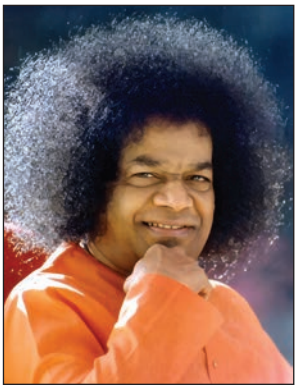
Naseem – Two are pursuing law. Two are still studying. The girl is studying medicine.

Baba – Very good. I am very pleased to hear that.

Hearing this from Baba, Naseem felt at ease and pleased, but I became somewhat troubled. Just then, Baba turned toward me and asked how my studies at college were progressing. When I replied that everything was going well, Baba advised me to be particularly careful regarding my work at the college, as there might be a dispute or some issue with the management committee in the near future. He also cautioned me to be more tolerant and patient. I listened to all of this, yet a sense of unease persisted within me. Baba began to laugh in a somewhat mysterious way. He must have been aware of the restlessness in my mind; otherwise, why would he have laughed in such a mysterious manner?

Baba – "Abdul, if there is something you wish for, tell me."

I – "I don't really wish for anything, but..."



Before I could complete the sentence, Baba gestured with his hand for me to remain silent.

Although Baba had invited me to ask for or request something, my state of mind was not such that I could do so. Naseem sat with her head bowed and her hands resting on her knees, in a posture resembling that of someone offering *namaz* (prayer).

Just then, Baba asked my wife—addressing her as "my child" (*meri bacchi*) in a tone so sweet and touching that even I could feel its warmth—a gesture that seemed to ease Naseem's tension; she looked up at Baba for the first time. Baba asked her, "Do you not desire a son of your own?" Hearing this, I felt a profound sense of relief. After posing this question, Baba kept his gaze fixed on Naseem, unblinking. It is often observed that when Baba speaks, his eyelids flutter more rapidly than usual.

As soon as Naseem looked up at Baba, she became completely entranced. This state—a transmission of divine grace or *shaktipat*—persisted for a while. Suddenly, drawn by an unseen force, she collapsed at Baba's feet and, sobbing like a soul in deep distress, cried out, "Oh, my Baba!" Her entire body trembled. Weeping bitterly, she bathed Baba's feet with her flowing tears. I moved to console her, but Baba signaled for me to remain seated. Baba wiped his mouth and lips with his handkerchief and settled back comfortably. Apart from the sound of Naseem's sobs, a profound silence filled the space. After a while, Baba said, "Rise, my child." Naseem managed to lift her head and sit up. She held onto the hem of Baba's long robe—which reached the floor—with her hand. Some curious devotees might not be aware that, in his current incarnation, Baba never touches any woman.

Baba looked at me, placed his hand on my left shoulder, and gestured for me to sit beside my wife. Naseem was still sobbing. Then, looking at me with an intense gaze, the incarnate Baba declared, "From this very moment, this woman is pregnant. She will give birth to a highly intelligent son, who will arrive during a festival of national significance." Stunned by these miraculous, benedictory words, I was left speechless. In a low voice, I began, "Baba, the doctors say..." Baba interrupted, "Which doctors, and what kind? I am the Doctor of all doctors myself!" Realizing the magnitude of Baba's glory, Naseem and I were overcome with emotion and bowed our heads once more at his sacred feet. In this manner, Naseem performed what could be called a 'Sai-Namaz' twice that day.

To be continued in the next issue.
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