ANNUAL REPORT 2018-19

Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Government of India

Annual Report 2018-19

Government of India
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade

CONTENTS

S.No.	Chapter	Page
1.	Role and Functions	1
2.	Industrial Promotion	18
3.	Ease of Doing Business	30
4.	Startup India	38
5.	Protection of Intellectual Property Rights	45
6.	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	58
7.	Industrial Corridors	61
8.	India International Convention & Expo Centre (IICC)	67
9.	Schemes for Regional Development	69
10.	Specific Industries and their Development	76
11.	Investment Promotion & International Cooperation	99
12.	Administration of the Boilers Act, 1923	104
13.	Attached & Subordinate Offices and other Organisations	107
14	Representation of SCs/STs/OBCs/Ex-servicemen and PwD in Services	159
15.	Women's Welfare Activities	160
16.	Implementation of Official Language Policy	161
17.	Vigilance Matters	164
18.	Citizen's Charter	165
19.	Right to Information	169
	Appendices I-X	170

List of Abbreviations	
AKIC	Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor
APO	Asian Productivity Organization
ASSOCHAM	Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry
BIRAC	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council
BMEC	Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor
BRAP	Business Reform Action Plan
CBIC	Chennai Bangaluru Industrial Corridor
CEDA	Centre of Excellence for Date Analysis
CGPDTM	Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks
CII	Confederation of Indian Industry
CIPAM	Cell for IPR Promotion and Management
CIPET	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology
CPPRI	Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute
CVC	Central Vigilance Commission
DBR	Doing Business Ranking
DMIC	Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor
DMRC	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade
ECEC	East Coast Economic Corridor
EoDB	Ease of Doing Business
EPF	Employees Provident Fund
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEMA	Foreign Exchange Management Act
FFS	Fund for Startup
FICCI	Federation of Indian chambers of Commerce & Industry
FIPB	Foreign Investment Promotion Board

GeM	Government e-Marketplace
GI	Geographical Indications
GII	Global Innovation Index
GIR	Geographical Indications Registry
GoS	Group of Secretaries
GST	Goods and Services Tax
IDC	India Design Council
IDEX	Innovations for Defence Excellence
IDS	Industrial Development Scheme
IEM	Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum
IICC	India International Convention & Expo Centre
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IIS	Industrial Information System
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IIUS	Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme
IP	Intellectual Property
IPAB	Intellectual Property Appellate Board
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IPRS	Industrial Park Rating System
IRMRA	Indian Rubber Manufactures Research Association
ITPO	International Trade Promotion Organization
LANIDS	Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Island Industrial Development Scheme
LOI	Letter of Intent
MDI	Medical Device Industry
MeitY	Ministry of Electronics & Information & Technology
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MII	Make in India

MIIUS	Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NABCB	National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies
NABET	National Accreditation Board for Education and Training
NABH	National Accreditation Board for Hospital and Healthcare Providers
NABL	National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories
NASSCOM	National Association of Software and Services Companies
NBQL	National Board for Quality Promotion
NCCBM	National Council for Cement and Building Material
NEIDS	North East Industrial Development Scheme
NEIIPP	North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy
NER	North Eastern Region
NHAI	National Highway Authority of India
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NID	National Institute of Design
NIEI	National Internet Exchange of India
NIT	National Institute of Technology
NPC	National Productivity Council
NPMC	National Plan for Manufacturing Clusters
NSO	National Statistical Office
OL	Official Language
PFA	Preferential Market Access
PIS	Patent Information system
PMG	Project Monitoring Group
PMIC	Project Monitoring-Invest India Cell
PPP	Public Private Partnership

QCI	Quality Council of India
RGNIIPM	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management
SAARC	South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation
SCO	Salt Commissioner Office
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
SNZ	Special Notified Zone
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TISC	Technology and Innovation Support Centre
TMR	Trade Marks Registry
TRIPS	Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UT	Union Territory
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WPI	Wholesale Price Index

Chapter 1

Role and Functions

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) was established in 1995 and was reconstituted in the year 2000 with the merger of the Department of Industrial Development. Earlier separate Ministries for Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries (SSI&A&RI) and Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (HI&PE) were created in October, 1999. The Department was earlier called Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion; and was renamed DPIIT in January, 2019.

1.1.2 In 2018, the matters related to e-Commerce were transferred to the Department and in 2019 the Department was given charge for matters related to Internal Trade, welfare of traders and their employees and Start-ups.

1.2 Allocation of Business to the Department

1.2.1 According to the Allocation of Business Rules, as updated till date, the Department is responsible for determining the Industrial Policy at Government of India level, including following matters:

i. Productivity in industry,

ii. Industrial Management,

iii. Matters related to e-Commerce and Start-ups,

iv. Facilitating Ease of Doing Business,

v. Promotion of Internal Trade including Retail Trade, Welfare of Traders and their Employees, and

vi. Administration of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, grant of Industrial Licences and acknowledging Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum.

1.2.2 The Department also handles matters related to Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and administers six Acts related to IPRs. The Department also handles matters related to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Investment by NRIs, and undertakes promotion of investment for industrial development of the country. There are five territorial divisions for international cooperation and industrial promotion handling matters emanating from Americas, Europe, CIS Countries, Africa and Middle East, and Asia and Oceania.

1.2.3 The Department is also responsible for promotion and development of sectors related to Cables, Light Engineering Industries, Light Industries, Light Electrical Engineering Industries, Paper and Newsprint, Tyres and Tubes, Salt, Cement, Ceramics, Tiles and Glass, Leather Goods, Soaps and Detergents and Industries not covered by other Ministries/ Departments.

1.2.4 The following Acts are administered by the Department:

i. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951,

ii. The Explosives Act, 1884,

iii. The Inflammable Substances Act, 1952

iv. The Boilers Act, 1923,

v. The Copyright Act, 1957,

vi. The Patents Act, 1970,

vii. The Design Act, 2000,

viii. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999,

ix. The Trade Marks Act, 1999,

x. The National Institute of Design Act, 2014.

1.3 Organization of DPIIT

1.3.1 The Organization Chart of the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade is at **Appendix-I,** while the list of attached and subordinate offices and other Organizations under the Department is at **Appendix-II.**

1.4 Make in India

1.4.1 The 'Make in India' initiative was launched on 25.09.2014 with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development. Make in India initiative along with action plans prepared for 25 sectors has been reviewed and is now focused on 27 sectors. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade coordinates action plans for 15 manufacturing sectors while Department of Commerce coordinates 12 service sectors.

1.5 Project Monitoring – Invest India Cell

1.5.1 Project Monitoring Group (PMG), was set up in Cabinet Secretariat in 2013 and has recently been merged with DPIIT w.e.f. 14.02.2019, with Invest India providing support. The PMG is now known as Project Monitoring- Invest India Cell (PMIC). It is an institutional mechanism for resolving of issues and fast tracking the setting up and expeditious commissioning of large Public, Private and Public- Private Partnership (PPP) Projects.

1.5.2 Any investor having issues delaying or likely to delay the execution of a project of estimated value of Rs.1000 crore and above (now this threshold has been reduced to Rs.500 crore) can raise them on the portal before PMIC, which takes them up with the concerned authorities in the Central or State Governments.

1.5.3 Since its inception, PMIC has resolved more than 2,000 issues related to 610 projects and unlocked anticipated financial investment of approx. Rs 22 lakh crore. Of these, 340 projects have been partly/ fully commissioned with actual flow of investments amounting to Rs. 11.66 lakh crore approx. till 08.02.2019, while 238 projects worth Rs. 8.5 lakh crore are in the pipeline.

1.6 Invest India

1.6.1 Invest India has been set up as a Joint Venture (Not for Profit) Company between Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), CII, NASSCOM and various State Governments. Invest India is the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency of India and acts as the first point of reference for investors in India. Invest India is transforming the country's investment climate by simplifying the business environment for investors. Its experts, specializing across different countries, Indian states and sectors, handhold investors through their investment lifecycle - from pre-investment to after-care. Invest India provides multiple forms of support such as market entry strategies, deep dive industry analysis, partner search and location assessment policy advocacy with decision makers.

1.7 Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017

1.7.1 The public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017 (PPP-MII Order) was issued on 5th June, 2017 pursuant to Rule 153 (iii) of the General Financial Rules 2017 as an enabling provision to promote domestic value addition in public procurement.

1.7.2 This Order is applicable for procurement of goods , services and works (including turnkey works) by a Central Ministry/ Department, their attached / subordinate offices, autonomous bodies controlled by the Government of India and Government companies as defined in the Companies Act.

1.7.3 Under the PPP-MII Order, a Standing Committee, headed by Secretary, DPIIT has been constituted to review the implementation of Order. A Public Procurement Cell has been created in the Department to monitor the grievances received for violation of PPP-MII Order. 19 Nodal Departments have been designated for notifying minimum local content for the relevant product categories.

1.8 Ease of Doing Business

1.8.1 In order to improve the business environment in the country, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has taken up a series of measures to simplify and rationalize the regulatory processes (registration and inspection processes) and introduction of information technology as enabler to make governance more efficient and effective.

1.8.2 India ranks 77th in the World Bank's annual Doing Business Report (DBR) 2019 as against 100th rank in the DBR 2018. The DBR ranks countries on the basis of Distance to Frontier, an absolute score that measures the gap between India and the global best practice on 10 specified indicators. India's absolute score improved from 60.76 in DBR 2018 to 67.23 in DBR 2019. The ease of doing business index is meant to measure regulations directly affecting businesses and a nation's rank is based on the average of 10 indicators viz. starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency.

1.8.3 States too have been brought on board in the process to expand the coverage of these efforts. DPIIT has been closely working with the state Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations to help them identify the constraints in doing business and improving the overall business environment. DPIIT launched an online portal to track implementation of reforms on a real-time basis. The same is available on www.eodb.dipp.gov.in.

1.8.4 The assessment of Business Reforms Acton Plan, 2017-2018 was released jointly by DPIIT and the World Bank on 10th July, 2018 which can be accessed on www.eodb.dipp.gov.in. An 80-point Business Reforms Action Plan 2019 has been prepared and shared with States and UTs for implementation of reforms by 28th February, 2019.

1.8.5 DPIIT has also prepared a 218-point District Reforms Plan and shared with States and UTs for implementation of reforms by all the districts. States and UTs will conduct the feedback exercise in Districts on the basis of the questionnaire.

1.9 Start up India

1.9.1 Startup India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to catalyse startup culture and build a strong and inclusive ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship in India. Launched on 16th January, 2016, the startup India has rolled out several programs with the objective of

supporting entrepreneurs, building up a robust start up ecosystem and transforming India into a country of job creators instead of job seekers. These programs are managed by a dedicated Startup India team, which reports to DPIIT. Under the Startup India Scheme, eligible companies can get recognized as startups by DPIIT in order to access a host of tax benefits, easier compliance, IPR fast tracking and other benefits.

1.10 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy

1.10.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is the nodal Department for formulation of the policy of the Government on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). It is also responsible for maintenance and management of data on inward FDI into India, based upon the remittances reported by the Reserve Bank of India. With a view to attracting higher levels of FDI, Government has put in place a liberal policy on FDI, under which FDI, up to 100%, is permitted, under the automatic route, in most sectors/ activities. Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime in recent times, to ensure that India remains an increasingly attractive investment destination. The Department plays an active role in the liberalization and rationalization of the FDI policy. Towards this end, it has been constructively engaged in extensive stakeholder consultations on various aspects of the FDI policy.

1.10.2 Further, after abolition of the erstwhile Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), process for granting FDI approvals has been simplified wherein the work relating to processing of applications for FDI and approval of the Government thereon under the extant FDI Policy and FEMA, is now handled by the concerned Ministries/Departments. However, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is a single point interface of the Government to facilitate investors for Foreign Direct Investment through approval route. In this regard, new portal (http://www.fifp.gov.in/) has been created, which is administered by this Department and the portal will continue to facilitate the single window clearance of applications which are through approval route. DPIIT is the nodal Department for approvals in case of Single Brand Product Retail Trading (for products having state of art and cutting edge technology), Multi Brand Retail Trading, Food Product Retail Trading, Non-Resident Indian /Export Oriented Units investments. Cases pertaining to issue of shares against capital goods/machinery/pre-operative and pre-incorporation expenses are also processed by DPIIT.

1.11 National IPR Policy

1.11.1 The National IPR Policy, approved on 12th May, 2016 lays the future roadmap for intellectual property in India. The Policy recognises the abundance of creative and innovative energies that flow in India, and the need to tap into and channelise these energies towards a better and brighter future for all. The National IPR Policy is a vision document that aims to create and exploit synergies between all forms of intellectual property (IP), concerned statutes and agencies. It sets in place an institutional mechanism for implementation, monitoring and review. It aims to incorporate and adapt global best practices to the Indian scenario. This policy shall weave in the strengths of the Government, research and development organizations, educational institutions, corporate entities including MSMEs, start-ups and other stakeholders in creation of an innovation-conducive environment, which stimulates creativity and innovation across sectors, as also facilitates a stable, transparent and service-oriented IPR administration in the country.

1.11.2 The Policy recognizes that India has

a well-established TRIPS-compliant legislative, administrative and judicial framework to safeguard IPRs, which meets its international obligations while utilizing the flexibilities provided in the international regime to address its developmental concerns. It reiterates India's commitment to the Doha Development Agenda and the TRIPS agreement.

1.11.3 The Policy lays down the following seven objectives:

i. IPR Awareness: Outreach and Promotion - To create public awareness about the economic, social and cultural benefits of IPRs among all sections of society.

ii. Generation of IPRs - To stimulate the generation of IPRs.

iii. Legal and Legislative Framework - To have strong and effective IPR laws, which balance the interests of rights owners with larger public interest.

iv. Administration and Management - To modernize and strengthen service-oriented IPR administration.

v. Commercialization of IPRs - Get value for IPRs through commercialization.

vi. Enforcement and Adjudication - To strengthen the enforcement and adjudicatory mechanisms for combating IPR infringements.

vii. Human Capital Development - To strengthen and expand human resources, institutions and capacities for teaching, training, research and skill building in IPRs.

1.11.4 These objectives are sought to be achieved through detailed action points. The action by different Ministries/ Departments shall be monitored by DPIIT which shall be the nodal department to coordinate, guide and oversee implementation and future development of IPRs in India.

The National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy will endeavor for a "Creative India; Innovative India: रचनात्मक भारत; अभिनव भारत''.

1.12 National Design Policy

1.12.1 The National Design Policy was approved by the Government on 8th February, 2007,which inter alia, includes:

i. Promotion of Indian design through a well-defined and managed regulatory, promotional and institutional framework;

ii. Setting up of specialized Design Centres or "Innovation Hubs" for sectors such as automobile and transportation, jewellery, leather, soft goods, digital products, toys & games which will provide common facilities and enabling tools like rapid product development, high performance visualization, etc. along with enterprise incubation as well as financial support through mechanisms like venture funding, loans and market development assistance for start-up design-led ventures and young designers' design firms/houses;

iii. Formulation of a scheme for setting up Design Centres / Innovation Hubs in select locations/Industrial clusters/ backward states, particularly in the North East;

iv. Laying special focus on up-gradation of existing design institutes and faculty resources to international standards, particularly the National Institute of Design (NID) and its new campuses/ centres with a view to spreading quality education in designs to all regions of India, four more National Institutes of Design on the pattern of NID will be set up in different regions of the country during the 11th Five Year Plan.

v. Initiation of action to seek "Deemed University" or "University" under section 3(f) of the University Grants Commission

Act, status for the NIDs, so that they can award degrees of B. Des. and M. Des. instead of just Diplomas as at present;

vi. Encouraging establishment of departments of design in all the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and all the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) as well as in prestigious private sector colleges of Engineering and Architecture;

vii. Preparation of a mechanism for recognizing and awarding industry achievers in creating a brand image for Indian designs through award of a India Design Mark on designs which satisfy key design criteria like originality, innovation, aesthetic appeal, user-centricity, ergonomic features, safety and Eco-friendliness;

viii. Facilitating the establishment of a Chartered Society for Designers (on the lines of the Institutions of Engineers, the Institution of Architects, the Medical Council, the Bar Council, etc.), to govern the registration of Design Professionals and various matters relating to standards setting in the profession;

ix. Setting up an India Design Council (IDC) with eminent personalities drawn from different walks of life.

1.12.2 The Design Clinic Scheme project being implemented by NID across the country is intended to improve the manufacturing competency of the MSMEs through design intervention to their products and services and to provide them design edge in the global market and hence supports the Make In India programme of the Government of India.

1.13 Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS)

1.13.1 To further enrich the system, DPIIT has developed Industrial Park Rating System and States/UTs were asked to nominate 5-10 best industrial parks. The Department has released a pilot phase report on "Industrial Park Rating System: enhancing industrial competitiveness" at a National Workshop held on 19th November, 2018 in New Delhi. The pilot phase of Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS) considered nominations received from States/ UTs and analysed information/ responses received to bring a view on quality and adequacy of industrial infrastructure from Indian perspective. Nominated parks needed to have minimum 25% occupancy.

1.13.2 A total number of 202 industrial park nominations were received from 22 States/ UTs. 177 parks out of the 202 nominated parks were considered for assessment. Response in respect of 25 parks nominated by States was incomplete. 177 industrial parks were assessed across 34 parameters under four pillars contributing to development of industrial ecosystem viz., Internal Infrastructure and Utilities, External Infrastructure and Connectivity, Business Support Services & Facilities, Environment & Safety Management.

1.13.3 The Industrial Park Rating System is expected to evolve to deliver the following objectives: (i) provide information to prospective tenants and compare parks on various choice of identified parameters (ii) enhance competitiveness of industrial parks and help identify areas of intervention (iii) recognize best practices and promote competitive spirit among park developers and operators (iv) identify requisite policy support to be delivered by state/ central government for driving competitiveness of the ecosystem.

1.13.4 Going forward, Industrial Park Rating System is proposed to be translated into an annual exercise with wider coverage of industrial parks assessment across parameters relating to the development of industrial ecosystem. The parameters will be updated on

an annual basis to address ongoing investor expectation trends and to bring in deeper qualitative assessment feedback including technological intervention in order to develop Industrial Park Rating System as a tool that enables demand driven interventions both by policy makers and investors effectively.

1.14 Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

1.14.1 Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is nodal department for administration of various laws related to Intellectual Property Rights: Patents, Trade Marks, Industrial Designs, Geographical Indications of Goods, Copyrights, and Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Designs. DPIIT is also the nodal Department for vetting of MoUs for the Cabinet etc. entered into by various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India from IPR angle, as also international negotiations on IPRs. DPIIT also is the nodal department for dealing with World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

1.14.2 The office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM), a subordinate office under DPIIT, carries out statutory functions related to grant of Patents and registration of Trademarks, Designs and Geographical Indications. The registration of Copyrights is administered by the Registrar of Copyright Office, working under the CGPDTM. It functions out of offices situated in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Ahmedabad, while the Central IP Training Academy is at Nagpur.

1.14.3 The CGPDTM supervises the functioning of the following IP Offices:

i. The Patent Offices (including the Design Wing) at Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata & Mumbai.

ii. The Patent Information System (PIS) and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM) at Nagpur.

iii. The Trade Marks Registry at Ahmedabad, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata & Mumbai.

iv. The Geographical Indications Registry (GIR) at Chennai.

v. The Copyright Office at Delhi.

vi. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Registry at Delhi.

1.14.4 The Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB), established in September 2003, is the appellate tribunal to hear appeals against decisions of the Controller of Patents as also Registrar of Trade Marks and Geographical Indications. Under the Finance Act, 2017, the Copyright Board has also been merged in the IPAB. It is headquartered at Chennai.

1.15 Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM)

1.15.1 In pursuance of the National IPR Policy 2016, a specialised professional body, Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM), was created under the aegis of DPIIT, which has been instrumental in taking forward the objectives and vision of the Policy. Since the adoption of the Policy, CIPAM has worked towards changing the IP landscape of the country, which *inter alia* includes:

1.15.2 Following measures have been taken for creating IPR Awareness

i. IPR Awareness programs are conducted in over 200 academic institutions for industry, police, customs and judiciary.

ii. To reach out to rural areas, awareness programs are being conducted using satellite communication (EduSat). In one such program, 46 rural schools with over 2700 students were reached. Over 300 schools and more than 12,000 students have been reached.

iii. More focus is being given to develop

e-content and disseminate content through online channels.

iv. Content on IPRs has been included in the NCERT curriculum of Commerce stream. Work is ongoing to include IPRs in other academic streams too.

v. Competitions have been launched in conjunction with industry for school and college students for developing mobile apps, videos and online games.

vi. India's first IP Mascot – "IP Nani" – has been launched. A series of animated videos on Intellectual Property Rights for school students have been launched in collaboration with European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO).

1.16 Productivity and Quality

1.16.1 DPIIT is the nodal department for the promotion of productivity and quality in the industrial sector. The National Productivity Council (NPC) represents India in the Tokyo based Asian Productivity Organization (APO), of which the Government of India is a founder member and implements APO programmes/ activities relating to India. NPC undertakes productivity augmentation through domain specific consultancy, training, workshops, seminars and conferences to Government, Public and Private sectors, Productivity related research, Monitoring & Evaluation of various government schemes & projects and Information Dissemination through collaboration with APO.

1.16.2 The Quality Council of India, another autonomous body under this Department, promotes adoption of quality standards relating to Quality Management Systems (ISO 9001 Series), Environment Management Systems (ISO 14001 Series), Food Safety Management Systems (ISO 22000 Series), Product certification and inspection bodies through the accreditation services provided by National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB). Besides NABCB, there are four other boards viz National Accreditation Board for Education & Training (NABET); National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH); National Accreditation Board for Testing and calibration Laboratories (NABL); and National Board for Quality Promotion(NBQP) which provide accreditation certification on education, health and quality promotion respectively.

1.17 United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) Activities

1.17.1 DPIIT is the nodal Department for all matters related to UNIDO operations in India. UNIDO is a specialized agency of the United Nations for industrial activities within the United Nations system. India has been an active member of the organization since its inception. UNIDO has established its presence in India by means of following centres/ offices with different mandates viz.

i. UNIDO Regional Office (URO) which is headed by UNIDO Representative (UR) to India and Asian region and

ii. International Centre for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (IC-ISID), New Delhi.

1.17.2 The URO, set up in New Delhi on 1st January 2000, covers seven countries – India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and Afghanistan and acts as a focal point to mobilize knowledge, information and technology for the region.

1.17.3 The Country Program of Cooperation between the Republic of India and UNIDO (CP 2013-17) signed in Vienna in September,

2013, by the then Secretary, DPIIT and DG, UNIDO, is presently guiding the activities of UNIDO in India. CP (2013-17) serves as the framework for interventions by UNIDO in India, as aligned with the Government's 12th Five Year Plan and the United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDF) (2013-2017).

1.17.4 UNIDO and DPIIT have worked on the preparation of the UNIDO Country Programming Framework 2018-2022. It is foreseen to continue and expand the ongoing work in regards to competitive and resilient MSMEs and climate, environment and resource solutions, complemented with new results areas in regard to inclusive value chains and responsible business and strategy for industrial transformation. These areas support the aims and objectives of the 2017 Industry Policy discussion paper of DPIIT and are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework, agreed upon for 2018- 2022 between the United Nations in India and the Government of India, through NITI Aayog.

1.17.5 DPIIT has established a new centre, IC-ISID (International Centre for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development) in collaboration with UNIDO after successful completion of UCSSIC and ICAMT. The centre started its operation from 1st May 2015. The IC-ISID echoes the theme of UNIDO's post-2015 development agenda i.e. Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development which aims to bring the best practices and new & improved manufacturing technology to Indian Industry and share India's experience in cluster based development within the framework of South- South Cooperation. DPIIT has undertaken 4 core projects under IC-ISID related to Leather, Pulp & Paper, Cement and Bicycle Sector. Out of these the Bicycle project is ongoing and DPIIT and UNIDO are in process of finalizing phase II for Pulp & Paper project.

1.18 Industrial Development of North Eastern Region (NER)

1.18.1 To promote industrialization in North Eastern Region, the Government of India has notified North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) – 2017 for the States of North East Region including Sikkim effective from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2022. The incentives under the scheme include– (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit (CCIIAC) (ii) Central Interest Subsidy (CII) (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII) (iv)Goods and Services Tax (GST) reimbursement (v) Income Tax (IT) reimbursement (vi) Transport Incentive (TI) and (vii) Employment Incentive (EI).

1.18.2 Under the erstwhile scheme, North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007, which ended on 31st March, 2017, 27644 industrial units were set up. These generated employment for 2,28,224 people and attracted an investment of Rs.11,466.22 crore in NER states up to 31.03.2017. Since inception of the scheme, a total of Rs. 2,452.71 crore have been released to the States of NER. In the FY 2018-19, Rs. 528.00 crore was released under the scheme.

1.18.3 The Transport Subsidy Scheme/ Freight Subsidy Scheme, effective from 22nd January, 2013, is also applicable to the NER States including Sikkim for a period of 5 years. The Scheme has been discontinued, with effect from 22.11.2016. However, Industrial units registered under the scheme prior to discontinuation would be eligible for the benefits of the scheme. Since inception of the scheme, a total of Rs.5,201.08 crore (approx.) have been released to the States/UTs.

1.19 Industrial Development of Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Island

1.19.1 A new scheme, namely Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Island Industrial Development Scheme (LANIDS), 2018, has been notified for the Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and will remain effective from 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2020. The incentives provided under the scheme are (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit (CCIIAC) (ii) Central Interest Subsidy (CII) (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII) (iv) Goods and Services Tax(GST) reimbursement (v) Income Tax (IT) reimbursement (vi) Transport Incentive (TI) AND (vii) Employment Incentive(EI).

1.19.2. This Scheme is being administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

1.20 Programmes for Industrial Infrastructure Development- Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)

1.20.1 Industrial Infrastructure Up gradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 with the objective of enhancing industrial competitiveness of domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership in selected functional clusters/locations which have potential to become globally competitive. 37 projects have been approved in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan under IIUS and these projects have been provided central assistance of Rs.1390.09 crore out of sanctioned central grant of Rs.1436.34 crore.

1.20.2 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)' was notified in July 2013. Under MIIUS, projects have been undertaken to upgrade infrastructure in existing Industrial Parks/ Estates/ Areas. Greenfield projects have also been undertaken in backward areas and North Eastern Region (NER). Projects are being implemented by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) of the State Government. Central Grant upto 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs.50 crore is provided with at least 25% contributions of State Implementing Agency (SIA) and in case of North Eastern States, the central grant and minimum contribution of the SIA are up to 80% and 10% respectively. Under this scheme, 21 projects with central grant of Rs. 408 crore are under implementation out of which 3 projects have been completed. Central assistance of Rs. 318.02 crore (as on 31.12.2018) has been provided to 21 projects under MIIUS. Further, MIIUS scheme was valid till 31.03.2017 and no new projects are being taken up under this scheme. In the year 2018-19, Rs. 47.81 crores (as on 31.12.2018) has been disbursed against Revised Estimate (RE) of Rs. 83.81 crore.

1.21 Industrial Corridors

1.21.1 Government of India is developing Industrial Corridors with the objective of accelerating growth in manufacturing, ensuring systematic, planned urbanisation, provide employment opportunities and promote sustainable development. Presently, following 5 Industrial Corridors have been undertaken for development:

i. Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC);

ii. Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC);

iii. Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC);

iv. East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC); and

v. Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC).

1.21.2 Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)

1.21.2.1 DMIC Project is the first Industrial Corridor which is being implemented in the country. For coordinated and unified development of industrial corridor projects, Government of India on 7th December 2017, approved expansion of the scope of existing DMIC Project Implementation Trust Fund (PITF) and re-designated it as National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT).

1.21.2.2 DMIC Project was launched with the cooperation of Government of Japan. The project is being developed on either side, along the alignment of the 1,504 km long Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) between Dadri (UP) and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Navi Mumbai, broadly aimed to develop futuristic industrial cities in India which can compete with the best manufacturing and investment destinations in the world and converging next generation technologies across different sectors thereby creating employment opportunities and economic growth leading to overall socio-economic development. The project covers six States namely Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

1.21.2.3 Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Ltd. (DMICDC) was incorporated in January, 2008 for development, coordination and implementation of the project with an equity stake of 26% by Government of Japan and remaining by Government of India and public financial institutions like HUDCO, IIFCL, LIC. The project has been planned for implementation in phases. Perspective planning for the entire DMIC corridor has been completed and subsequently master planning and preliminary engineering of the nodes/ cities identified as part of phase-I in the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh has also been completed. The Node/City level/project SPVs have been incorporated and land disposal policies have been finalized. The implementation related activities have been initiated and construction works are going on in full swing at following four locations:

i. Ahmedabad Dholera Special Investment Region in Gujarat (22.5 sq. kms)

ii. Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area in Maharashtra (18.55 sq. kms)

iii. Integrated Industrial Township Project at Greater Noida in Uttar Pradesh (747.5 acres)

iv. Integrated Industrial Township Project 'VikramUdyogpuri' near Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh (1100 acres).

1.21.2.4 The process of allotment of land has already been initiated and a total of 64 plots have been allotted. Some of the prominent investors include HAIER (Rs. 3300 crore), HYOSUNG (Rs. 3000 crore) and TATA Chemicals (Rs. 1000 crore).

1.21.2.5 Apart from the above city/node level projects, following standalone projects are also being implemented as part of phase-1 development of DMIC Project:

i. Multi Modal Logistic Hubs at Dadri, Uttar Pradesh, Nangal Chaudhary, Dist. Mahendragarh Haryana and Sanand, Gujarat;

ii. Bhimnath Dholera Rail Link Project in Gujarat and MRTS Projects from Manesar to Bawal in Haryana and Ahmedabad to Dholera in Gujarat;

iii. Greenfield International Airport Project at Dholera in Gujarat and Bhiwadi in Rajasthan.

1.21.3 Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)

1.21.3.1 The Chennai Bengaluru Industrial

Corridor proposes to address infrastructure bottlenecks through a holistic approach while benefiting from the inherent strengths and competitiveness of each of the CBIC states. The perspective plan has been completed for the overall CBIC region and three (03) priority nodes have been identified for further development. These are Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Ponneri (Tamil Nadu) and Tumakuru (Karnataka).

1.21.3.2 For Krishnapatnam node in Andhra Pradesh and Tumakuru node in Karnataka, the project SPVs have been incorporated between NICDIT and respective State Govt.(s). Further, the detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for both the nodes are underway. Discussions are underway with Govt. of Tamil Nadu for finalization of the Shareholder's Agreement (SHA) and State Support Agreement (SSA).

1.21.4 Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC)

1.21.4.1 The Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC) is intended to facilitate development of a well-planned and resource-efficient industrial base served by world-class sustainable connectivity infrastructure, bringing significant benefits in terms of innovation, manufacturing, job creation and resource security to the two states. The Perspective Plan has been completed. Dharwad node in Karnataka has been identified for development.

1.21.5 Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC)

1.21.5.1 In order to give a boost to industrial development in the densely populated states of Northern and Eastern India, the Government has commenced project development activities on creating Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) . This is proposed to be structured around the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) as the backbone and also alongwith the existing highway system in this route. AKIC will also leverage Inland Water System which is being developed along National Waterway-1 extending from Allahabad to Haldia. The AKIC will cover seven states namely Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The Perspective Plan for the overall AKIC region has been completed and seven (7) Integrated Manufacturing Clusters (IMCs) sites one in each AKIC State(s) namely, Gamhariya (Bihar), Rajpura-Patiala (Punjab), Saha (Haryana), Prag-Khurpia Farms (Uttarakhand), Bhaupur (Uttar Pradesh), Barhi (Jharkhand) and Raghunathpur (West Bengal) have been identified . Detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for IMC site in West Bengal is underway.

1.21.6 East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC)

1.21.6.1 East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) is India's first coastal corridor with Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) as phase-1 of the project. VCIC is aligned with the Golden Quadrilateral and is poised to play a critical role in driving India's Act East Policy. For VCIC, Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) has been prepared by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Visakhapatnam, Machilipatnan, Donakonda and Chittoor have been identified for development. Master planning of two prioritized nodes by the State i.e. Vishakhapatnam and Chittoor has been completed.

1.21.7 India International Convention & Expo Centre (IICC, Dwarka)

1.21.7.1 The Government of India has approved development of India International Convention and Expo Centre (IICC) in Sector-25, Dwarka, New Delhi & allied infrastructure in PPP and non-PPP Mode at an estimated cost of Rs.25,703 crore by the year 2025. Development of Exhibition & Convention spaces, arena, trunk infrastructure, Metro/ NHAI connectivity, hotels, office and retails

spaces etc. are visualised in the project. For development of this project, a Special Purpose Vehicle i.e. India International Convention and Exhibition Centre Limited (IICC Ltd), a 100 % owned and controlled Company by Government of India represented through DPIIT has been incorporated on 19.12.2017. Development of the project is visualised in two phases. In Phase-1, trunk infrastructure along with Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre will be commissioned by December 2019. These will be implemented as non-PPP component. The remaining Exhibition Area such as hotels, retail and others to be developed by PPP developers in Phase – II and would be completed by 2025.

1.21.7.2 Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of this project on September 20, 2018. A MoU has been signed with BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd (BRPL) for Bulk power supply to IICC Dwarka. Payment amounting to Rs. 40 Cr as first instalment has been released on 15.01.2019 to BRPL for execution of this work. Cable laying and construction of GIS substation works are in progress.

1.21.7.3 EPC Contractor for development in Phase -1 and Operator for Exhibition and Convention Centre have been appointed. Further, an MoU has been signed with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) for Extension of Airport Express line to IICC Project. Construction work of DMRC is in progress and tunnelling works under Exhibition Hall – 3 has been completed by DMRC and handed over to L&T for further construction works.

1.21.7.4 IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited has been appointed as Financial Advisor to assist IICC in raising loan for the project. LoA has been issued to SBI on 31st January 2019 for providing term loan of Rs.2150.16 crore to IICC. To ensure quality of construction, National Council for Cement & Building Material (NCCBM) has been appointed as Third-Party Quality Assurance Agency (TPQA). An amount of Rs. 92.39 crore has been transferred to NHAI by IICC Ltd. for onward payment to DDA for transfer of 18.66 acres of land for external connectivity to IICC to be developed by NHAI. DDA has given permission to IICC Ltd. to plant trees & maintain them in 34 Ha of land in the green belt adjoining IICC site.

1.22 Special Package for Industrial Development in Himalayan States – 2017 (IDS-2017)

1.22.1 Scheme for J&K

1.22.1.1 To promote industrialization in Jammu & Kashmir, DPIIT had introduced various concessions for the State of Jammu & Kashmir namely , J&K Package-1 and J&K package-II from June, 2002 to June, 2017. DPIIT has extended the benefits similar to North East Industrial Development Scheme 2017 to the State of J&K w.e.f. 15.06.2017.

1.22.1.2 The incentives include Central Capital Investment incentive for access to credit, Central Interest Incentive, Central Comprehensive Insurance Income Tax reimbursement, GST reimbursement, Employment Incentive and Transport incentive.

1.22.1.3 The incentives are available upto 31.03.2020. Extension of scheme beyond 31.03.2020 will be considered after evaluation of the scheme.

1.22.1.4 A portal has been launched for registration of the Industrial units and claiming benefits under the Industrial Development Scheme Jammu & Kashmir. It is easily accessible on DPIIT website at https://ncog.gov.in/ids/login. This has done away with the need for manual submission and receipt of the applications.

1.22.2 Scheme for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

1.22.2.1 Special Package (package–I and package–II) for the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand were introduced from January 2003 to 31th March, 2017. Central Capital Investment Subsidy was made available to the eligible industrial units in the state. DPIIT has introduced Industrial Development Scheme (IDS) for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand with two incentives namely, (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit (ii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive w.e.f. 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022. The committed liability will also be covered.

1.22.2.2 A portal has been launched for registration of the Industrial units and claiming benefits under the Industrial Development Scheme Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. It is easily accessible on DPIIT website at https://ncog.gov.in/ids/login. This has done away with the need for manual submission and receipt of the applications.

1.23 Scheme of Budgetary Support to the eligible units located in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North Eastern States including Sikkim under Goods and Service Tax Regime.

1.23.1 Pursuant to the decision of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs to pay a budgetary support to the industrial units that are already availing excise duty exemptions Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) notified "Scheme of Budgetary Support to the eligible units located in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North Eastern States including Sikkim under Goods and Service Tax Regime" dated 05.10.2017. It will remain in force from 01.07.2017 till 30.06.2027.

1.23.2 The Scheme is offered as a measure of goodwill to continue committed liability for the residual period out of a total of 10 years. Under this new Scheme, budgetary support to the extent of Central Government's share in the CGST collected from the industrial units is to be provided. Under the Scheme 2037 units have so far applied for registration.

1.23.3 In the F.Y. 2018-19, DPIIT authorized CBIC for refunding the entire budget allocation of Rs. 1500 Crore to the industrial units. Rs. 1499.86 Cr. was disbursed by CBIC to eligible registered units under the Scheme in FY 2018-19.

1.23.4 In the Financial Year 2019-20, a budgetary support of Rs. 1700 crore is provided under the scheme.

1.23.5 As per Scheme guidelines, one time inspection of units is to be conducted. To carry out this huge task, 78 teams have been formed by DPIIT comprising of representatives from sectoral Ministries, CGST authorities and State authorities.

1.24 National Plan for Manufacturing Clusters (NPMCs)

1.24.1 A Group of Secretaries deliberated on a host of topics concerning the issues related to trade and commerce in India and recommended for formulation of a National Plan for Manufacturing Clusters to optimize resources utilization as it was recognized that the exercise of establishing industrial parks and areas in different regions in the past was carried out without proper assessment of demand and supply and as a result multiple models of industrial development exist at State and national level.

1.24.2 As a first step, the Industrial Information System (IIS), a GIS based web portal was designed and developed by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) in coordination with National e-Governance Division, Ministry

of Electronics & Information Technology (MeiTY) and Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-Informatics (BISAG) to assimilate information of industrial infrastructure across the country. The Beta Version of IIS was made open to public on 15th May 2017.

1.24.3 Information on the said portal has been entered and is periodically updated by Central Government, Ministries, Departments and State Governments. IIS provides GIS enabled database of industrial areas including clusters, parks, nodes, zones etc. across the country. The portal also serves as a Decision Support System for effective planning and industrial investment. A GIS layer regarding agricultural and horticultural raw material availability has also been added. The GIS mapping features help identify presence of industrial clusters like light engineering, heavy machinery manufacturing, automobile and allied parts manufacturing, textiles, food processing, electronics, etc.; their distances from key logistic points, incentive schemes offered to strengthen the existing framework.

1.24.4 Over the period, the IIS web portal has evolved and presently, nearly 3355 parks/ clusters covering about 4.8 lakh hectare land have been mapped on the system. A series of video conferences were conducted in this regard for stakeholder consultations. Workshops and hands-on training sessions were organized by DPIIT in the respective States to facilitate smooth data entry and transfer of knowledge.

1.24.5 IIS is an open web portal that can benefit multiple stakeholders including various government stakeholders, industrial park developers, industries and investors by providing updated information regarding the land available in different industrial parks, their potential, their occupancy, incentives available therein. In other words, there will be complete transparency, accountability and system to put an end to the problem of information asymmetry.

1.25 Specific Industries Administered by DPIIT

1.25.1 The Department monitors industrial growth and production in general and in select industrial sectors such as leather, cement, paper and pulp, tyre and rubber, light electrical industries, consumer goods, consumer durables, light machine tools, light industrial machinery, light engineering industries etc. as indicated in the allocation of Business Rules, 1961.

1.25.2 The Central government has approved the special package for employment generation in leather & footwear sector with involves implementation of Central Sector Scheme 'India Footwear, Leather & Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP)' with an approved expenditure of Rs. 2600 crore over the three financial year, i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20. The scheme would lead to development of infrastructure for the leather sector, address environment concerned specific to leather sector, facilitate additional investments, employment generation and increase in production. Enhanced Tax Incentive would attract large scale investments in the sector and reform in labour law in view of seasonal nature of the sector will support economies of scale.

1.25.3 Recently, on 14th December, 2018, the National Medical Devices Promotion Council was set-up under the aegis of DPIIT.

1.26 Investment Promotion and International Cooperation

1.26.1 The Department plays an active role in investment promotion and facilitation through dissemination of information on

the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies and procedures and opportunities. International Co-operation for industrial partnerships is solicited through both bilateral and multilateral arrangements. It also coordinates with apex industry associations like Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI). Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM), etc; in their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation, both through bilateral and multilateral initiatives intended to stimulate the inflow of foreign direct investment into India.

1.27 Monitoring of Industrial Activity, Production and Prices

1.27.1 DPIIT monitors the performance in the industrial sector through collating information on Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memorandum (IEM), Industrial License, Letter of Intent (LOI), Foreign Investment data and industrial production returns. The Department also compiles and prepares index of production of 8 core infrastructure industries on a monthly basis. Besides, the Department publishes the monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) which forms the basis for official information on inflation.

1.28 National Medical Devices Promotion Council

1.28.1 The Medical Devices Industry (MDI) plays a critical role in the healthcare ecosystem and is indispensable to achieve the goal of health for all citizens of the country. A National Medical Devices Promotion Council was setup in December, 2018. As Indian manufacturing companies and startups move towards creating innovative products, the setting-up of the Council will spur domestic manufacturing in this sector.

1.28.2 The Council will be headed by Secretary, DPIIT. Apart from the concerned departments of Government of India, it will also have representatives from health care industry and quality control institutions. Andhra Pradesh MedTech Zone, Visakhapatnam, will provide technical support to the Council. The National Medical Devices Promotion Council will have the following objectives and activities:

i. Act as a facilitating and promotion & developmental body for the Indian MDI.

ii. Hold periodic seminars, workshops and all related networking activities to garner views of the industry and understand best global practices in the sector and deliberate on various parameters for inclusion in the industrial and trade policies in medical devices.

iii. Identify redundant processes and render technical assistance to the agencies and departments concerned to simplify the approval processes involved in medical device industry promotion & development.

iv. Enable entry of emerging interventions and support certifications for manufacturers to reach levels of global trade norms and lead India to an export driven market in the sector.

v. Support dissemination and documentation of international norms and standards for medical devices, by capturing the best practices in the global market and facilitate domestic manufacturers to rise to international level of understanding of regulatory and non-regulatory needs of the industry.

vi. Drive a robust and dynamic Preferential Market Access (PMA) policy, by identifying the strengths of the Indian manufacturers and discouraging unfair trade practices in imports; while ensuring pro-active monitoring of public procurement notices across India to ensure compliance with

PMA guidelines of DPIIT and DoP.

vii. Undertake validation of Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) and other such entities within MDI sector, which add value to the industry strength in manufacturing to gain foothold for new entrants.

viii. Make recommendations to government based on industry feedback and global practices on policy and process interventions to strengthen the medical technology sector, including trade interventions for related markets.

1.29 e-Commerce

1.29.1 Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is responsible for matters related to e-Commerce. A draft National e-commerce Policy has been formulated by this Department and the comments received from various stakeholders are under examination. Moreover, a standing Group of Secretaries (GoS) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DPIIT to examine various issue pertaining to e-Commerce.

1.29.2 This Department also leads to negotiations on e-commerce at the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership and is responsible for putting forward India's position at international forums such as G20, India-Peru Trade Negotiations, Shanghai cooperation Organization (SCO) etc.

1.30 Internal Trade

1.30.1 Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has been assigned additional specific responsibilities for 'Promotion of Internal Trade, including Retail Trade' and 'Welfare of Traders and their Employees'.

Chapter 2

Industrial Promotion

2.1 Make in India

2.1.1 The initiative was launched in September, 2014 as a national effort towards making India an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. The program is based on four pillars namely New Processes, New Infrastructure, New Sectors and New Mindset.

2.1.2 The initiative has been built on layers of collaborative effort of all stakeholders. Action plans were put in place for 21 sectors covering infrastructure, manufacturing and services. The Action plans include initiatives for infrastructure creation; Ease of Doing Business; innovation and R&D; fiscal incentives and skill development.

2.1.3 Make in India initiative is now focused on 27 sectors - 15 manufacturing sectors and 12 champion service sectors. The sectoral plans for manufacturing sectors are coordinated in DPIIT while the sectoral plans for services are coordinated by the Department of Commerce in convergence with the Champion Services Sector initiative.

2.2 Key achievements in Make in India Sectors

2.2.1 Biotechnology

i. Secondary Agriculture Entrepreneurial Network led by The Punjab State Council &Technology and National Agri Food Biotechnology Institution, Centre for Innovative and Applied Bioprocessing and BIRAC's BioNEST – Punjab University and other partners. The project aims to promote new enterprises and to support existing industry in the secondary agriculture sector.

ii. 15 new skill development courses for Post Graduate Certificate/Diploma were implemented with an objective to provide high quality hands on training in tools and techniques in Medical Biotechnology, Agricultural Biotechnology and Computational Biology.

iii. Atal Jai Anusandhan Biotech Mission was launched to undertake nationally relevant technology innovation to transform Health, Agriculture and Energy sectors during the next 5 years. This mission will work on maternal and child health, affordable vaccines, diagnostics, therapeutics, nutrition, clean energy etc.

2.2.2 Civil Aviation

i. Foreign airlines allowed investment up to 49% under approval route in Air India. 100% FDI under automatic route has now been allowed in Brownfield Airport projects.

ii. Open Skies Air Services Agreement offered to 49 countries and 5 SAARC nations under National Civil Aviation Policy 2016.

iii. Expansion and upgradation of integrated terminals at Chennai (Rs.2467

crore), Guwahati (Rs.1383 crore), Lucknow (Rs.1232 crore) Airports, and construction of New Domestic Terminal Building and other allied structures at Patna airport (Rs.1,216.90 crore) have been approved.

2.2.3 Chemicals and Petrochemicals

i. Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIR) have been approved one each in Gujarat (Dahej), Andhra Pradesh (Vishakhapatnam–Kakinada), Odisha (Paradeep) and Tamil Nadu (Cuddalore- Nagapattinam) and are estimated to attract an investment of about Rs. 7.62 lakh crore and provide employment to around 34 lakh persons.

ii. 32 centres of Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET) are presently, functional across the country and 7 more have been approved.

iii. National Biofuel Policy announced in June 2018, encourages production of both first generation and second generation ethanol for blending in gasoline.

2.2.4 Defence

i. Two Defence Production corridors, one each in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu approved.

ii. Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) scheme was launched with the aim to create an ecosystem to foster innovation and technology development in Defence and Aerospace by engaging Industries including MSMEs, Start-ups, Individual Innovators, R&D institutes and Academia and provide them grants/funding and other support to carry out R&D.

iii. Simplified Make-II procedure for collaboration between Government and Private Indian Industry for indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence equipment launched.

iv. Simplified procedure for authorisation for export of defence items with regard consultation process for repeat orders, exports for exhibition purposes, issue of end use certificates, exports of small arms and body armour.

v. Scheme for Promotion of Defence Exports was launched in October 2018. Certification for defence products by the Ministry of Defence has been enabled.

2.2.5 Electronics

i. Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (MSIPS): A total of 127 units supported under the scheme have commenced production, generating 64,000 jobs (direct and indirect) and paid taxes amounting to Rs. 8,211 crore to the government.

ii. Fourth cloud-enabled National Data centre of National Informatics Centre (NIC) in Bhubaneswar to support round-the-clock operations with secure hosting for various e-governance applications of Central and State Governments.

iii. Centre of Excellence for Data Analytics (CEDA) has been created to support government departments to unlock the hidden potential of data.

iv. Growth in Mobile Phone Manufacturing: There has been almost 29% rise in production of mobile phones to reach 22.5 crore units vis-s-vis 17.5 crore units last year. It is estimated that about 6.7 lakh persons are employed (directly and indirectly) by the units manufacturing mobile phones and parts/ components thereof.

v. Rationalisation of tariff structure: Tariff Structure has been rationalized to promote indigenous manufacturing of electronic goods, including, inter-alia,

Cellular Mobile Handsets, Televisions, Electronic Components, Set Top Boxes, LED Products, Medical Electronics, Microwave Ovens, etc. For promoting indigenous manufacturing of Cellular Mobile Handsets and sub-assemblies/ components/ accessories thereof, a Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) is under implementation.

vi. National Policy on Software Products announced in February 2019 to promote creation of a sustainable Indian software product industry, driven by intellectual property, to nurture 10,000 technology start-ups, to create a talent pool and to build a cluster-based innovation driven ecosystem by developing 20 sectoral and strategically located software product development clusters having integrated ICT infrastructure, marketing, incubation, R&D/testbeds and mentoring support.

2.2.6 Food Processing

i. Himalayan Mega Food Park in Uttarakhand, Greentech Mega Food Park in Rajasthan, Satara and Paithan Mega Food Parks in Maharashtra, and Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park have been inaugurated.

ii. Scheme for Human Resources and Institution – Skill Development (SHRISD) for assisting skilling infrastructure and Development of Course Curriculum with a budget outlay of Rs.27.50 crore from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

iii. Cold Chain Projects: Financial assistance for 234 Projects- 125 projects have started commercial operation, and 109 projects are under implementation.

iv. Quality Testing - Food Labs: During April, 2014 to August, 2018, 60 new projects were approved. 49 projects have been completed and are functional, 35 labs have obtained NABL accreditation and 22 laboratories have been notified by FSSAI.

2.2.7 Gems & Jewellery Sector

i. Government has established the Special Notified Zone (SNZ), initiated setting up of common facility centres, creation of separate ITC HS Code for lab grown diamond, reduction and exemptions in GST and providing assistance for marketing under various schemes of Department of Commerce.

ii. Two new Indian Institute of Gems & Jewellery (IIGJ) have been set up at Varanasi (U.P.) and Udupi (Karnataka).

2.2.8 Mining

i. The National Mineral Policy 2019 includes provisions which will give boost to mining sector with introduction of Right of First Refusal for RP/PL holders, encouraging private sector to take up exploration and long term import export policy for mineral.

ii. GSI has, during the year 2018, reported augmentation of natural mineral resources to National Mineral Inventory (NMI of Indian Bureau of Mines) of copper (38.83 million tonne), iron (163.13 million tonne), bauxite (3.13 million tonne), limestone (2013.77 million tonne), gold (0.94 million tonne), potash (10.80 million tonne), andalusite (34.35 million tonne), Lead & Zinc (4.34 million tonne), REE (0.05 million tonne) and coal (6346.97 million tonne).

2.2.9 New and Renewable Energy

i. Solar Parks: 46 parks in 21 States with aggregate capacity of over 26,549 MW have been sanctioned. 72,000 acre of land has been acquired and projects of capacity of 4165 MW have

been commissioned inside these solar parks.

ii. Waste to Energy Plants: 23 plants have been commissioned with cumulative installed capacity of 138.30 MW as on September 30, 2018.

iii. Total Renewable Energy Generated: A total of around 72.69 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country as on September 30, 2018 from all renewable energy sources. This includes around 34.61 GW from Wind, around 24.03 GW from solar, around 4.50 GW from Small Hydro Power and 9.54 GW from Bio-power.

2.2.10 Oil and Natural Gas

i. Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) – shift to Revenue Sharing Contract (RSC) regime based on the principle of ease of doing business. It provides for single License for exploration and production of conventional as well as non-conventional Hydrocarbon resources and pricing and marketing freedom. Under OALP Bid Round I, 55 Blocks having area of 59,282 sq. Km have been awarded on 1st October, 2018.

ii. National Policy on Biofuels 2018 was announced to promote sector. It provides for categorization of biofuels to enable extension of appropriate financial and fiscal incentives under each category, allowing use of various raw materials including surplus food grains for ethanol production and places a thrust on Advanced Biofuels.

2.2.11 Ports & Shipping

i. Measures to improve ease of doing business - As per orders issued on May 2018, foreign-flagged ships are now allowed to transport agriculture, horticulture, fisheries and animal husbandry commodities between Indian ports without license; notification and general order issued in May, 2018 for Cabotage relaxation under section 406 and 407 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 for Coastal movement of a) EXIM Trans-shipment Containers and b) Empty Containers.

ii. Sagarmala Programme: 14 number of Coastal Economic Zones in 8 states have been identified. 6 new port locations, namely–Vadhavan (Maharashtra, Enayam (Tamil Nadu), Tajpur (West Bengal), Paradip Outer Harbour (Odisha), Sirkazhi (Tamil Nadu), Belekeri (Karnataka) have been identified.

2.2.12 Pharmaceuticals

i. In the generics market, India exports 20% of global generics, making it the largest provider of generic medicine globally.

ii. Jan Aushadhi Scheme has been revamped. More than 4200 Jan Aushadi stores are operational.

2.2.13 Textiles

i. Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) provides the textile industry with infrastructure facilities including captive power plant, effluent treatment, testing laboratories, design centre, training centre, display centre, warehousing facility, workers' hostel etc. on a PPP basis. A total of 7515 UID have been issued at an estimated project cost of around Rs. 38,965 crore (as on 02.04.2019) for technological upgradation, under the Amended Technology Fund Upgradation (ATUFS) Scheme.

ii. Government is providing the full employer's contribution (12%) of the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) for a period of three years w.e.f 1st April, 2018 to employees of garment industry

who are earning less than Rs. 15,000 per month for all sectors including textiles and apparel sector. Under the PMPRPY, Rs. 24.09 crore has been disbursed to 802 units/establishments and around 2,69,044 workers have been benefitted (upto 01.04.2019).

iii. To boost domestic manufacturing and promote Government's Make in India initiative, Government has doubled the basic customs duty on labour intensive and value added textile products from 10% to 20% after introduction of GST. For better policy intervention in Technical Textile sector, Ministry of Textiles has identified 207 HSN Codes to be classified as Technical Textiles.

2.3 Industrial Licensing

2.3.1 The list of items covered under Compulsory Licensing is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Presently, there are no items reserved for exclusive manufacture by Small Scale Sector. Presently, only following two industries are reserved exclusively for the public sector:

i. Atomic Energy (Production, separation or enrichment of special fissionable materials and substances and operation of the facilities) and,

ii. Railway Operations only: Private investment has been allowed in Railways for other construction, operation and maintenance activities.

2.3.2 Currently, only following four industries require an industrial License:

i. Cigars and cigarettes of tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; (However, licenses for these items are not being issued on health grounds)

ii. Electronic aerospace and defence equipment;

iii. Industrial explosives including detonating fuses, safety fuses, gunpowder, nitrocellulose and matches;

iv. Specified hazardous chemicals i.e. (a) Hydrocyanic Acid and its derivatives, (b) Phosgene and its derivatives and (c) Isocyanates and diisocyanates of hydrocarbon, not elsewhere specified (example methyl Isocyanate).

2.3.3 The following measures have also been taken up by Government for easing the process of Industrial Licensing:

i. Period of validity of Industrial License in general has been extended from 2 years to 3 years. As a measure of further ease of doing business, two extensions of two years each in the initial validity of three years of Industrial License shall be allowed up to seven years.

ii. Guidelines have been issued to streamline the processing of applications for grant of extension of validity of Industrial License.

iii. Partial commencement of production is treated as commencement of production of all items included in the License.

iv. The advanced version of National Industrial Classification (NIC-2008) has been adopted, which is a superior/ sophisticated industrial classification.

v. The 'Security Manual for Licensed Defence Industry' has been issued. With the issue of the Security Manual, the requirement of affidavit from the applicants has been done away with.

vi. Restriction of annual capacity in the Industrial License for Defence Sector has been removed under Industries (Development &Regulation) Act, 1951.

vii. Licensee has been allowed to sell

the defence items to the government entities under the control of MHA, PSUs, State Governments and other Defence Licensee companies without approval of Department of Defence Production.

viii. Mapping of Sector specific FDI policy with NIC 2008 code has been completed and Press Note issued.

ix. Initial validity of Industrial License for Defence Sector has been increased in phases from the earlier validity period of 2 years to 15 years now, further extendable up to 18 years, under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. It was done as a measure to further promote ease of doing business, in view of the long gestation period of defence contracts to mature.

x. Licensee has been allowed to manufacture enhanced capacity up to fifteen percent of the existing capacity with prior intimation to the licensing authority under Arms Act, 1959.

xi. Vide MHA Notification No. G.S.R. 1342E, dated 27.10.2017, it has *inter alia* been stipulated that a License granted in Form VII for manufacture and/or proof-test of arms and ammunition under Arms Act 1959, shall be valid for the life time of the licensee company,provided that the licensee shall be required to setup the facility for manufacture or proof test of arms and/or ammunition, recruit technical and administrative staff, develop and proof-test prototypes of arms and ammunition, conduct trial runs and any other activity related to the setting up of the facility for the manufacture or proof-test of arms and ammunition, within a period of seven years from the date of grant of a License. The licensing authority may extend the period of seven years by a further period of three years on the basis of a written representation received from the licensee and after recording reasons for granting such an extension. The above is with the condition that if during the period of seven years or the extended period of three years, as the case may be, the licensee fails to set up the manufacturing or proof-test facility or is unable to take other operating steps required for starting commercial production, the License shall be suspended or revoked.

xii. A new online portal has been developed for facilitating filing of online applications for Industrial License under Industries (Development & Regulation)-IDR Act 1951/Arms Act 1959. The link of the portal is https://services.dipp.gov.in. This online portal is available for Public with effect from 16.10.2018 for filing applications.

xiii. Subsequent to issue of MHA Notification No. S.O. 6203 (E) dated 14.12.2018, Defence products list requiring compulsory License from DPIIT under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and Arms Act, 1959 has been revised, and DPIIT Press Note 1(2019 Series) dated 01.01.2019 has been issued. This is in supersession of DPIIT Press Note 3(2014 Series) dated 26.06.2014. With issue of Press Note 1(2019 Series), the licensing in defence sector has been further liberalized.

xiv. Number of Licenses issued by DPIIT in the year 2018 was 93 as compared to 28 in the year 2017.

2.4 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

2.4.1 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a major driver of economic growth and a

source of non-debt finance for the economic development of India. It has been the endeavor of the Government of India to put in place an enabling and investor friendly FDI Policy. The intent has been to make the FDI policy more investor friendly and remove the policy bottlenecks that have been hindering the investment inflows into the country.

2.4.2 FDI Policy

2.4.2.1 DPIIT is mandated with the task of formulation of FDI policy of the Government of India. The policy pronouncements on FDI are made by DPIIT through Press Notes and based on the policy pronouncements made by DPIIT, necessary notifications are issued under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. The Department also maintains data on inward FDI into India based upon the remittances reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

2.4.2.2 FDI in India is permitted either through the automatic route or the government approval route. It has been the intent and objective of the Government of India to attract and promote Foreign Direct Investment and make FDI policy regime more investor friendly, in keeping with national interests. In line with its stated objective, the Government has put in place a transparent, predictable and easily comprehensible policy framework on FDI. Further, FDI policy regime has been liberalized continuously over the years wherein FDI up to 100% is permitted under automatic route in most sectors/activities. It has been the endeavor of the Government to ensure that India remains a favorable and attractive Investment destination.

2.4.2.3 The country has registered highest ever FDI Inflow of US $ 64.37 billion during the financial year 2018-19. FDI worth 286 billion US Dollars has been received in last five years. FDI brings in resources, the latest technology and best practices to push economic growth on to a higher trajectory.

2.4.2.4 The extant FDI Policy framework follows a negative list approach wherein only a select few sectors have been specified in the FDI Policy document, and barring these, FDI upto 100% under the automatic route is permitted in all other sectors. The select few sectors that are laid down in the FDI policy document are the regulated sectors. These include sectors where FDI is permitted under automatic route but with certain conditionalities. In addition, there are sectors, where FDI limit is capped below 100%, and FDI may be allowed with/or without conditions. Lastly, sectors where FDI is permitted through Government approval route have been included in the FDI policy document. In respect of sectors where FDI is permitted under automatic route, no separate permission is required from the Government. For sectors where FDI is allowed under automatic route but with conditionalities, the investee entity has to be self-compliant in respect of such conditions laid down in the policy. For FDI under Government approval route, a well-established, transparent and time-bound mechanism has been laid down.

2.4.2.5 The FDI policy is regularly reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to make it more investor-friendly. Government plays an active role in investment promotion through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies and procedures and opportunities. FDI policy in its present shape has evolved over the years, with the intent of making it simpler and easier to promote larger volumes of foreign investment inflows into the country. During the course of FDI policy formulation and subsequent amendments, intensive consultations are held with concerned stakeholders. These include other Ministries/Departments, RBI, law firms, consultants, industry associations etc.

2.4.3 Liberalization & FDI Policy Reforms

2.4.3.1 In 2015-16, with a view to provide ease of doing business, licensed and non-sensitive activities were placed under automatic route and investment caps were raised. FDI policy provisions were radically overhauled across sectors such as Construction Development, Broadcasting, Retail Trading, Air Transport, Insurance and Pension among others. In addition, initiatives such as introduction of composite caps in the FDI policy and raising the FIPB approval limit were also undertaken to promote ease of doing business in the country.

2.4.3.2 The measures towards FDI policy liberalization and reforms continued in the last financial year. A paradigm shift was made in the FDI policy on retail and other financial services sector. For retail trading of food products, the Government permitted 100% FDI with the condition that such food products have to be manufactured and/or produced in India. The measure promotes domestic industry, creates local jobs and helps in conserving valuable foreign exchange. In the Financial services sector, Government promulgated that any financial sector activity which is regulated by a financial sector regulator will be eligible for 100% FDI under automatic route, and approval would be needed only for unregulated financial sector activities. During the last financial year, FDI policy reforms were also undertaken in other sectors such as Defence, Airport Infrastructure, Broadcasting, Animal Husbandry and Retail Trading. The path breaking reform measures undertaken during the last financial year have resulted in India surpassing the FDI received in 2016-17 and registering an inflow of US $ 60.98 billion during 2017-18, a new all-time high. In the current financial year (2018-19), the country registered highest ever FDI inflow of US $ 64.37 billion.

2.4.3.3 FDI equity and total FDI inflow in last five years is given below:

(in US$ million)

S. No.	Financial Year	FDI Equity Inflow	Total FDI Inflow
1.	2014-15	29,737	45,148
2.	2015-16	40,001	55,559
3.	2016-17	43,478	60,220
4.	2017-18 (P)	44,857	60,974
5.	2018-19 (P)	44,366	64,375

Note : (P)- FDI Data is provisional Subject to reconciliation with RBI

2.4.3.4 Continuing on the path of FDI liberalization and simplification, in January, 2018, Government has carried out FDI reforms across various sectors. 100% FDI under automatic route has been permitted for entities engaged in Single Brand Retail Trading. It has also been clarified in the FDI policy that 'real estate broking service' does not amount to real estate business and is therefore, eligible for 100% FDI under automatic route. Government has also permitted foreign investment up to 49% under approval route in M/s Air India Ltd. FDI reforms have also been undertaken in sectors such as Power Exchanges, issuance of equity against pre-incorporation expenses/ import of capital goods/machinery/equipment (excluding second-hand machinery). The Government vide Press Note 2(2018) series dated 26.12.2018 has clarified the policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in e-Commerce to provide clarity and ensure due compliance of the FDI policy on e-Commerce sector.

2.4.3.5 Further, in order to simplify the approval process of foreign investment, a new Investment Regime for FDI approvals has been put in place. The Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) has been abolished by the government. FIPB was an inter-ministerial body that used to consider FDI proposals

under approval route, wherein final approval was granted by Finance Minister/ CCEA. Under the new Regime, process for granting FDI approvals has been simplified wherein the work relating to processing of applications for FDI and approval of the Government thereon under the extant FDI Policy and FEMA, is now handled by the concerned Ministries/ Departments in consultation with the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT). DPIIT is the nodal Department for approvals in case of Single Brand Retail Trading (for products having state of art and cutting edge technology), Multi Brand Retail Trading, Food Product Retail Trading, NRI/ EOU investments. Cases pertaining to issue of shares against capital goods/machinery/pre-operative and pre-incorporation expenses will also be processed by DPIIT.

2.4.4 Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal: A new Investment portal, Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal, has been operationalized by DPIIT. The Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal is the new online single point interface of the Government of India for investors to facilitate Foreign Direct Investment. This portal is being administered by DPIIT and the portal will continue to facilitate the single window clearance of applications which are through approval route. DPIIT has also issued the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for processing of applications and decision of the Government under the extant FDI policy. The SOP provides for time bound processing of FDI proposals by the concerned Ministries/Departments.

2.5 Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM)

2.5.1 It has been the continuous endeavour of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade to make its functioning Industry friendly.

2.5.2 As per the liberalized policy in place since 1991, all non-MSME Industrial undertakings (with an investment above Rs.10 crore in Plant and machinery for manufacturing sector and more than Rs. 5 Crore for service sector) which are exempt from obtaining an industrial licence are required to file an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) with the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance.

2.5.3 As a measure to facilitate ease of doing business, filing of online IEMs under e-BIZ has been initiated since January 2014 and new portal in place of e-BIZ portal has been launched on 1st November 2018 as G2B Portal. This means that the entrepreneurs do not need to travel to Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi and can apply for IEM online on 24X7 basis. An acknowledgement is issued within 48 hrs on receipt of Part 'A' of the IEM form and no further approval is required, under the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951. Relevant information is uploaded on website of the Department and is available in public domain. Immediately after commencement of commercial production, Part 'B' of the IEM is required to be filed and it is also issued within 48 hours without approval.

2.5.4 Filing an IEM is primarily for the purpose of collecting data for the delicensed sector on proposed investment, and type of industrial activity. It is also useful for the purpose of conducting a limited scrutiny mainly to preclude manufacturing of a compulsory licensable item by IEM route.

2.5.5 Since August 1991, A total of 1,03,985 IEMs with proposed investment of Rs.1,21,63,993 crore are on record as on March 2019. State-wise and sector-wise lists of IEMs filed during the last five years on a year-wise basis are at **Appendices III** and **IV.**

2.5.6 Since the inception of the IEM scheme in August 1991 till March 2019, a

total of 13,513 units have formally intimated commencement of commercial production. The investment reported in respect of these IEMs is Rs. 1,12,1021 crore. The State-wise report of implementation of IEMs for the last five years is at **Appendix V.**

2.6 Industrial Investment Intentions

2.6.1 The Industrial Investment information maintained by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade covers the non-MSME category Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda for the delicensed sector and Direct Industrial Licences (DIL) for licensable sector.

2.6.2 The information on Industrial Investment, information on IEMs filed on daily basis etc is being disseminated through this Department' website for the information of the investors which leads to transparency and accountability of the functioning of this division.

2.7 Industrial Performance

2.7.1 The Index of Industrial Production (IIP), measuring industrial performance monitors production in Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity sectors and also in use-based groups such as Primary goods, Capital goods, Intermediate goods, Infrastructure/construction goods, Consumer durables and Consumer non-durables. IIP registered growth rate of 4.4 per cent on account of growth in Electricity generation (5.4 per cent), Manufacturing (4.6 per cent) and Mining (2.3 per cent) in 2017-18. As per the use-based classification, Primary goods, Capital goods, Intermediate goods, Infrastructure/construction goods, Consumer durables and Consumer non-durables registered growth of 3.7 per cent, 4.0 per cent, 2.3 per cent, 5.6 per cent, 0.8 per cent and 10.6 per cent respectively during the same period. The details of sector-wise and use-based category-wise performance in **Table 2.2**.

2.7.2 Industrial Performance during the year 2018-19

2.7.2.1 Overall IIP grew by 3.6 per cent. The decline in performance of industry was basically due to under performance of industry in the last two quarters of the year 2018-19. For the year 2018-19, Manufacturing sector has also recorded a growth rate of 3.6 per cent. Electricity generation has grown by 5.2 per cent and Mining sector registered growth of 2.9 per cent. As per the provisional estimates released by NSO, Industry Gross Value Added (GVA) is estimated to grow by 6.9 per cent for 2018-19 in comparison to the increase of 5.9 per cent rise registered in 2017-18. The Manufacturing sector GVA is also estimated to grow by 6.9 per cent in 2018-19.

2.7.2.2 As per the 2-digit classification, industry groups registering positive growth rates are namely, Manufacture of food products, Manufacture of beverages, Manufacture of textiles, Manufacture of wearing apparel, Manufacture of leather and related products, Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials,Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products, Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, Manufacture of basic metals, Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products,Manufacture of electrical equipment, Manufacture of machinery and equipment, Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, Manufacture of other transport equipment and Manufacture of furniture. Year-wise IIP based growth rates for major sectors is depicted in the **graph 2.1.**

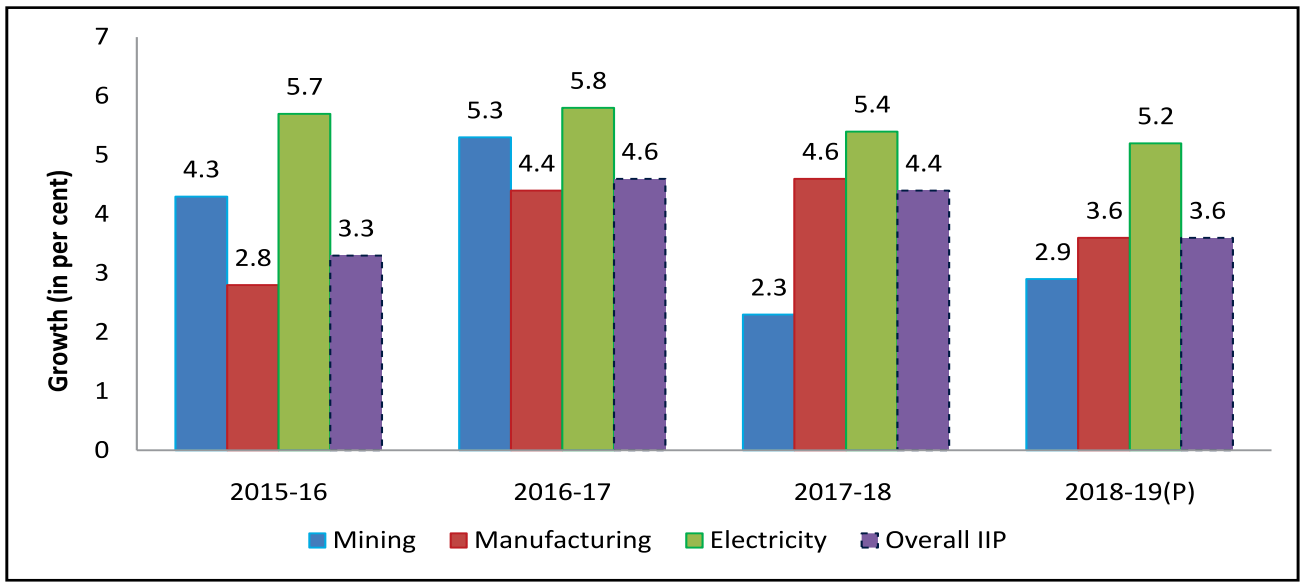
Table: 2.2 Annual Growth Rate of Industrial Production

(Base: 2011-12) (Figures in per cent)

Sectors	Weight	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)
Mining	14.37	-5.3	-0.1	-1.4	4.3	5.3	2.3	2.9
Manufacturing	77.63	4.8	3.6	3.8	2.8	4.4	4.6	3.6
Electricity	7.99	4.0	6.1	14.8	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.2
Overall	100.00	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.3	4.6	4.4	3.6
Use-based Classification								
Primary goods	34.05	0.5	2.3	3.8	5.0	4.9	3.7	3.5
Capital goods	8.22	0.3	-3.7	-1.1	3.0	3.2	4.0	2.8
Intermediate goods	17.22	5.1	4.6	6.1	1.5	3.3	2.3	-0.6
Infrastructure/ construction goods	12.34	5.4	5.7	5.0	2.8	3.9	5.6	7.5
Consumer durables	12.84	4.9	5.6	4.0	3.4	2.9	0.8	5.5
Consumer non-durables	15.33	6.1	3.7	3.8	2.6	7.9	10.6	3.9
IIP	100.00	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.3	4.6	4.4	3.6

Source: National Statistical Office; P: Provisional

Graph 2.1 : Year-wise IIP based Sectoral growth rates



Source: NSO P - Provisional

2.7.3 Performance of Eight Core Industries

2.7.3.1 The Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) monitors production of eight core industries i.e. Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement and Electricity every month. These eight industries have combined weight of around 40.27 per cent in Index of Industrial Production (IIP). ICI is released 12 days prior to the release of IIP by CSO. The growth rates for Eight Core Industries since 2012-13 in **Table 2.3.**

2.7.3.2 During the year 2017-18, the Index of Eight Core Industries registered growth of 4.3 per cent. The production of Coal, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement and Electricity registered positive growth.

2.7.3.3 During the year 2018-19, Index of Eight Core Industries registered growth of 4.3 per cent. The pattern of production of the eight core industries observed the same trend as follows in previous year.

Table 2.3 Growth Rate of Eight Core Industries

(Figures in per cent)

Sector	Weight	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)
Coal	10.3335	3.2	1.0	8.0	4.8	3.2	2.6	7.4
Crude Oil	8.9833	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-1.4	-2.5	-0.9	-4.1
Natural Gas	6.8768	-14.4	-12.9	-5.3	-4.7	-1.0	2.9	0.8
Refinery Products	28.0376	7.2	1.4	0.2	4.9	4.9	4.6	3.1
Fertilizers	2.6276	-3.3	1.5	1.3	7.0	0.2	0.03	0.3
Steel	17.9166	7.9	7.3	5.1	-1.3	10.7	5.6	4.7
Cement	5.3720	7.5	3.7	5.9	4.6	-1.2	6.3	13.3
Electricity	19.8530	4.0	6.1	14.8	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.2
Overall Index	**100.0000**	**3.8**	**2.6**	**4.9**	**3.0**	**4.8**	**4.3**	**4.3**

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, DPIIT; P: Provisional

Chapter 3

Ease of Doing Business

3.1 Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)

3.1.1 Regulatory environment has an important impact on the business development. Low regulatory burden means that entrepreneurs can devote their time on productive activities. It also leads to lower costs as the requirement of engaging regulatory experts is reduced.

3.1.2 Government of India has since 2014 aimed at creating a conducive environment by streamlining the existing regulations and processes and eliminating unnecessary requirements and procedures.

3.1.3 A detailed plan of regulatory reforms has been implemented not only in the Central Government Ministries but also in States through the active engagements with State Governments.

3.2 World Bank's Doing Business (DB) Ranking of India

3.2.1 The World Bank released the Doing Business Report (DBR), 2019 on 31st October, 2018. India ranks 77 among 190 countries assessed by the Doing Business Team. India has leapt 23 ranks over its rank of 100 in the DBR 2018. The DBR is an assessment of 190 economies and covers 10 indicators which span the lifecycle of a business. The indicator wise rank of India in World Bank's DBR 2019 is as follows:

Table 3.1 : Indicator Wise Rank of India in World Bank's DBR 2019

S. No.	Indicator	Rank
1.	Starting a Business	137
2.	Dealing with Construction Permits	52
3.	Getting Electricity	24
4.	Registering Property	166
5.	Getting Credit	22
6.	Protecting Minority Investors	7
7.	Paying Taxes	121
8.	Trading Across Borders	80
9.	Enforcing Contracts	163
10.	Resolving Insolvency	108
Overall		**77**

3.2.2 India has improved its rank in 6 out of 10 indicators and has moved closer to international best practices [Distance to Frontier (DTF) score: 67.23]. This edition of the report acknowledges India as one of the top 10 improvers second time in a row, with an improvement of 53 ranks in two years, the highest jump by any large country since 2011.

3.3 Major Indicator Wise Reforms:

Some of the major indicator wise reforms undertaken by the Government towards easing the business environment in the country are as under:

3.3.1 Starting A Business

i. Introduced a single form SPICe (Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company electronically) by merging five different applications in it i.e. Name reservation, Company incorporation, Director Identification Number (DIN), Permanent Account Number (PAN) and the Tax Deduction/Collection Account Number (TAN).

ii. Launch of a new and simplified web based service i.e. R.U.N. (Reserve Unique Name) for reserving a name. This has also removed the requirement to use a Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) during name reservation.

iii. Application Fee for incorporation of Company has been reduced.

iv. The requirement to issue a physical PAN card has been eliminated. Additionally, PAN and TAN are mentioned in the Certificate of Incorporation (CoI) which is considered as a sufficient proof for PAN and TAN.

v. Common registration for EPFO & ESIC is provided on Shram Suvidha Portal.

vi. Registrations under Mumbai Shops & Establishments Act are provided instantly without any physical inspection.

3.3.2 Dealing with Construction Permits

i. The process of obtaining a building permit has been streamlined and made faster and less expensive to obtain a construction permit.

ii. Implementing an online system that has streamlined the process of obtaining building permit at the Municipality of New Delhi and Municipality of Greater Mumbai.

iii. Building quality control index improved by introducing decennial liability insurance.

3.3.3 Getting Electricity

i. In Delhi, service line charges have been capped to INR 25,000/- in electrified areas for Low Tension loads up to 150 KW.

ii. Time taken by the utility to carry out external connection works has been reduced.

3.3.4 Getting Credit

i. Secured creditors are paid first during business liquidation, and hence have priority over other claims such as labor and tax.

3.3.5 Paying Taxes

i. Paying taxes has been made easier by replacing many indirect taxes with a single indirect tax, Goods and Service Tax (GST), for the entire country. The previous sales taxes including the central sales tax, CENVAT, state VAT and the service tax have been merged into the GST. Unification of these taxes will reduce the cascading effect of taxes and make taxes paid on inputs creditable to a higher percentage.

ii. Corporate income tax has been reduced from 30% to 25% for companies with a turnover up to INR 250 crores.

iii. Administrative charges on The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (EPFS) have been reduced in March 2017 from 0.85% to 0.65% of the monthly pay. The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (EDLI) administrative charges of 0.01% have been removed.

3.3.6 Trading Across Borders

i. Time and cost to export and import has

been reduced through various initiatives, including the implementation of electronic sealing of containers, upgradation of port infrastructure and allowing electronic submission of supporting documents with digital signatures.

ii. Enhancement of risk-based inspections for both imports and exports, whereby only about 5% of goods are physically inspected.

iii. Adoption of the Advance Bill of Entry which allows importers to start the process of customs clearance before the arrival of the vessel.

iv. Upgrading equipment on the Nhava Sheva Port in Mumbai by adding 15 new Rubber Tyre Gantry Cranes. The Phase 1 of the Fourth Container Terminal at the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, with an additional annual capacity of 2,400,000 TEUs, was completed in February 2018.

v. The new container terminal, Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited has been fully operational since June 2017, with an additional annual capacity of 1,300,000 TEUs.

vi. Implemented in April 2018, e-Sanchit is an online application system, under the Single Window Interface for Trade (SWIFT) that allows traders to submit all supporting documents electronically with digital signatures.

3.3.7 Enforcing Contracts

i. The Commercial Courts Act 2015 was amended to reduce the pecuniary jurisdiction of commercial courts at district level from INR 1 crore to INR 3 lakhs.

3.3.8 Resolving Insolvency

i. Section 42 of the Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code 2016 has been amended to provide that a creditor has the right to object to decisions accepting or rejecting creditors' claims.

3.4 Important Activities During 2018-19

i. World Bank Doing Business team visited India during May, 2018 to seek feedback for Doing Business Report 2019.

ii. Shri Arun Jaitley, Finance Minister and Shri Suresh Prabhu, Commerce & Industry Minister held a press conference on release of Doing Business Report, 2018 on 31st October, 2018.

iii. Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister interacted with industry captains and inaugurated EoDB Grand Challenge on 19th November, 2019 at 'Reflections on Ease of Doing Business' program.

iv. Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister held a senior level review meeting on ease of doing business in the country on 13th December, 2018.

3.5 Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP)

3.5.1 The Department spearheaded a dynamic reform exercise that commenced in 2014 to rank all the States/UTs in the country based on implementation of designated reform parameters. The aim of this exercise is to create a conducive business environment by streamlining regulatory structures and creating an investor-friendly business climate by cutting down red tape.

3.5.2 A 98 point action plan was finalised and shared with States/UTs. Subsequently, a report titled "Assessment of State implementation of Business Reforms" was released in September, 2015 capturing the

findings of reforms implemented by States/ UTs. World Bank also partnered with DPIIT in this reform plan and to give the exercise momentum, 18 joint workshops were conducted along with World Bank specialists to help Departments concerned across States/ UTs understand the essence of the reforms better.

3.5.3 In 2016, DPIIT released a 340-point action plan which was drafted in consultation with all States/UTs which included recommendations on 58 regulatory processes, policies and process spread across 10 reform areas spanning the lifecycle of a typical business. Such an action plan was the first of its kind in India which promoted both competitive and cooperative federalism among the States/UTs.

3.5.4 DPIIT took up policy measures like enacting the Public Service Delivery Guarantee Act to ensure timely processing, setting up of a single window agency through legislation to serve as a single point of contact for all licensing required by businesses, mandating joint inspection under 10 labour Acts, etc. Extensive work was done to streamline inspections and set the nation free from 'inspector raj,' for which best practices across 10 different countries were studied. DPIIT also developed an online portal, which can be accessed at http://eodb.dipp.gov.in, wherein all the reforms implemented are accessible for public viewing. The portal also gives dynamic ranking which updates, as and when, any of the reform points are recognized and approved.

3.5.5 Final ranking of States/UTs on implementation of the 340 points were released on 31st October, 2016 with a national implementation average of 48.93%, significantly higher than national average of 32% in 2015.

3.5.6 The reform exercise in 2016 saw 12 States achieve more than 90% implementation score and some noteworthy achievements include 16 States implemented online Single Window System with functionality for online application submission, payment and approvals, 15 States developed a GIS system to provide details about the land earmarked for industrial use across the State, 13 States/UTs set up commercial courts at the district level, etc.

3.5.7 In 2017, the reform exercise was updated to 372 action points with additions introduced such as Central Inspection system, Trade License, Registration under Legal Metrology, and Registration of Partnership Firms & Societies. DPIIT had taken numerous initiatives for the reform process as listed below:

i. A nationwide workshop was held on 29th July, 2017 to discuss the relevance and importance of implementing reforms. The all-day conference witnessed an active involvement of almost 100 participants from 26 States/UTs. The workshop witnessed sharing of the best practices by States/UTs.

ii. A unique handholding method was introduced where leading States were partnered with laggard States/UTs. West Bengal merits a special mention for its effort for conducting a 3 day workshop for Nagaland.

iii. Priority reforms was identified for North east States and others with low implementation score.

iv. 8 workshops were conducted along with the World Bank to address queries posed by States/UTs in Tripura, Punjab, Haryana, Daman & Diu, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa and Karnataka.

v. To handhold all the 8 north-eastern

States, video conferences were arranged.

vi. The assessment of Business Reform Action Plan, 2017-18 was released jointly by DPIIT and the World Bank on 10th July, 2018. The respective position of the States is given in the **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2

TOP ACHIEVERS (Above 95%)		ACHIEVERS (90-95%)		FAST MOVERS (80-90%)		ASPIRERS (BELOW 80%)	
Rank	**State**	**Rank**	**State**	**Rank**	**State**	**Rank**	**State**
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	West Bengal	16	Himachal Pradesh	19	Goa
2	Telangana	11	Uttarakhand	17	Assam	20	Punjab
3	Haryana	12	Uttar pradesh	18	Bihar	21	Kerala
4	Jharkhand	13	Maharashtra			22	Jammu & Kashmir
5	Gujarat	14	Odisha			23	Delhi
6	Chhattisgarh	15	Tamil Nadu			24	Daman & Diu
7	Madhya Pradesh					25	Tripura
8	Karnataka					26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
9	Rajasthan					27	Puducherry
						28	Nagaland
						29	Chandigarh
						30	Mizoram
						31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
						32	Manipur
						33	Sikkim
						34	Arunachal Pradesh
						34	Lakshadweep
						34	Meghalaya

3.6 Important Achievements

3.6.1 Some important achievements under the exercise are as follows:-

i. 19 States have designed an Information Wizard providing information for all approvals, licenses, registrations timelines, procedure to establish business/ industrial unit (pre-establishment & pre-operation)

ii. 21 States/UTs have designed and implemented online Single Window System

iii. 16 States/UTs have stipulated Construction Permits to be provided within 45 days (Building plan approval to be provided in 30 days/ Plinth level inspection to be completed in 7 days, final occupancy certificate provided in 8 days). Telangana, Assam and Tamil Nadu have mandated even shorter timelines of 29, 30 and 37 days, respectively. Tamil Nadu has claimed to have done away with the process of issuance of completion certificate

iv. 21 States/UTs have implemented a GIS system to provide details about the land earmarked for industrial use across the State

v. 23 States/UTs have reduced the number of documents required for Obtaining Electricity connection to only 2

vi. 18 States/UTs have brought all compliance inspections conducted by Labour, Factories, Boilers Departments and Pollution Control Boards under Central Inspection Framework

vii. 12 States/UTs have merged of the payment of court fees and process fees into a single transaction with some states like Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Gujarat even repealing process fees from the Court Fees Act

viii. 29 States/ UTs have notified a list of white category industries exempted from taking pollution clearances.

3.6.2 In new sector specific reforms added in 2017, States/ UTs have shown an active participation, with 20 States/UTs implementing an online application system Wholesale Drug License and Retail Drug License (Pharmacy), 18 States/UTs have online systems for Registration of Partnership firms and Societies, 20 States/UTs have implemented an online system for registration and renewal under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.

3.6.3 An important addition to methodology under BRAP 2017 has been the inclusion of a feedback exercise wherein feedback was sought on 78 reform points from actual users. The respondent data has been provided by the States/UTs across various categories viz. Architect/ lawyers/ new and existing business and electrical contractors. The reform plan's implementation and evolution has been successful in inculcating among States/UTs' aspiration to improve the business regulatory environment.

3.7 Business Reform Action Plan 2019

3.7.1 DPIIT had circulated a draft Action Plan containing 203 reform points to States/ UTs vide email dated 12th June 2018. DPIIT had invited the comments from States/UTs for the same. 13 States shared their inputs on the draft Action Plan.

3.7.2 Assessment under BRAP 2019 shall be based only on the feedback received from service users and industries. The draft Action Plan has been thoroughly revised and complied into an 80 point document considering 100 % feedback based scoring and comments received from States.

3.7.3 The 80 point BRAP 2019 has been substantially derived from the 372 points BRAP 2017-18. However, 7 new points have been added to the areas covered under BRAP 2017-18. These points are give at **Table 3.3.**

Table 3.3 : BRAP 2019 Reform Points

Reform Point	Area	Sub Area	Recommendation	Department
42	Labour Regulation-Enablers	Registration and renewal under The Shops and Establishment Act	Eliminate the requirement of Renewal of registration	Department of Labour
55	Tax enablers	GST	Set up service centers to assist taxpayers for e-filing of returns under the State/Union Territory GST Act	Commercial Tax
56	Tax enablers	GST	Establish a helpline providing basic services such as assisting users in preparing and filing returns under the State/Union Territory GST Act	Commercial Tax
57	Tax enablers	GST	Constitute an authority for advance ruling under the State Goods Service Tax and publish details of application procedure and checklist on the Department's website	Commercial Tax
58	Tax enablers	GST	Constitute an appellate authority for advance ruling under the State Goods Service Tax and publish details of application procedure and checklist on the Department's website	Commercial Tax
66	Inspection Enablers	Central Inspection Framework	Mandate surprise inspection or inspections based on complaints are conducted with specific permissions from the respective Head of Department	Department of Labour, Department of Factories and Boilers, State Pollution Control Board
74	Contract Enforcement	Commercial Dispute Resolution Enablers	Each Commercial Court, Commercial Division, Commercial Appellate Division shall maintain, publish and update every month, statistical data regarding the number of suits, applications and appeals filed and pendency of such cases, status of each case and number of cases disposed of.	Department of Law and Justice

3.7.4 Certain points which were not suitable for obtaining feedback have been eliminated. A number of associated action points have been merged together to simplify the feedback process.

3.7.5 On 11th October 2018, an 80 point Business Reform Action Plan 2019 was shared with States and UTs. The States/UTs are requested to implement the reforms by 15th June, 2019 and update on the BRAP Portal.

3.7.6 The revised plan has been designed to obtain feedback on all reform points. However, the EoDB portal will be functional and States/ UTs are still required to submit evidence of implementation of points. Feedback would be sought only on those reform points which have been implemented by the States/UTs and no feedback will be solicited on other points.

3.7.7 The ease of doing business exercise has seen tremendous effort both at the National and the State level and has reached this far only with the continuous push for reform anchored by DPIIT. Globally, India's BRAP exercise has also invited interest from countries like South Africa, Nigeria and Brazil keen on replicating the model. The road ahead looks exciting and promising and with the right thrust on 'Reform, Perform and Transform', the country is hopeful to continue to reap benefits from the efforts in the ease of doing business exercise in the coming years.

3.8 Union Territory Workshops and Regional Workshops

3.8.1 The Workshops have been organized to discuss both the state and district-level reform plans related issues and clarifications. In this regard, Union Territory (Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep) and Regional Workshops in Lucknow (North Region), Kolkata (East Region), Mumbai (West Region), Bengaluru (South Region) and Guwahati (North-East Region) have been conducted respectively.

3.9 District Reform Action Plan

3.9.1 For an entrepreneur, district level functionaries are key touch points and hence a district level reform exercise is the next logical step in the reform agenda. DPIIT has prepared a 218 point District Reform Plan which is spread across 8 areas: Starting a Business for Construction, Urban Local Body Services, Paying Taxes, Land Reform Enabler, Land Administration and Property Registration Enablers, Obtaining Approval, Miscellaneous and Grievance Redressal/ Paperless Courts and Law & Order.

3.9.2 On 27 February 2018, DPIIT had sought inputs from States/UTs on all government services which are provided through the District Administration or wherein districts have a role to play in implementation. Later, a draft District Reform Plan was shared with Central Government Ministries and industry bodies requesting their inputs on 23rd May 2018 and with States/UTs on 20th June 2018. 7 States had provided suggestions viz. Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka on the same. A detailed discussion with select District Magistrate/ Collectors on the draft plan was held on 2nd August 2018. Subsequently, the final plan was prepared after considering inputs received from above efforts.

3.9.3 The District Plan covers 43 NOCs/ Permissions/Registrations/Certificates which will ease doing business in sectors like retail, education, health, food and beverages, real estate, gems and jewelry, mining and entertainment.

3.9.4 A suggested questionnaire for the feedback for States/UTs has been prepared by DPIIT. The questionnaire is based on the reforms listed in the District Reform Plan. The questionnaire will assess implementation of the Plan by District level functionaries and effectiveness of utilization of online systems, adherence to mandated timelines and lack of physical touch-points between applicant and department/agency. States/UTs are asked to conduct the feedback exercise in Districts on the basis of this questionnaire.

Chapter 4

Startup India

4.1 Startup India

4.1.1 Startup India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to catalyse startup culture and build a strong and inclusive ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship in India. Launched on 16th January, 2016, the startup India has rolled out several programs with the objective of supporting entrepreneurs, building up a robust start up ecosystem and transforming India into a country of job creators instead of job seekers. These programs are managed by a dedicated Startup India team, which reports to DPIIT. Under the Startup India Scheme, eligible companies can get recognized as startups by DPIIT in order to access a host of tax benefits, easier compliance, IPR fast tracking and other benefits.

4.1.2 Taking into account the long gestation period by Startups to establish, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has modified the present Startup definition on 19th February 2019. In the new definition, an entity shall be considered Startup up to a period of ten years from the date of incorporation/registration, with an annual turnover not exceeding Rs. 100 crore for any of the financial years since incorporation/ registration.

4.1.3 As on 31st March 2019, 17,390 startups across 499 districts have been recognized under the programme in 29 States and 6 Union Territories. An employment data of 1,77,116 jobs has been reported by 15,478 startups with an average number of 11 employees per startup.

4.2 Fund of Funds

4.2.1 For providing fund support for Startups, Government has created a 'Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS)' at Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) with a corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore. The FFS contributes to the corpus of Alternate Investment funds (AIFs) for investing in equity and equity linked instruments of various Startups. The FFS is managed by Small Industries Bank of India (SIDBI) for which operational guidelines have been issued. For the period 2016-18, INR 2252.37 crore has been committed to SIDBI (including INR 52.37 crore interest accumulated). As on 31st March 2019, Rs 2,265.70 Cr. has been released towards the FFS corpus. Further, SIDBI has committed Rs 2,265.70 Cr. to 40 AIFs under FFS.

4.2.2 After the key revision made in the guidelines in March 2017, AIFs are required to invest twice the amount received from FFS in Startups. Also, they are now allowed to make follow on investments in an entity even after it ceases to be a Startup. The revision has helped in achieving quicker off take with Rs 21,303 Cr from FFS. Further, 196 Startups have received funding under FFS with an overall investment of Rs. 347 crores as on 31st March 2019.

4.3 Relaxed Norms in Public Procurement for Startups

4.3.1 Provision has been introduced in the procurement policy of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Policy Circular No. 1(2) (1)/2016-MA dated March 10, 2016) to relax norms pertaining to prior experience / turnover for Micro and Small Enterprises.

4.3.2 As directed in the circular issued by Department of Expenditure (on 25th July 2016 and 20th September 2016), Central Ministries/Departments have to relax condition of prior turnover and prior experience in public procurement to all Startups [whether Micro & Small enterprises or otherwise] subject to meeting of quality and technical specifications. Department of Public Enterprises has further endorsed these orders to all Central Public Sector Undertakings (on 8th November 2016).

4.3.3 Also, Rule 173(i) has been incorporated in GFR, 2017 which provides for relaxation of conditions of prior turnover and prior experience for Startups.

4.3.4 Rule 170(i) of GFR 2017 has been amended on 25th July 2017 allowing all Startups as recognized by DPIIT exemption from submission of EMD/Bid Security in public procurement tenders.

4.3.5 To further support active participation of Startups in public procurement, Startup India worked with the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) to establish a Proof of Concept (PoC) Corner. Innovative products, mostly coming from Startups, which were unable to find an established category to be a part of, can now list themselves in the PoC Corner, allowing the larger market to access their innovation and test it before giving them orders. This enabled government departments to adopt innovation as well. GeM portal was fully integrated with Startup India portal allowing registered Startups a seamless connectivity to GeM Portal. This has impacted in 1,528 startups having registered as sellers on GeM, 12,915 products have been published and 5,116 orders have been placed to startups till March 2019.

4.4 Tax incentives

4.4.1 Three Year Income Tax Exemption

4.4.1.1 The Finance Act, 2016 (Section 80-IAC) has provision for Startups (Companies and LLPs) to get income tax exemption for 3 years in a block of 5 years, if they are incorporated between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2019.

4.4.1.2 Startup would be able to avail income tax exemption for 3 consecutive assessments within the first 10 years of incorporation by the Inter-Ministerial Board.

4.4.1.3 To avail these benefits, a Startup must get a Certificate of Eligibility from the Inter-Ministerial Board (MB). 94 Startups have been approved for availing tax benefits by IMB till March 2019.

4.4.2 Exemption from Section 56(2) (viib) of the Income Tax Act, 1961

4.4.2.1 The DPIIT issued a notification fast-tracking the route for exemption from Section 56(2) (viib) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. According to the new notification, neither the Inter-Ministerial Board (IMB) certificate nor a merchant banker certificate is required for such tax exemption.

4.4.2.2 To further the ease of application, Startups are not required to submit investor income and net worth details. Keeping confidentiality of investor tax returns and net worth certificate in mind, the investors can now directly upload these details on the DPIIT portal. The tax exemption applications of DPIIT recognized Startups will be directly evaluated by CBDT. To ensure quick processing of such tax exemption applications, CBDT

will evaluate and respond within 45 days of receiving applications from DPIIT.

4.5 Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent examination at Lower costs

4.5.1 The Scheme for Startups IPR Protection for facilitating fast-track filing of Patents, Trademarks and Designs by Startups provides for expedited examination of patents filed by Startups. This reduces time taken in getting patents. Startups are eligible for 80% rebate in patent filing fees and 50% rebate in trademark filing fees.

4.5.2 Till March 2019, Panels of 1496 facilitators for Patents and 2761 facilitators for Trademark applications have been formed to facilitate the process of patent filing and acquisition. The facilitators provide legal guidance and handholding through the entire patent acquisition process free of cost. 389 applications were granted expedited examination and 103 patents were granted.

4.6. Self-Certification based Compliance Regime

4.6.1 Compliance norms relating to Environmental and Labour laws have been eased in order to reduce the regulatory burden on Startups thereby allowing them to focus on their core business and keep compliance costs low. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has published a list of 36 white category industries. Startups falling under the "White category" would be able to self-certify compliance in respect of 3 Environment Acts-

i. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;

ii. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess(Amendment) Act,2003

iii. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

4.6.2 Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) has issued guidelines to State Governments whereby Startups shall be allowed to self-certify compliance in respect of 6 Labour laws for a period of 5 years. These shall be effective after concurrence of States/ UTs. The Acts are:

i. The Building and Other Constructions Workers' (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

ii. The Inter- State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

iii. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

iv. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

v. The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

vi. The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

4.7 Setting up of Incubators and Tinkering Labs

4.7.1 Under Atal Innovation Mission, NITI Ayog has to set up Atal Incubation Centers (AICs) in both public and private sector. 31 AICs have been funded with a total sanction of INR 144.75 Crore and disbursal of INR 57.68 Crore.

4.7.2 A grant-in-aid of INR 10 Crore would be provided to each Established Incubator Centre (EIC) for a maximum of 5 years to cover the capital and operational costs in running a centre. 8 EICs have received scale-up support with total sanction of INR 78 Crore and disbursal of INR 38.91 Crore.

4.7.3 Further, to promote entrepreneurship at the grassroots levels, 5441 schools have been selected for establishing Atal Tinkering

Labs (ATLs). Out of these, 2,071 ATLs have been provided a funding of INR 12 Lakh each.

4.8 Setting up of Startup Centres and Technology business incubator

4.8.1 15 Startup Centres and 15 Technology business incubators (TBIs) are to be set up collaboratively by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and Department of Science and Technology (DST). All 15 Startup Centres have been approved and 10 have received a grant of Rs 3.75 lakh each. 11 TBIs have been approved and other 4 are in advanced stages for approval. A sum of INR 42.23 Crore has been sanctioned and INR 18.69 Crore has already been disbursed to various TBIs.

4.9 Research Parks

4.9.1 The objective of setting up Research Parks is to propel successful innovation through incubation and joint Research and Development (R&D) efforts between academia and industry. 8 Research Parks are being setup under Startup India initiative. Seven Research Parks **(Table 4.1)** have been setup and sanctioned an amount of Rs. 575 Cr. Rs. 233 Cr. has been disbursed to these Research Parks. Research Park at IIT Kharagpur is under construction and INR 100 crore has been released. The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar is being set up by DST which has sanctioned INR 90 crore and disbursed an initial installment of INR 40 crore. The remaining 5 are being set up by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) at IIT Guwahati, IIT Hyderabad, IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi and IISC Bangalore with a budget of INR 375 crore. In addition, another Research Park at IIT Bombay is under construction and INR 63 crore has been released.

Table 4.1 : Seven Research Parks

S. No.	Name	Sanctioned Cost	Released so far
1	IIT Delhi	75.00	35.00
2	IIT Kanpur	75.00	20.00
3	IIT Guwahati	75.00	5.00
4	IIT Hyderabad	75.00	5.00
5	IISc Bangalore	75.00	5.00
6	IIT Kharagpur	100.00	100.00
7	IIT Bombay	100.00	63.00
Total		575.00	233.00

4.10 Promoting Startups in Biotechnology Sector

4.10.1 With the aim to foster and facilitate bio entrepreneurship, Bio clusters, Bio incubators, Technology transfer officers and bio connect officers are being established in research institutes and universities across India. Seed fund and equity funding support is also provided to bio tech startups under the initiative.

4.10.2 BIRAC Seed Fund – The basic idea of Seed Fund is to provide capital assistance to Startups with new and meritorious ideas, innovations and technologies. Thus, the proposed seed support is positioned to act as a bridge between promoters' investment and Venture/other investment. The funds are disbursed to Bio-Incubators who in turn provide seed funding to their incubatees. INR 17 crore has been sanctioned and INR 9.5 crore has been disbursed to 13 Bio incubators.

4.10.3 Bio-Clusters - A geographically proximate group of interconnected biotech company's suppliers, service providers and associated institution in a particular field linked by externalities. Grant in Aid is provided for establishment of infrastructure, manpower and operations. 4 bio-clusters (Kalyani, Bangalore, Faridabad & Pune) have been supported. A total of Rs 401.79 Cr. was sanctioned and

Rs 195.90 has been disbursed by DBT. 4 entrepreneurs have joined the Harvard University, USA under Bharat – Boston Biotech Gateway.

4.10.4 Bio-Incubators-A Bio incubator is a technology business incubator which supports early-stage technology start-up companies in field of biotechnology and applied research through infrastructure facilities, high end instrumentation facility, strategic business and technical guidance and may involve direct equity investment. 41 bio-incubators have been supported through the BioNEST (Bio-Incubator Nurturing Entrepreneurship for Scaling Technologies) Program. Rs 272.26 Cr. has been Sanctioned and Rs 174.26 Cr have been disbursed.

4.10.5 BIRAC Regional Centres-BIRAC Regional Entrepreneurship Centre (BREC) is established with an aim to impart bio-entrepreneurs with the necessary knowledge and skills required for converting innovative ideas into successful ventures. 4 BIRAC Regional Centres have been operationalized (Hyderabad, Bangalore, Pune & Bhubaneswar). Rs 16.95 Cr has been sanctioned of which Rs 6.48 Cr disbursed.

4.10.6 BIRAC Ace Fund- This is a Fund of Funds setup to promote investment in Biotech Startups. Rs. 150 Cr. has been approved as Fund of Funds to Bio-incubators out of which Rs. 82 Cr has been committed and Rs. 6.23 Cr. has been disbursed.

4.11 Mobile App and Startup India Portal

4.11.1 Startup India web portal and mobile app were developed and operationalized on the 31st of March, 2016. The portal, www.startupindia.gov.in has also been merged with the Startup India Hub platform which was launched on 19th March, 2017. The new and improved portal now provides the offerings of the Startup India hub as well to the entire startup eco system in the country. As on 31st March 2019:

i. A total of 17,390 Startups have been recognized on the portal till 31st March 2019.

ii. A total of 94 Startups have been provided Tax Exemption under Section 80-IAC of the Income Tax Act

iii. 1,34,236 Business queries answered through Emails (74%), call centre (25%) and twitter (1%)

iv. 3,16,936 registered users on the portal

v. 528 ecosystem players to support startups

vi. 9 International Tie-ups for startup programs

4.11.2 Apart from recognition and tax exemption benefits, the Startup India portal also extends other services to the entire community, such as mentorship connects, resource partner offerings like cloud credits, cloud telephony services and other marketing services. The portal hosts startups, investors, funds, mentors, incubators, accelerators, corporate, academia, Government bodies, and more. More than 3,16,936 users have registered on the website till 31st March 2019. The platform has mentored more than 750 Startups for incubation, funding support, business plans, pitching support, etc.

4.11.3 Additionally, various corporate programs and engagements are facilitated by the Startup India team. The objective of the corporate programs is to channelize resources such as Mentorship, Market access programs and financial support – either by way of investor interest or incubation grants. The Startup India portal is a one stop shop for all such programs in the eco system. The portal hosted over 70 programs in the form of corporate/ government acceleration programs, challenges or workshops, with over 5,000 applications received between March 2018 and March 2019.

4.12 Learning and Development Program

4.12.1 One of the marquee programs on the Startup India platform is a 4-week learning and development course which covers 7 topics to educate Startups and aspiring entrepreneurs through various stages of their entrepreneurial journey. 2,37,902 users have attended at-least one session of e-learning course with 78% of users choosing English as medium of instruction while 22% availed the Hindi version of course and 13,089 Startup aspirants have completed the Learning Program and have built business plans.

4.13 Startup India Yatra

4.13.1 The Startup India Yatra is a platform which aims to help entrepreneurs (especially from nonmetropolitan cities) realize their startup dream. The Startup India Yatra aims to reach each and every district of the country. So far, Startup Yatra has been conducted across 23 States in 220 districts impacting 78346 aspiring entrepreneurs. A total of 1,424 incubation offers have been given to the startups till March 2019. Statewise details is given at **Table 4.2.**

Table 4.2 : Statewise Details of Startup India Yatra

S. No.	State	No. of Districts	Total Individuals Outreached	No. of Institutes Covered	Total no. of Incubation Offers
1	Gujarat	7	3500	7	22
2	UP	7	5000	10	44
3	Odisha	12	10000	40	76
4	Uttarakhand	10	3500	20	0
5	MP	12	5000	30	110
6	Chhattisgarh	16	10000	30	84
7	Jharkhand	12	5000	30	50
8	Andhra Pradesh	12	3000	20	99
9	Telangana	10	3000	30	200
10	Jammu and Kashmir	8	2500	23	142
11	Maharashtra	16	5000	35	100
12	Kerala	8	3000	22	82
13	Himachal Pradesh	10	2700	15	67
14	Karnataka	16	3500	20	70
15	Bihar	20	3000	20	39
16	Manipur	3	646	7	32
17	Punjab	16	4000	27	60
18	Assam	16	1500	25	37
19	Arunachal Pradesh	6	500	8	10
20	Meghalaya	4	800	11	13
21	Nagaland	2	1000	13	50
22	Tripura	8	1200	17	25
23	Mizoram	5	1000	5	22
Total		**220**	**78346**	**441**	**1424**

4.14 States' Startup Ranking 2018

4.14.1 With the aim to foster competitiveness and to propel the states and union territories to work proactively towards promotion of their startup eco-systems, the States Startup Ranking Framework was launched by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade Industrial Policy and Promotion (DPIIT) on 6th February 2018. A total of 27 States and 3 UTs have participated in this exercise. The participating States and UTs were evaluated on a score of 100, against 38 action points categorized into 7 areas of intervention of the ranking framework.

4.14.2 The whole process has been conducted essentially as a capacity development exercise to further the spirit of cooperative federalism. Awareness Workshops in all 29 States and 7 Union territories, Knowledge Workshops in leading incubators, pairing of States for intensive mentoring, international exposure visits to US and Israel and intensive engagement between the States with Startup India team and regular Video Conferences have helped many States initiate effective measures to support Startups.

4.14.3 As part of the evaluation process, a comprehensive feedback exercise was carried out to connect with beneficiaries. To ensure effective participation of grassroot entrepreneurs in the feedback exercise, over 40,000 calls were made in 9 regional languages. The ranking results were announced on the 20th of December, 2018 with the state of Gujarat declared as the top performer. A detailed analysis of each state, their respective state startup eco system report and a consolidated report on state Startup Ranking for 2018 can be accessed on the Startup India portal.

Chapter 5

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

5.1 India – A Robust, TRIPS compliant IPR Regime

5.1.1 India has a well-established legislative, administrative and judicial framework to safeguard Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), which meets its international obligations while utilizing the flexibilities provided in the international regime to address its developmental concerns. India has a Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) compliant, robust, equitable and dynamic IPR regime.

5.1.2 The Indian IP system maintains a fine balance between private rights through IPRs on one hand, and rights of the society as public interest on the other hand.

5.1.3 TRIPS Agreement has allowed policy space to countries to evolve a regime that best suits its condition. This policy space is a *sine qua non* for sustainable development of the country.

5.1.4 India is a party to Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health which clarifies that TRIPS agreement does not, and should not, prevent members from taking measures to protect public health.

5.2 Intellectual Property Legislations administered by Department

i. The Patents Act, 1970,

ii. The Trade Marks Act, 1999,

iii. The Copyright Act, 1957,

iv. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999,

v. The Designs Act, 2000,

vi. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000.

5.3 Organization Structure

5.3.1 Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is nodal department for administration of various laws related to Intellectual Property Rights: Patents, Trade Marks, Industrial Designs, Geographical Indications of Goods, Copyrights, Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Designs. DPIIT is also the nodal Department for vetting of MoUs for the Cabinet etc. entered into by various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India from IPR angle, as also international negotiations on IPRs. DPIIT also is the nodal department for dealing with World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

5.3.2 The office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM), a subordinate office under DPIIT, carries out statutory functions related to grant of Patents and registration of Trademarks, Designs and Geographical Indications. The registration of Copyrights is administered by the Registrar of Copyright Office, working under the CGPDTM. It functions out of offices situated in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Ahmedabad,

while the Central IP Training Academy is at Nagpur.

5.3.3 The Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB), established in September 2003, is the appellate tribunal to hear appeals against decisions of the Controller of Patents as also Registrar of Trade Marks and Geographical Indications. Vide the Finance Act, 2017, the Copyright Board has also been merged in the IPAB. It is headquartered at Chennai.

5.4 Other IP Legislations

5.4.1 Further, the DPIIT also interacts with various other Departments that administer statutes which have elements of innovation and IPR viz.

i. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 – administered by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, implemented by the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA);

ii. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001- administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, implemented by Protection of Plant Varieties And Farmers' Rights Authority;

iii. The Competition Act, 2002 – administered by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and implemented by the Competition Commission of India.

5.4.2 Trade secrets are protected in India on the basis of the principles of equity and/ or through common law approach. The Indian courts regularly pass orders/ Judgements protecting trade secrets / confidential information.

5.5 Strengthening of Institutional Mechanism

5.5.1 All IPRs under one umbrella: The administration of Copyright Act, 1957 and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000 has been transferred to DPIIT. This has enabled an integrated approach and synergy between different IP offices and Acts.

5.5.2 One Appellate Board: Under the Finance Act 2017, the Copyright Board has also been merged with the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB). The IPAB Chairman has been appointed and he has taken charge. The process for engaging members has been initiated.

5.6 National IPR Policy

5.6.1 A comprehensive National IPR policy was adopted in May 2016, to stimulate innovation and creativity across sectors, and provide a clear vision regarding IPR issues. The Policy is available at http://dipp.nic.in.

5.6.2 Objectives enshrined in the policy are as under:

i. IPR Awareness - Outreach and Promotion - To create public awareness about the economic, social and cultural benefits of IPRs among all sections of society.

ii. Generation of IPRs - To stimulate the generation of IPRs.

iii. Legal and Legislative Framework - To have strong and effective IPR laws, which balance the interests of rights owners with larger public interest.

iv. Administration and Management - To modernize and strengthen service-oriented IPR administration.

v. Commercialization of IPRs - Get value for IPRs through commercialization.

vi. Enforcement and Adjudication - To strengthen the enforcement and adjudicatory mechanisms for combating IPR infringements.

vii. Human Capital Development - To strengthen and expand human resources, institutions and capacities for teaching, training, research and skill building in IPRs.

5.7 Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM)

5.7.1 CIPAM has been established as a professional body under the aegis of the DPIIT to ensure focused action on issues related to IPRs and address the 7 identified objectives of the policy. CIPAM also assists in simplifying and streamlining of IP processes, apart from undertaking steps for furthering IPR awareness, commercialization and enforcement.

5.8 IPR Awareness : IP Outreach Activities by Office of CGPDTM

5.8.1 The office of CGPDTM provides financial support for conducting IP-awareness programmes. National and international symposia/ seminar/ workshops on IP, roving seminars on PCT/ Madrid Protocol are conducted in collaboration with WIPO and JPO to facilitate the Indian stakeholders to protect their IPRs on the global platform. IPO officers are nominated as resource persons for the IP-awareness programmes conducted by universities, industries, CSIR, NRDC etc.

5.8.2 Annual National IP Awards are distributed every year on 26th April on the occasion of World IP-Day. Intellectual Property Offices at all locations also organise various activities on the occasion of World IP- Day.

5.8.3 IP awareness and training programmes are regularly conducted at Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM) Nagpur, which has been specially established to strengthen IP awareness and also education and research in the Country.

5.8.4 In collaboration with Industry Associations, 114 awareness programmes were held by O/o CGPDTM in 2017-18 for schools, universities, innovation centers, start ups, bar associations, enforcement agencies and industries as a part of awareness campaign.

5.8.5 During 2018-19 , the office of CGPDTM has conducted 32 IP awareness programmes up to December 2018 for University / Technical institutions / Women University, Startups / Innovation Centres/ MSME/Industrial clusters and Enforcement Agencies in association with industry associations like CII, FICCI, CWEI, Assocham and PHD chambers. Also, 59 IPR awareness programs have been organized by the office of CGPDTM in various schools in the country during the year 2018-2019.

5.8.6 During 2017-18 , Geographical Indications Registry has either conducted/ participated in 16 awareness programmes/ seminars which includes 4 Training sessions on GIs, Quality and TMR,5 Hastkala Sahyog Shivir in handicrafts and handloom cluster, 2 Conference / Seminar on Geographical Indications, 1 Global Exhibition on GI Services, Thaifex in Thialand, the Asian Food & Beverage Fair, and 2 programmes on GI related to food and National workshop on Promotion of Unique Textiles & Handicrafts through GI.

5.8.7 During 2018-19 , 22 awareness programmes/ Seminars/ workshops on GI have been conducted at different locations in the country, which include 16 programmes for Protection and Promotion of GI involving different products, 5 programmes for MSME and India International Trade Fair.

5.9 IP Awareness : Activities conducted by CIPAM

5.9.1 IPR Awareness for youth

5.9.1.1 IPR Awareness programs have been conducted in various schools and colleges/ universities pan India, including Atal Tinkering Labs. Many of these programs have also been

conducted online to ensure wider coverage. Over 1 lakh students have been covered to date.

5.9.1.2 In addition to the awareness program, competitions have been launched in conjunction with industry for school and college students for developing mobile apps, videos and online games.

5.9.1.2 IPR cells are being established in colleges/ universities; to date, 70 cells have been established. State Governments have also been taking keen interest in strengthening the IPR regime.

5.9.1.4 Content on IPR has been included in the NCERT curriculum of Business Studies for Commerce stream. Also, a chapter on 'IPR, Innovation & Creative Works' is being included in NCERT's "Handbook on Entrepreneurship for Northeast Region (NER)". Work is ongoing to include IPRs in other academic streams too.

5.9.1.5 India's first Intellectual Property Rights Mascot – **IP Nani** – has been launched. DPIIT collaborated with European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) for a series of animated videos on Intellectual Property Rights for students.

5.9.1.6 A Training of Trainers Module (beta version) to aid school teachers in teaching basic concepts of Intellectual Property using CIPAM's content has been created. An IPR Activity Book titled 'Let's Have Fun With IP' has also been curated in association with IP law firms to aid trainers in conducting IP related activities for the youth.

5.9.1.7 These resources have been used in teacher training programs taken up in collaboration with educational institutions such as National Institute of Open Schooling, Army Welfare Education Society and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. Till date 500+ teachers have been trained on the subject of IPR awareness with the objective for them to educate students on the same. More such training programmes are in the pipeline.

5.9.1.8 Recently, CIPAM has undertaken the initiative of utilizing community radio to reach out to the youth. On June 7, 2019, the first radio talk on IPRs was hosted in association with NIOS' community Radio, Radio Vahini.

5.9.2 IP Awareness in the Industry & MSME

5.9.2.1 CIPAM in collaboration with Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has organised intensive IPR trainings for MSME Officers pan India; they can, in turn, provide IPR related services to MSMEs. In this regard, as of date, two intensive training workshops have been organized for 58 MSME officers pan India of Development Institutes (DIs) and Branch Development Institutes (BDIs).

5.9.2.2 Awareness programs have further been organised in MSME clusters. While 50 clusters were covered last year, 300+ are planned this year.

5.9.3 Training Program for Enforcement Agencies

5.9.3.1 So far, 50 training programs on IP Enforcement for Police officials have been undertaken by CIPAM, pan India in association with IP experts from law firms and the industry. In association with IP experts from law firms and the industry, these trainings have been organised covering nearly 26 States and Union Territories across India.

5.9.3.2 In addition, an advisory has been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all State Police Academies to incorporate IPR in their training curriculum for both regular and in-service police officers.

5.9.3.3 CIPAM is collaborating with National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes & Narcotics (NACIN), Faridabad for training Custom Officials on 'Intellectual Property Rights: Scope, Importance and Objective' . Moreover, 9 training programs have been organized for custom officials.

5.9.3.4 Additionally, training of Judges on IP Enforcement and adjudication has also been undertaken in collaboration with the National Judicial Academy (NJA), Bhopal.

5.9.3.5 CIPAM is also in touch with various State Judicial Academies for conducting training programs for Judges at district and lower courts.

5.9.4 IPR Enforcement Toolkit for Police

5.9.4.1 CIPAM in association with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) has made an IPR Enforcement Toolkit for Police, which was released by Commerce and Industry Minister.

5.9.4.2 This Toolkit aids police officials in dealing with IP Crimes, in particular, Trademark counterfeiting and Copyright piracy. A similar Toolkit for Customs is in the process of being made.

5.10 Combating Online Piracy

5.10.1 To counter online piracy, CIPAM collaborated with National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI) and Maharashtra Cyber and Digital Crime Unit (MCDCU), to suspend over 300 infringing webistes on the basis of incomplete KYC (referred to as WHOIS).

5.10.2 In addition, anti-piracy videos were shot with film stars such as Mr. Amitabh Bachchan, Ms Vidya Balan etc.; these are screened in cinema halls and on TV.

5.11 Technology and Innovation Support Centres (TISCs)

5.11.1 A Service Level Agreement (SLA) has been signed between DPIIT and the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) for establishing Technology and Innovation Support Centre (TISC) network in India. So far, 6 TISC have been established: PIC Chandigarh; Anna University, Chennai; NRDC-IPFC Visakhapatnam; PIC Kerala; GUJCOST, Gujarat and RAJCOST, Rajasthan.

5.12 Global Innovation Index (GII)

5.12.1 In the recently released GII-2018 report, India's rank has improved by 24 places from that of 2015, and now ranks 57th.

5.12.2 India has retained top rank in Information and Communication Technology Service Export for the last five years. India is also the top-ranked economy in Central and Southern Asia and has now outperformed on innovation relative to its GDP per capita for seven years in a row.

5.13 Promotion and Marketing of Geographical Indications

5.13.1 An Action Plan for promotion of Geographical Indications of India has been prepared. This can help supplement the incomes of our farmers, weavers, artisans and craftsmen. A logo and tagline for all Indian GIs has been prepared through crowd sourcing.

Special campaign to promote GIs lanuched

Logo and Tagline

अतुल्य भारत की अमूल्य निधि

Invaluable Treasures of Incredible India

5.13.2 The country's first GI Store opened at the Goa airport by the Cashew Export Promotion Council in cooperation with DPIIT and Airport Authority of India on January 28, 2019.

5.13.3 A new web portal 'wahgi.ncog.gov.in' has also been launched to raise awareness.

5.13.4 Various State Governments and Administration of Union Territories have been requested to create awareness on GIs amongst both consumers and producers, assist in capacity building and hand-holding of respective GI producers and facilitate sale & marketing of GIs. CIPAM also undertook a social media campaign on 'Geographical Indications' (GIs) to promote India's GIs wherein interesting stories and factoids on GI are shared.

5.13.5 A mega exhibition of Indian GIs was held in the India International Trade Fair at Paragti Maidan in November 2018. The promotion of the original and authentic products was appreciated by the International Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO).

5.14 Bilateral Cooperation on IPRs

5.14.1 DPIIT has put in place MoUs for cooperation in capacity building, human resource development and awareness generation in the field of Intellectual Property with WIPO, South Centre, European Patent Office, France, Singapore, UK, Sweden as also Japan.

5.15 Cooperation with World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

5.15.1 Global Digital Content Market 2018, a high level conference with pan Asia Pacific reach, was held in New Delhi on 14th and 15th November 2018. The conference covered themes on the digitization of content focused on IP generating industries such as publishing, films, music, and gaming which are relevant both to India and the Asia-Pacific region. The conference brought together the best minds on one platform to discuss areas such as digital inclusion – access and infrastructure, protecting IP in the age of digital piracy, e-monetization of content - all of which have implications for both players and policy makers.

5.15.2 WIPO Summer School for providing training to the interested professionals, students, academician, lawyers is held annually in RGNIIPM Nagpur. The training program is open for national and international participation. The Summer school was held from 2-13 July, 2018.

5.15.3 CGPDTM has signed Cooperation agreement signed with WIPO on data quality and data exchange.

5.15.4 The biennial action plan which includes activities related to promotion of IPRs, roving seminars to enhance usage of Madrid Protocol by MSMEs and building respect for IP has been renewed.

5.16 Schemes of DPIIT related to Intellectual Property

5.16.1 Recognising the importance of modernisation of Intellectual Property Offices for the economy, DPIIT has implemented Plan schemes during the 10th and 11th Five Year Plans with the objective of modernisation and strengthening of Intellectual Property Offices, namely, Modernisation and Strengthening of Intellectual Property Offices (MSIPO), plan scheme for Establishment of Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM), Scheme for promotion of Copyrights and IPR Chairs, Scheme for strengthening of IPAB. These schemes have also been continued during the 12th Plan. A new scheme Cell for IPR Promotion and Management was created in 2016-17 to implement the objectives of National IPR Policy. In accordance with the Department of Expenditure OM no. 24(35)/ PF-II/2012 dtd 05th August 2016, the schemes and other components of IP offices were rationalised and the distinction between Plan and Non-Plan activities and expenditure has been done away with. Apart from the establishment expenditure, the activities under these schemes and other components have been compartmentalised into two homogenous segments i.e. Infrastructure development (infrastructure and IT requirements of IP offices and IPAB) and IPR Policy management (CIPAM and Scheme for Institution of IPR Chairs).

5.17 Amendments in Patent Rules

5.17.1 The Patent Rules, 2003 have been amended wef 16-05-2016 to streamline processes and make them more user-friendly. Patent Rules, 2017 were laid on the Table of the House on 28.11.2016 in Lok Sabha and on 23.11.2016 in Rajya Sabha.

5.17.2 Provisions have been included for condonation of delay due to war/ natural calamities.

5.17.3 Refund of fees in certain cases has been permitted, as also withdrawal of application being permitted without any fees.

5.17.4 Timelines have been prescribed to ensure speedy disposal, the number of admissible adjournments have been limited.

5.17.5 Applications can be transferred electronically from any of the Patent Office branches to another.

5.17.6 Expedited Examination is now permitted on certain grounds. In fact, the shortest time taken to grant a patent recently has been just 81 days from the date of filing

of the Request for Expedited examination. As on 31st March 2019, 351 Patents have been granted against the expedited examination applications received.

5.17.7 Hearing through video conferencing is used by large number of applicants for patents. Video-conferencing has also been made fully operational from the applicant's / agent's location across all offices.

5.17.8 Special provisions have been made for startups wherein they are eligible to get 80% rebate in fees vis-à-vis other companies as also expedite their application.

5.18 Amendments in Trademark Rules:

5.18.1 The Trade Mark Rules, 2017 were notified and came into effect from 06th March, 2017. Trade Marks Rules, 2017 were laid on the Table of the House on 10.04.2017 in Lok Sabha and on 12.04.2017 in RajyaSabha.

5.18.2 50% lower fees for filing Trade Mark applications by Individuals/ Startups/ Small Enterprises vis-à-vis Companies.

5.18.3 74 separate forms and applications have now been replaced by 8 consolidated forms.

5.18.4 Process of determining a well-known mark has been laid out for the first time.

5.18.5 E-filing has been encouraged through 10% rebate in fees for e-filing vis-à-vis physical filing of Trade Mark Applications.

5.18.6 Email has now been recognised as a Mode of Service.

5.18.7 Video Conferencing is allowed for hearings now.

5.18.8 'Startup' and 'Small Enterprises' have been defined. Same applies to both Indian and foreign entities.

5.19 Amendment in Copyright Rules

5.19.1 Copyright (Amendment) Rules 2016 were notified on 10th August 2016. These rules removed the anomaly in the Copyright Rules, 2013 regarding the tenure of the other members of Copyright Board (now IPAB). Also, it was clarified vide this amendment that the registration of artistic work was applicable to services as well.

5.19.2 Copyright (Amendment) Rules, 2019 – The draft Copyright (Amendment) Rules, 2019 have been prepared and uploaded on the Copyright Office's website seeking comments/ feedback from the stakeholders.

5.20 Office of the Controller Generalof Patents, Designs and TradeMarks (CGPDTM)

5.20.1 The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), a subordinate office under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, with headquarters at Mumbai, is primarily concerned with administration of Patents, Trade Marks, Designs, Geographical Indications, Copyright and Semi-Conductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Registry (SCILDR) and functioning of IP offices in the country.

5.21 Geographical Indications Registry (GIR)

5.21.1 The GIR is a statutory organization setup for the administration of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999 which came into force on 15th September, 2003. A total of 343 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on 31-03-2019 in India, including 14 foreign products.

5.21.2 Apart from registration of GIs and authorised users of of GIs, the registry has also actively participated in several awareness

programmes on promotion of Indian GIs, exhibitions and seminars.

5.22 Copyright Office

5.22.1 The administration of the Copyright Act, 1957 along with related matters has come under the purview of the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade w.e.f. 17.03.2016, consequent to amendment in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. The Copyright office was established in 1958 under section 9(1) of the Copyright Act, 1957. It is situated in Delhi. The main function of the Copyright Office is to undertake registration of copyrights. Copyright subsists in the following classes or works:

i. Original literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works;

ii. Cinematographic films; and

iii. Sound Recording

5.22.2 Copyright Office was relocated from Bhikaji Cama Place to IPO, Boudhik Sampada Bhawan, Dwarka in October 2017.

5.22.3 Digitization of Records of Copyright Office for the period from date of inception i.e. 1958 and until 2015 was completed.

5.22.4 Improvement in website (www.copyright.gov.in) increased transparency by means of publishing of entries in register of Copyrights and new applications.

5.22.5 Pendency in examination of new applications was reduced to about one month, which being the mandatory waiting period for inviting objections to new applications. This trend has been maintained in 2018-19 also.

5.22.6 India has acceded to two WIPO treaties on Copyrights i.e. WIPO Coyright Treaty and WIPO Performers and Phonograms Treaty. The treaties has come into force on 25th December 2018.

5.23 Semi-Conductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Registry (SCILDR)

5.23.1 The objective of implementing Semi-Conductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act 2000 is to act as a catalyst for generation of Intellectual Property relating to Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs. The Registry was established with Head Office at Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), the erstwhile DeitY, vide notification dated 1st March 2004 and was operationalised w.e.f. 1st May 2011. In order to bring all IPR-related activities under a single umbrella, administration of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design (SICLD) Act 2000 and the Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Design (SICLD) Rules 2001 has been transferred to this Department in December 2016 , consequent to amendment in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. The Registry examines layout designs of the Integrated circuits and issues Registration Certificate to the original layout designs of semiconductor Integrated Circuits. Two Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Designs were registered till 2015-16.

5.23.2 Since then, the SICLD Registry is propagating the importance of semiconductor IC design registration. As a result IIT Delhi had recently filed two applications for registration. Preliminary examination report has been issued to the applicant.

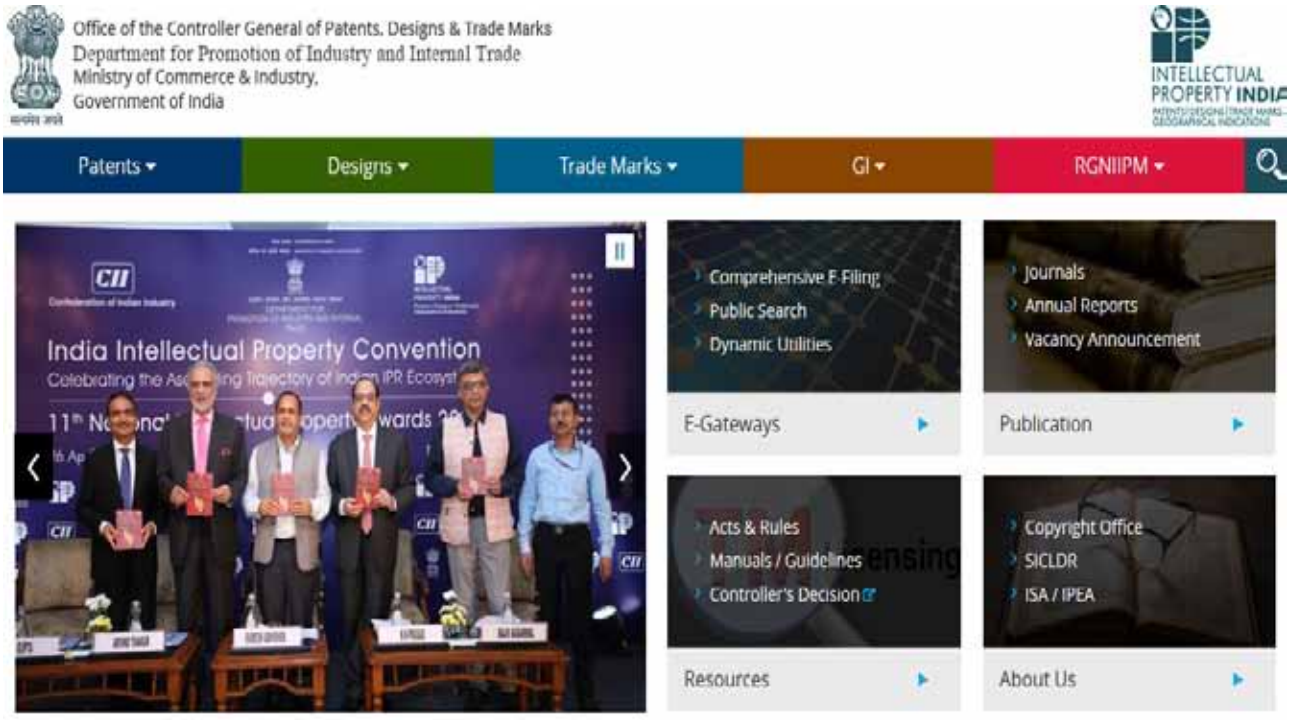
5.24 Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB)

5.24.1 An Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) has been set up at Chennai to hear appeals against the decisions of Registrar of Trademarks, Geographical Indications and the Controller of Patents.

5.24.2 The Copyright Board has been merged with IPAB under the Finance Act 2017.

5.25 Activities in IP Offices

5.25.1 Redesigned IPO Website: The website of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, www.ipindia.nic.in has been redesigned to make it more informative, interactive and user-friendly. A comprehensive and dynamic Patent Search Portal has been developed on the IPO website. The status of patent applications including publication, examination, grant and renewal, as well as all post-publication patent documents, are available freely for public search through this portal.



5.25.2 Infrastructure Development: Four state of the art, modern and integrated Intellectual Property Office buildings have been constructed for housing the Patents, Designs, Trademarks and Geographical Indications, Copyrights and Semi-conductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design, offices at New Delhi, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Chennai and Mumbai.

5.25.3 ISA/ IPEA Building Delhi: The ISA/ IPEA Building, constructed as an extension to IPO building at Dwarka, Delhi is fully functional and has been instrumental in establishing India as a competent office in the international arena.

5.24.4 TMR Complex Ahmedabad: A new building has been constructed through NBCC at Ahmedabad for accommodating Trade Marks Office and Intellectual Property Office Archives.

5.26 Facilities for Startups

5.26.1 Patents (Amendment) Rules 2016, enacted on 16th May 2016, provides fee concession to startups in respect of their patent applications. Startups have to pay all patent fees including filing fee at par with a natural person only, thereby providing 80% fee concession in patent fees as compared to other legal entities. Further, expedited examination is also allowed for startup patent applications.

5.26.2 Similarly, Trade Marks Rules (TMR), amended with effect from 6th March 2017, provides 50% fee concession for startup applications.

5.26.3 Till 31st March 2019, applicants for 1561 new startup patent applications have availed benefit of 80% fee reduced in filing, while 3097 TMR applications filed by startups have been given 50% fee concession.

5.26.4 Scheme for Facilitating Startups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) for benefit to Facilitators of startup applications in Patents, Designs and trade Marks has been extended for 3 years. As on 31st March 2019, 208 facilitators in Patents and Designs and 240 facilitators in Trademarks have been registered.

5.26.5 Till 31st March 2019, 450 Startups have submitted request for expedited examination under Rule 24 (C) of Patent (Amendment) Rules 2016. First examination report has been issued in case of 410 applications and 120 patents have been granted.

5.27 Madrid Protocol for International Registration of TradeMarks

5.27.1 India has acceded to the Madrid Protocol, which is a simple, facilitative and cost effective system for international registration of trademarks.

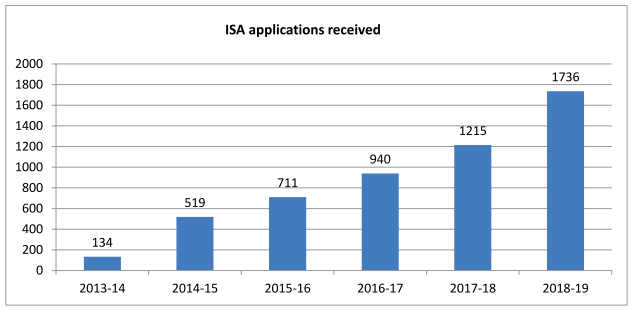
5.27.2 Till 31st March 2018, 47,263 international applications seeking protection of trademarks in India have been forwarded by WIPO to the Indian Trademark Office for confirming protection of such marks in India.

5.27.3 Further, up to 31st March 2019, 62041 such applications have been forwarded by WIPO. On the other hand, Indian Trade Marks Office received 1255 Indian applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid Protocol, out of which 1121 applications have been certified and forwarded to the WIPO and 800 such applications have been registered at the International Bureau of WIPO.

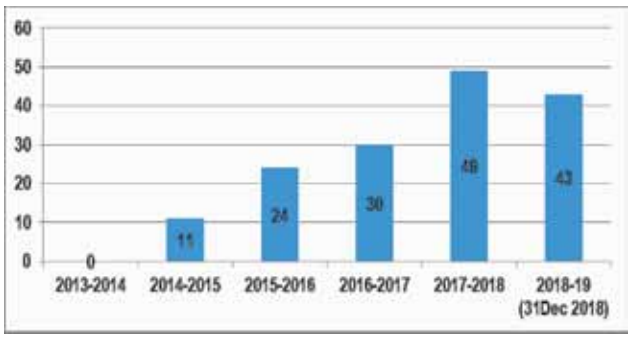
5.28 International Search Authority and International Preliminary Examining Authority

5.28.1 India operationalized the International Search Authority/International Preliminary Examining Authority (ISA/IPEA) status on the 15th October, 2013. The ISA/IPEA functions with a full-fledged set up at the new IPO premises at Delhi having all operational facilities of international standards including dedicated manpower, establishment of digital database of patent records, access to major patent databases and modern search engines.

5.28.2 As on 31st March 2019, the Indian Patent Office as ISA, has received 5255 international applications choosing India as ISA, requesting for international search reports and 175 applications choosing India as IPEA for international preliminary examination.



Total applications in ISA received till 31st March 2019 = 5255



Total applications received in IPEA till 31st March 2019 = 175

5.28.3 Indian Patent office has successfully improved the timeliness of establishing International Search reports (ISR) over the years. During the year 2015-16, about 41% search reports were issued within time i.e. 3 months from search copy received by ISA, whereas during 2016-17, about 68% reports were issued in time. During 2017-18, the percentage of timeliness in issuing ISRs has increased to about 97 %., which further increased to 99.3%by end of 2018-19.

5.29 Quality Management in Processing of IP Applications:

5.29.1 Patent - Computerisation and IT-enabled functioning of Patent Office and computerised work-flow for patent processing has resulted in enhanced speed of patent processing, examination and grant, improved service to stake holders and transparency.

5.29.2 Requests of Examination (RQ) across four branch office filed in a particular examination group have been merged to form a single queue based on RQ Filing Date, which are allocated for examination automatically through a system. Thus, the discrepancy earlier existing among four branch offices with respect to time when RQs in the same group used to be taken up for examination has been removed. Further, auto-allocation of Requests of Examination (RQ) is irrespective of the number of examiners /controllers at a specific patent office location . Besides, physical presence of an examiner at a particular location has also become insignificant.

5.29.3 Trademarks - Computerised module-based system has been adopted for all functions in the registration process for trademarks and maintenance of register of trademarks. A Pre-Registration Amendment Section has been created at each of the five branches of the Trade Marks Registry to attend to corrections/ amendments in the records. Process of hearing has been streamlined and only those cases are set down for hearing where objection raised in the examination reports could not be waived after consideration of the reply. Publication of registered trademarks has been automated and registration certificates are generated and sent to applicant's e-mail address automatically. Similarly, process of renewal of trademarks has been automated.

5.30 **IPR Trends** (IPR Statistics in the from of Tables, Charts, Graphs) are at **Appendix-VI.**

Chapter 6

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 DPIIT is the nodal department in Government of India for all matters related to UNIDO's operations in India. UNIDO, headquartered in Vienna (Austria), was established in 1966 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1985 to promote industrial development and cooperation at the global, regional, national and sectoral levels. India has been an active member of this Organization since its inception. The Organization is headed by a Director-General and the main policy making organs of UNIDO include:

i. General Conference (GC)

ii. Industrial Development Board (IDB)

iii. Programme and Budget Committee (PBC)

6.2 India's Contribution

6.2.1 India is a founding Member of the UNIDO. It is both a recipient as well as a contributor to UNIDO's programmes. India contributes to the regular budget of UNIDO (Assessed Contribution), which currently amounts to Euros 0.8 million annually. In addition, India also makes an annual voluntary contribution of USD 1.2 million to the Industrial Development Fund (IDF) of UNIDO.

6.3 Country Programme of Cooperation between the Republic of India and UNIDO

6.3.1 DPIIT and UNIDO have finalized UNIDO India Country Programme (2018-2022). This Country Programme 2018-22 is envisaged to enhance the support of the UNIDO to the Government of India (GoI) to transition to Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID). This CPF builds upon the achievements and lessons learned from UNIDO's long technical cooperation experience over five decades in India and is aligned with the agreed priorities of the United Nations in India, as established under the India United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2018-22. Stakeholder consultations were held on 07.08.2018 with relevant Ministries/ Departments to formulate draft CP 2018-22.

Stakeholders Consultation on UNIDO India country evaluation and country programme development on 24 April 2018 (Dr. Vandana Kumar, Joint Secretary, DPIIT (centre), Dr. Rajeev Kandpal, Director, DPIIT (left) and Mr. Rene Van Berkel, UNIDO Representative, UNIDO (right).

6.3.2 After detailed deliberations with stakeholders, CP2018-22 has proposed four Key Results Areas (KRAs) respectively:

i. Productive and resilient micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs): including intervention strategies for MSME business ecosystem, for skilled workforce and for technology, quality and management

ii. Climate, resources and environment solutions: including intervention strategies focused on energy, renewables and air pollution; resources, water and effluents; and chemicals and waste

iii. Inclusive and responsible value chains and businesses: with as the intervention strategies sustainable livelihoods and responsible business

iv. Strategic policy for industrial transformation: having as its intervention strategies insight and foresight and public private development partnerships and dialogue.

6.3.3 Further, it is expected to initiate three cross-cutting flagship initiatives, under the CP18-22, that would operate at meta-level, building upon projects and activities from across the four key results areas, potentially complemented with additional strategic projects. These flagships are: (1) industries for North Eastern States Livelihoods; (2) India Innovation Incubator; and (3) Global Solutions from India (including South-South industrial cooperation on overseas application of industrial development techniques, products, methods and policies proven effective in India and cooperation with the International Solar Alliance (ISA)).

6.3.4 Further, the Sixth National Steering Committee meeting was held on 12th November 2018, under the chairmanship of Secretary, DPIIT, for reviewing progress and outputs and facilitating effective coordination of the projects implemented in India under the UNIDO CP2013-17 and broadly discussed the CP 2018-22.

6th National Steering Committee on UNIDO Country Programme (12 November 2018)

6.4 UNIDO DPIIT International Centre for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (IC-ISID)

6.4.1 The joint International Centre for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (IC-ISID), supported by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), has been created to foster a holistic approach to interlinked development strategies. This new Centre was inaugurated on 27th August 2015 and is fully funded by DPIIT. Currently, IC-ISID is implementing Bicycle project supported by DPIIT. Further, DPIIT has examined and approved phase II of recently completed Paper & Pulp project.

6.5 Bicycle Project

6.5.1 The project aims to strengthen the capacity and capability of the Research and Development Centre for Bicycle and Sewing Machines (RDCBSM), the All India Cycle Manufacturers Association (AICMA) and the United Cycle & Parts Manufactures Association (UCPMA) to provide management and technical support to the Indian bicycle sector

with a view to strengthen its global competitive position. A diagnostic assessment of the beneficiary institutions has been completed by international experts, in order to identify the main technical and institutional gaps, along with the main needs of the industry, followed by anaction plan for upgrading. Based on these findings as well as preliminary consultations, the following activities have been undertaken:

i. Prepared diagnostic reports for RDCBSM and industry associations

ii. An action plan and a report on the Indian bicycle industry has also been prepared

iii. In order to upgrade the testing facilities of the RDCBSM, equipment for reflector testing was operationalized at RDCBSM. The process for procurement of equipment pertaining to compliance with ROHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) / REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and restriction of Chemicals) was also completed.

iv. Two technical workshops in the areas of Bicycle design and Electric bicycles were conducted.

v. Two study tours were conducted to China and Europe, where representatives of RDCBSM, AICMA and UCPMA have acquired firsthand information about available latest technologies in those countries

vi. Fellowship training in areas such as 'Bicycle testing' (EFBE, Germany) and 'Electric bicycles' [Light Electric Vehicle Association USA] were also held.

vii. Twinning of RDCBSM and industry associations is also being pursued with leading international organizations. RDCBSM signed a joint declaration with the National Centre of Supervision and Inspection on Light Electric Vehicles and Battery Products Quality (CEVT), China, and has also participated in inter-lab test result comparison exercises with EFBE Germany.

Fellowship training on 'Bicycle frame-building' for RDCBSM engineers at The Bicycle Academy (UK)

Hands-on training on battery-testing for electric bicycles at RDCBSM, Ludhiana

Chapter 7

Industrial Corridors

7.1 Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)

7.1.1 Background

7.1.1.1 Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project is aimed at development of futuristic industrial cities in India which can compete with the best manufacturing and investment destinations in the world and convergence of next generation technologies across different sectors thereby creating employment opportunities and economic growth leading to overall socio-economic development. The DMIC project is being developed on either side, along the alignment of the 1,504 km long Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) between Dadri (UP) and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Navi Mumbai.

7.1.1.2 The DMIC project covers six States namely Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. An institutional framework with a dedicated Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) viz. Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Ltd. (DMICDC) was set up for project development, coordination and implementation of the project with an equity stake of 26% by Govt. of Japan represented through Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and remaining by Govt. of India and public financial institutions like HUDCO, IIFCL and LIC. Government of India has announced the following other industrial corridors as well:

i. Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC);

ii. Amritsar – Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC);

iii. Bengaluru – Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC);

iv. East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) with Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) as the initial phase.

7.1.1.3 For coordinated and unified development of industrial corridor projects, Govt. of India on 7th December, 2016 approved expansion of the scope of existing DMIC-Project Implementation Trust Fund (PITF) and re-designated it as National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT).

AURIC Hall building in Shendra Industrial Area

7.1.2 Current Status

7.1.2.1 The DMIC project is being implemented in phases. The perspective plan for the overall DMIC Region has been prepared and 24 Investment Regions/Industrial Areas have been identified for development. As part of Phase-1 of the DMIC Project, eight (08) Investment Regions are being taken up in addition to some projects demonstrating cutting edge technologies.

7.1.2.2 For the first time, all the utilities namely, storm water drainage, power, ICT, city wide gas (cooking gas), sewerage, etc. have been planned below the ground. In addition to the above, sufficient provisioning in terms of empty conduits is being put in place to avoid any digging up of roads in the future. During the preparation of preliminary design and engineering of the trunk infrastructure, benchmarking exercise against the global best practices has been undertaken for the provision of state-of-the-art infrastructure.

7.1.3 State-wise progress of various projects under DMIC project is as under:

7.1.3.1 Gujarat

Ahmedabad Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR):

i. DSIR has been planned over an extensive area of land measuring approximately 920 sq. km and the developable area in DSIR is divided into six (6) Town Planning Schemes i.e. TP scheme-1 to TP scheme-6;

ii. Further, an Activation Area of 22.5 sq. kms has been carved out based on the availability of land which will facilitate the early take off of various infrastructure components in DSIR;

iii. SPV by the name of "Dholera Industrial City Development Limited" has been incorporated;

iv. State Govt. has transferred 22.45 sq. kms to the SPV and matching equity amounting to Rs. 1294.23 crore has been released by NICDIT;

v. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) had approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components amounting to Rs. 2784.82 crore divided into five packages, the individual status is as under: (i) EPC for Roads and Services Contract awarded. L&T is the selected bidder and construction activities are in full swing. (ii) EPC for ABCD Building Contract awarded. Cube Construction Engineering Ltd. is the selected bidder and construction activities are in full swing. (iii) EPC for Water Treatment Plant (WTP) Contract awarded. SPML is the selected bidder and construction activities are in full swing. (iv) EPC for Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) Contract awarded. L&T is the selected bidder and construction activities are in full swing. (v) EPC for Central Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) contract awarded. L&T is the selected bidder and construction activities are in full swing

vi. ICT consultants have been appointed and process of selection of Master System Integrator (MSI) has been initiated.

vii. The land allotment policy has been finalized and 2 plots have been allotted.

viii. Further, project development activities are being taken forward for other projects i.e. Multi Modal Logistics Park (MMLP) at Sanand, Greenfield International Airport at Dholera for which Airport Authority of India (AAI) has agreed to take 51% equity into the project, Bhimnath Dholera Rail Link Project for which Detailed Project Report (DPR) is being finalized and Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Project from Ahmedabad to Dholera.

7.1.3.2 Maharashtra

Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA)

i. Node/City level SPV by the name "Aurangabad Industrial Township Limited" has been incorporated.

ii. State Govt. has transferred 8.39 sq kms to the SPV for Shendra Industrial Area and 13.76 sq. kms for Bidkin Industrial Area. Matching equity amounting to Rs. 602.80 crore and 1149.90 crore has been released by NICDIT respectively.

iii. For Shendra Industrial Area, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) had approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components for Rs. 1533 crore. Further the individual status of various packages is as under: (i) EPC for Roads, Drains, Culverts, Water Supply, Sewerage and Power systems awarded. Shapoorji Pallonji is the selected bidder and construction activities are in full swing (ii) EPC for construction of Road over Bridges awarded. Patil Construction and Infrastructure Ltd is the selected bidder and construction activities are in full swing. (iii) EPC for District Administration Building awarded. Shapoorji Pallonji is the selected bidder and construction activities are in full swing. (iv) EPC for Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP), Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) & Solid Waste Management awarded. Passavant Energy is the selected bidder and construction activities are in full swing. (v) EPC for Landscape and Irrigation Works awarded. Shapoorji Pallonji is the selected bidder and construction activities has been initiated.

iv. ICT Master System Integrator (MSI) works awarded. Honeywell is the selected bidder and implementation activities are in full swing.

v. For Bidkin Industrial Area, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) had approved the infrastructure packages worth Rs. 6414.21 crore.

vi. L&T has been appointed as the EPC Contractor for Phase-1 i.e. 10 sq. kms for roads, underground utilities/services and construction activities are in full swing. The infrastructure components will be implemented by June, 2020.

vii. Further, the Detailed Project Report for Paithan road for providing connectivity to Shendra and Bidkin Industrial area is being finalized by NHAI.

viii. Project development works for Dighi Port Industrial Area (DPIA) are also being taken forward and detailed master planning and preliminary engineering is underway.

ix. Entire land required for phase-1 development of DPIA i.e. 3000 Hec is in possession of the State Government.

x. The land allotment policy has been finalized for Shendra region and 50 plots have been allotted.

7.1.3.3 Madhya Pradesh

(a) Integrated Industrial Township 'Vikram Udyogpuri' Project, Near Ujjain

i. Project SPV by the name "DMIC Integrated Industrial Township Vikram Udyogpuri Limited" has been incorporated.

ii. State Govt. has transferred 1100 acres land to the SPV and matching equity amounting to Rs. 55.93 crore has been released by NICDIT.

iii. EPC for various infrastructure works awarded. SPML is the selected bidder and construction activities are in full swing.

iv. The land allotment policy has been finalized and 1 plot has been allotted.

Entry Gate to 'Vikram Udyogpuri' township, Madhya Pradesh

(b) Water Supply Project for Pithampur Industrial Area

i. SPV by the name of Pithampur Jal Prabandhan Company Limited (PJPCL) has been incorporated between State Govt. and NICDIT.

ii. Project cost of Rs. 306.55 crore has been approved and EPC contract has been awarded.

iii. The works related to laying of water pipeline has been completed.

7.1.7.4 Uttar Pradesh

(a) Integrated Industrial Township Project, Greater Noida

i. SPV by the name of "DMIC Integrated Industrial Township Greater Noida Limited" has been incorporated.

ii. Land admeasuring 747.5 acres has been transferred to Project SPV and matching equity amounting to Rs. 617.20 crore has been released by NICDIT.

iii. EPC for various infrastructure components awarded. Shapoorji Pallonji is the selected bidder and construction activities are in full swing.

iv. SIEMENS has been appointed as the contractor for internal power infrastructure works.

v. Works related to transmission network has been awarded to Uttar Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Limited (UPPTCL).

vi. The land allotment policy has been finalized and 4 plots have been allotted.

(b) Multi Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH) and Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH) Project, Dadri, Uttar Pradesh

i. For Multi Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH) and Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH) Project at Dadri, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been finalized. SPV for Integrated Industrial Township Project will be implementing the MMLH and MMTH project as well and State Govt. is under the process of acquiring land. DFCCIL has given 'in principle' approval for providing connectivity to the project site and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been finalized between Indian Railways and the project SPV for providing connectivity to the site.

7.1.3.5 Rajasthan

(a) Khushkhera Bhiwadi Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR)

i. Master plan has been notified as part of the overall Shahjahanpur-Neemrana-Behror Urban Complex.

ii. Land acquisition process has been initiated by the State Govt. for phase-1 development.

(b) Greenfield International Airport at Rajasthan

i. Site Clearance accorded by Ministry of Civil Aviation.

ii. Detailed Project Report (DPR) is being finalized by Airport Authority of India (AAI).

iii. Environment Impact Assessment Study is complete and environment clearance is being obtained from MoEF&CC.

(c) Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA)

i. Master plan has been notified.

ii. Environment Clearance has been accorded by MoEF&CC.

iii. State Govt. has been requested to expedite the land acquisition.

7.1.3.6 Haryana

(a) Integrated Multi Modal Logistics Hub (IMLH) at Nangal Chaudhary

i. Land admeasuring approx. 886 acres has been identified in District Mahendergarh for the project.

ii. Project SPV by the name of "DMIC Haryana Multi Modal Logistic Hub Project Limited" has been incorporated.

iii. Project has been approved by NICDIT and subsequently by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) for an amount of Rs. 1852 crore.

iv. DFCCIL has given 'in principle' approval for providing connectivity to the project site.

v. Out of total 886.78 acres required for the project, State Govt. has transferred 639 acres to the project SPV and matching equity of Rs. 191.67 crore has been released by NICDIT.

vi. Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies are underway.

(b) Global City Project

i. Project SPV by the name of "DMIC Haryana Global City Project Limited" has been incorporated.

ii. Master Plan has been completed and approved by the State Govt.

iii. Activities related to preliminary engineering of internal infrastructure components is underway.

(c) Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Project

i. Project SPV by the name of "DMIC Haryana MRTS Project Limited" has been incorporated.

ii. Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been approved by the State Govt.

iii. Land for phase-1 of the project is in possession of the State Govt.

iv. Project has been included in JICA Special Rolling Plan for DMIC Project.

7.1.3.7 Smart Community Projects

(a) Model Solar Project at Neemrana, Rajasthan

i. An SPV "DMICDC Neemrana Solar Power Limited" has been incorporated and equity has been released to the project SPV;

ii. The project for 5MW has been commissioned & power feeding to grid has commenced since 24th July, 2015

iii. 1MW Project has been commissioned with effect from 10th July, 2017 and the power is being sold to Mikuni India Pvt. Ltd.

(b) DMICDC Logistics Data Bank (LDB) Services Project

i. LDB System will provide near real time visibility of the container position and

custodian. This system will also provide comparative performance metrics for all Logistics Container Operators and help users take informed decisions;

ii. Operations started at JNPT from 1st July, 2016.

iii. Service is currently operational at JNPT, Mundra, Hazira, Krishnapatnam, Chennai, Vizag, Mangalore, Kochi, Tuticorin, Haldia, Kandla and Kolkata Ports

iv. More than 14,000,000 containers have been tagged/de-tagged

7.2 Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)

7.2.1 The Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor proposes to address the infrastructure bottlenecks through a holistic approach while benefiting from the inherent strengths and competitiveness of each of the CBIC states. The perspective plan has been completed for the overall CBIC region and three (03) priority nodes have been identified for further development i.e. Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Ponneri (Tamil Nadu) and Tumakuru (Karnataka).

7.2.2 For Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and Tumakuru (Karnataka), the project SPVs have been incorporated between NICDIT and respective State Govt.(s). Further, the detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for both the nodes is underway.

7.3 Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC)

7.3.1 The Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC) is intended to facilitate development of a wellplanned and resource-efficient industrial base served by world-class sustainable connectivity infrastructure, bringing significant benefits in terms of innovation, manufacturing, job creation and resource security to the two states. The Perspective Plan has been completed. Dharwad node in Karnataka has been identified for development.

7.4 Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC)

7.4.1 In order to give a boost to industrial development in the densely populated states of Northern and Eastern India, the Government has commenced project development activities for Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC). This is proposed to be structured around the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) as the backbone and also the highway system that exists in this route. The AKIC will also leverage the Inland Water System being developed along National Waterway-1 which extends from Allahabad to Haldia. The AKIC will cover seven states namely Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarkhand, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The Perspective Plan for the overall AKIC region has been completed and seven (7) Integrated Manufacturing Clusters (IMCs) sites have been identified, one in each AKIC State(s). Detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for IMC site in West Bengal is underway.

7.5 Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC)

7.5.1 Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) is a key part of the East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC), India's first coastal corridor. VCIC is aligned with the Golden Quadrilateral and is poised to play a critical role in driving India's Act East Policy. Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) has been prepared by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Visakhapatnam, Machilipatnam, Donakonda and Chittoor has been identified for development. Out of the above, the prioritized nodes are Visakhapatnam and Chittoor.

Chapter 8

India International Convention & Expo Centre (IICC)

8.1 The Government of India has approved development of India International Convention and Expo Centre (IICC) in Sector-25, Dwarka, New Delhi as well as allied infrastructure in PPP and non-PPP Mode (including Exhibition & Convention spaces, arena, trunk-infrastructure, Metro/NHAI connectivity, hotels, office and retails space) at an estimated cost of Rs.25,703 crore by the year 2025.

8.2 The Government has further approved the incorporation of a new Government company as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the implementation and development of IICC with 100% equity from Government through DPIIT.

8.3 Phase-1 of the project comprising trunk infrastructure along with Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre will be implemented and commissioned by December 2019. These will be implemented as non-PPP component.

8.4 Phase-2 of the Project comprising of the remaining Exhibition Area will be implemented by 2025. The PPP components comprising hotels, retail and offices will be implemented by the PPP developers.

IICC Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 20.09.2018

8.5 Hon'ble Prime Minister has laid the foundation stone of this project on September 20, 2018.

8.6 EPC Contractor for Phase-I development of the project has been appointed.

8.7 The Operator for Exhibition and Convention Centre has been appointed.

8.8 MoU has been signed with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) for Extension of Airport Express line to IICC and construction work is in progress.

8.9 IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited has been appointed as Financial Advisor to assist IICCL in raising loans for the project.

8.10 National council for Cement & Building Material (NCCBM) has been appointed as Third-Party Quality Assurance Agency (TPQA).

Chapter 9

Schemes for Regional Development

9.1 Introduction

9.9.1 One of the principal objectives of the Government of India's Industrial Policy is to promote balanced industrial development throughout the country. For stimulating industrial development of hilly States, the Union Government has been supplementing the efforts of State Governments through various policies / schemes / packages of incentives. Another focus area of the Government of India's Industrial Policy is to develop quality industrial infrastructure through various schemes for enhancing international competiveness of the domestic industries, especially in the functional clusters/locations which have greater potential to become globally competitive. Some of such policies/schemes/packages of incentives for development of industries and which are being currently administered by this Department are given in this Chapter.

9.2 Transport Subsidy Scheme

9.2.1 The Scheme was introduced on 23.7.1971 to develop industrialization in the remote, hilly and inaccessible areas by providing for subsidy in the transportation cost incurred by the industrial units. The scheme is applicable to all industrial units barring plantations, refineries and power generating units both in public and private sectors irrespective of their size. The scheme covers eight States of the North East (including Sikkim), Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Administration, Lakshadweep Administration and Darjeeling District of West Bengal.

9.2.2 Eligible industrial units are provided subsidy for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production, ranging between 50% to 90% of the transport cost for transportation of raw material and finished goods to and fro from the location of the unit and the designated rail-head.

9.2.3 Since inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs.5201.08 crore (approx.) has been released to the States/UTs. In the FY 2018-19, Rs. 932.26 crore has already been released as on date.

9.3 Freight Subsidy Scheme

9.3.1 The Transport Subsidy Scheme was modified and notified as Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS) – 2013 w.e.f. 22.01.2013. The salient features of this Scheme are as follows:

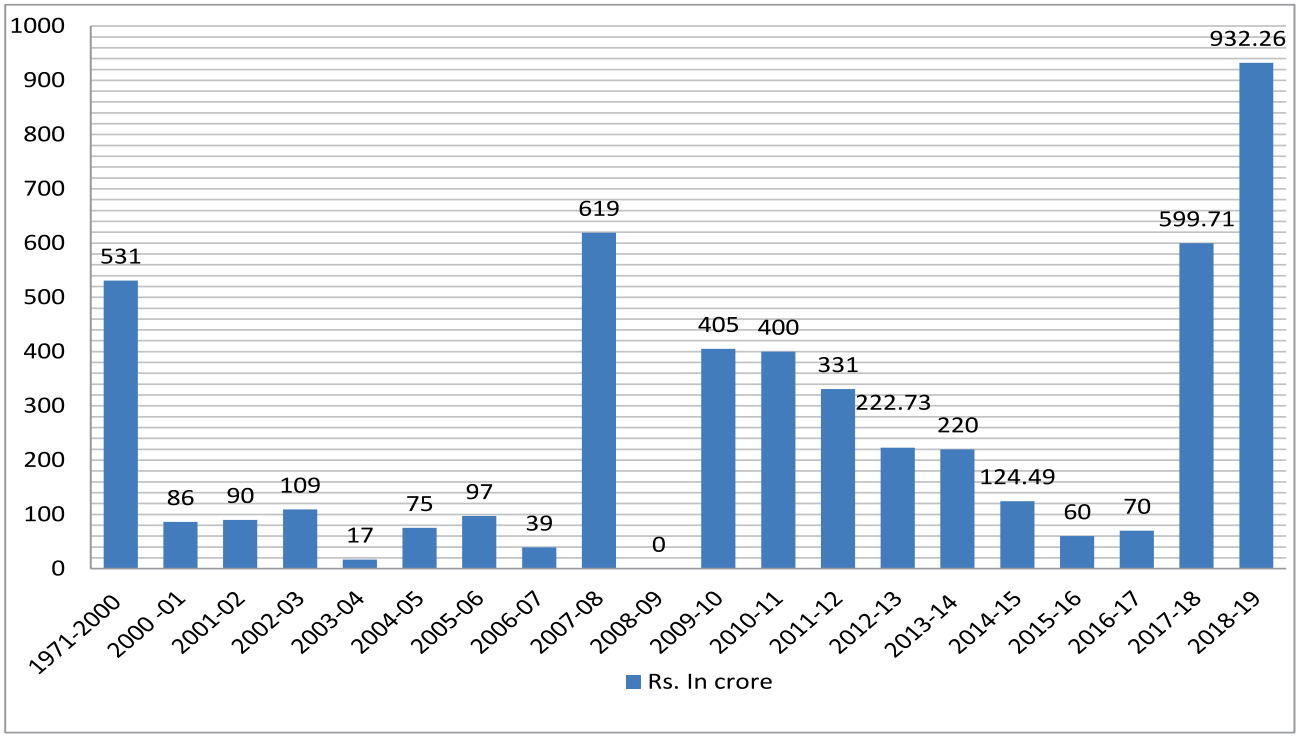
i. Definition of 'manufacturing activity' adopted from the Union Budget 2009-10;

ii. Subsidy on transportation of fly ash disallowed;

iii. Provision for subsidy for an additional period of 5 years to MSME;

iv. Plantations, Refineries, Power generating units, Coke (including Calcined Petroleum Coke) industry and the units producing tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, pan masala and plastic carry bags of less than 20 microns have been placed in the negative list.

Graph 9.1 : Funds released under TSS (in Rs. crore)



9.3.2 The Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), 2013 has been discontinued, with effect from 22.11.2016. However, industrial units registered under the scheme prior to the date of issue of DPIIT's notification dated 22.11.2016 will be eligible for the benefits of the scheme upto 21.11.2021.

9.4 North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007

9.4.1 With a view to give a further boost to industrialization in the North Eastern Region, the erstwhile North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997 was revised and a new policy, namely North East Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) 2007, was notified w.e.f. 1.4.2007 which remained in force up to 31.03.2017. Benefits under NEIIPP, 2007 have also been extended, for the first time, to the select Service Sector units, Bio-technology units and Power Generating units (up to 10 MW), besides industries in the manufacturing Sector. The schemes under NEIIPP, 2007 were applicable to all industrial units, in the eight states of NER (including Sikkim) barring the units producing tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, pan masala and plastic carry bags of less than 20 microns, refineries and units engaged in peripheral activities like preservation during storage, cleaning operations, packing, re-packing, labeling or re-labeling, sorting, alteration of retail sale price etc.

9.4.2 Schemes under NEIIPP, 2007 are as follows:

i. **Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, 2007:-** The Scheme provided for subsidy @ 30% of the investment in plant and machinery or additional investment in Plant and Machinery by way of substantial expansion to all new units as well as existing units which go in for substantial expansion. The scheme was revised on 22.11.2016 and the subsidy was limited to Rs. 5.00 crore per industrial unit operating in manufacturing sector and Rs. 3.00 crore per industrial unit operating in services sector.

ii. **Central Interest Subsidy Scheme:-** The Scheme provided for interest subsidy @ 3% on the working capital loan availed by an eligible unit from scheduled banks or Central/State financial institutions for a maximum period of 10 years from the date of commencement of production. The scheme has been revised w.e.f. 22.11.2016 and the interest subsidy was available only on term loans of 5-10 years maturity taken to finance capital expenditure on setting up of industrial units or for capital expansion on substantial upgradation/ modernization. The interest subsidy was limited to term loans up to Rs. 10.00 crore to subsidize cost of borrowing above Prime Lending Rate (PLR) to the extent of up to 3% p.a. so as to ensure that post-subsidy interest rate does not fall below the PLR of the concerned bank or financial institution.

iii. **Central Comprehensive Insurance Scheme:-** The Scheme provided for reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for a maximum period of 10 years from the date of commencement of production.

9.4.3 Since inception of the scheme, Rs. 2452.71 crores has been released to the States of NER. In the FY 2018-19, Rs 528.00 crore has been released as on date.

Table 9.1 : Funds Released under NEIIPP, 2007

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Name of the Scheme				
	Capital Investment Subsidy	Central Interest Subsidy	Comprehensive Insurance Scheme	Other Schemes for NER	Total
2007-08	12.50	13.00	-	0.20	25.70
2008-09	48.17	16.39	3.60	-	68.16
2009-10	31.15	40.00	-	-	71.15
2010-11	45.45	25.49	4.00	0.05	74.99
2011-12	43.55	16.45	-	-	60.00
2012-13	86.12	13.70	-	-	99.82
2013-14	131.68	17.87	0.45	-	150.00
2014-15	194.26	25.77	1.87	-	221.90
2015-16	199.37	0.41	0.23	-	200.00
2016-17	122.41	41.04	6.55	-	170.00
2017-18	647.60	129.16	6.24	-	782.99
2018-19	465.09	40.45	22.46	-	528.00

9.5 North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS),2017

9.5.1 To promote industrialization in NE States and to boost employment and income generation, a new Scheme namely North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 has been notified on 12.04.2018 which has come into force w.e.f. 01.04.2017 for a period of five years.

9.5.2 The scheme will cover manufacturing and service sector. It will give encouragement to MSME in manufacturing, services. Information technology will be leverage to process and approve proposals and release of payment.

9.5.3 There is an Overall Cap of Rs.200 Cr per unit in respects of all benefits under the seven subject to investment in Plant and Machinery.

9.5.4 Interactive sessions with stakeholders in the North Eastern Region states for familiarization on NEIDS was held in Guwahati, Itanagar and Tripura.

9.5.5 Web portal for registration under NEIDS has been developed.

Table 9.2 : Benefits Provided under the Scheme

1	Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit (CCIIAC)	30% of the investment in Plant & Machinery with an upper limit of Rs.5 Cr.
2	Central Interest Incentive (CII)	3% on working capital credit advanced by Scheduled Banks or Central/State financial institutions for first 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production / operation. The incentive will be so restricted as to ensure that subsidized interest rate is not below the Marginal Cost of funds based Lending Rates (MCLR) of the lending institution.
3	Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII)	Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium on insurance of building and Plant & Machinery for 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.
4	Income Tax(IT) Reimbursement	Reimbursement of Centre's share of income tax for first 5 years including the year of commencement of commercial production.
5	Goods and Services Tax(GST) Reimbursement	Reimbursement up to the extent of Central Govt. share of CGST and IGST for 5 Years.
6	Employment Incentive (EI)	Additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in addition to Government bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar ProtsahanYojana (PMRPY).
7	Transport Incentive (TI)	• 20% of the cost of transportation including the incentive currently provided by Railways/ Railway PSU for movement of finished goods by rail from the railway station nearest to industrial unit to railway station nearest to the location of the buyer. • 20% of cost of transportation for finished goods for movement through Inland Waterways Authority of India from the port nearest to the location of industrial unit to the port nearest to the location of the buyer • 33% of cost of transportation of air freight on perishable goods (as defined by IATA) from the airport nearest to place of production to any airport within the country, nearest to the location of the buyer.

9.6 Special Package for Industrial Development in Himalayan States (J & K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand)

Earlier Scheme

9.6.1 Special Package I & II

9.6.1.1 Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) had introduced various concessions for the State of Jammu & Kashmir namely, J&K package-I from June, 2002 to 14th June, 2012 and J&K package-II. from 15th June, 2012 to 14th June, 2017 to boost up industrialization.

9.6.1.2 For the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, various concessions were introduced by the DPIIT for a period of ten year from 7.1.2003 to 6.1.2013. Thereafter revised scheme namely Package-II was effect from 07.03.2013 to 31.03.2017.

Table 9.3 : Progress made since inception of the scheme

State	Amount of central assistance released (Rs. in crore)
Jammu & Kashmir	396.81
Himachal Pradesh	371.67
Uttarakhand	343.99
Total	**1112.47**

Current Scheme

9.6.2 Industrial Development Scheme (IDS) 2017 for J&K, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand

9.6.2.1 To boost up industrialization in the Himalayan States, DPIIT has launched new Industrial Development Scheme (IDS) for J&K w.e.f. 15.06.2017 up to 31.03.2020 and IDS for H.P. and Uttarakhand w.e.f. 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022. For J&K extension of scheme beyond 31.03.2020 will be considered after evaluation of the scheme.

9.6.2.2 The Scheme includes the following incentives:-

i. Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit (CCIIAC)

ii. Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII)

iii. Central Interest Incentive (CII) (Only for J&K)

9.6.2.3 The Govt. of India has extended the following additional benefits for the State of J&K. vide notification 2(2)/2018-SPS dated 01.01.2019 with effect from 15.06.2017.

iv. GST reimbursement

v. Income Tax Reimbursement

vi. Transport incentive

vii. Employment Incentive

9.6.2.4 A portal https://ncog.gov.in/ids/login. has been launched in house for registration of the industrial units and claiming benefits under the IDS for the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. This has done away with the need for manual submission and examination of the applications.

9.6.2.5 As on 31.03.2019, 1690 units from the states have applied for registration, and 550 units have been recommended by State Nodal Officer, of which 204 units ((J&K-36, H.P.- 100 & Uttarakhand- 68)have been approved for registration by the Empowered Committee in DPIIT.

9.7 Industrial Infrastructure Up-Gradation Scheme (IIUS) and Modified Industrial Infrastructure Up-Gradation Scheme (MIIUS)

9.7.1 Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 with the objective of enhancing industrial competitiveness of domestic

industry by providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership in selected functional clusters/locations which has the potential to become globally competitive. Central assistance upto 75% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 crore was given for each project. The scheme was recast in February, 2009 on the basis of an independent evaluation to strengthen the implementation process. Two stage approval mechanism was introduced, 'Final Approval' was to be given within six months of initial approval after achieving certain milestones. The ceiling of central grant was raised from Rs. 50 crore to Rs. 60 crore.' Under IIUS, 37 projects were sanctioned in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan Periods, out of these 31 projects **(Appendix-7)** have been completed and 6 projects **(Appendix-8)** are under implementation. These projects were provided central assistance of Rs. 1424.25 crore (up to 31.03.2019), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs.1455.64 crore.

9.7.2 In 2011, the Recast IIUS was evaluated for its effectiveness and continuation in the 12th plan period by the National Productivity Council (NPC). The NPC had conducted the evaluation & observed the following:

i. IIUS interventions contributed immensely in the technological up-gradation of the clusters;

ii. Revenue of the industries under cluster including exports alongwith employment has increased after interventions under IIUS;

iii. Provided a robust platform for development of common facilities such as R&D Labs, Skill up-gradation centre, Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) and basic infrastructure;

iv. About 80% of industrial units in projects are under Micro & Small Enterprises (MSE) category, hence, it is beyond their financial capacity to invest in infrastructure facilities independently.

v. Majority of the cluster have taken up green initiatives.

vi. Majority of the clusters are self-sustainable.

9.7.3 The scheme was continued after being renamed as MIIUS (Modified Industrial Infrastructure Up-Gradation Scheme) with effect from July, 2013.

9.7.4 Under MIIUS, projects have been undertaken to upgrade infrastructure in existing Industrial Parks/ Estates/ Areas. Greenfield Projects have also been undertaken in backward areas and North Eastern Region (NER). Projects are being implemented by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) of the State Government. Central Grant upto 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs.50 crore is provided under MIIUS with at least 25% contribution of State Implementing Agency. In case of North Eastern States, the central grant and minimum contribution of the SIA are up to 80% and 10% respectively. Under MIIUS scheme, 18 projects have been sanctioned, out of which 5 projects **(Appendix-7)** have been completed and remaining 13 are under implementation. These projects **(Appendix-8)** have been provided central assistance of Rs. 314.43 crore (up to 31.03.2019), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 330.55 crore.

9.7.5 Further, for continuation of MIIUS beyond the 12th Five-Year Plan, Department prepared Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) memorandum for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20. However, it has been decided in EFC meeting, that extension of scheme may

be taken up after completion of the ongoing projects (IIUS /MIIUS). NITI Aayog has also been instructed for carrying out audit of ongoing projects of IIUS.

9.8 Details of the Indian Footwear, Leather & Accessories Development Programme:

9.8.1 Human Resource Development (HRD) sub-scheme: HRD sub-scheme provides assistance for Placement Linked Skill Development training to unemployed persons @ Rs. 15,000 per person, for skill up-gradation training to employed workers @ Rs. 5,000 per employee and for training of trainers @ Rs. 2 lakh per person.

9.8.2 Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) sub-scheme: IDLS sub-scheme incentivizes investment and manufacturing including job creation by providing backend investment grant/subsidy @ 30% of the cost of new Plant and Machinery to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and @ 20% of the cost of Plant and Machinery to other units for Modernization /technology upgradation in existing units and also for setting up of new units.

9.8.3 Establishment of Institutional Facilities sub-scheme: The sub-scheme provides assistance to Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) for upgradation of some of the existing campuses of FDDI into "Centres of Excellence" and establishing 3 new fully equipped skill centres alongside the upcoming Mega Leather Cluster.

9.8.4 Mega Leather, Footwear and Accessories Cluster (MLFAC) sub-scheme: The MLFAC sub-scheme provides infrastructure support to the Leather, Footwear and Accessories Sector by establishment of Mega Leather, Footwear and Accessories Cluster. Graded assistance is provided upto 50% of the eligible project cost, excluding cost of land with maximum Government assistance being limited to Rs. 125 crore.

9.8.5 Leather Technology, Innovation and Environmental Issues sub-scheme: Under this sub-scheme, assistance is provided for upgradation/installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) @ 70% of the project cost. The sub-scheme also provides for support to national level sectoral industry council/ association and support for preparation of vision document for Leather Footwear and Accessories Sector.

9.8.6 Promotion of Indian Brands in Leather, Footwear and Accessories Sector sub-scheme: Under this sub-scheme, the eligible units approved for Brand Promotion are assisted. The Government assistance is limited to 50% of total project cost subject to a limit of Rs.3 crore for each brand, each year for 3 years.

9.8.7 Additional Employment Incentive for Leather, Footwear and Accessories Sector sub-scheme: Under this scheme, employers' contribution of 3.67% to Employees' Provident Fund for all new employees in Leather, Footwear and Accessories sector, are provided for enrolling in EPFO for first 3 years of their employment.

Chapter 10

Specific Industries and their Development

10.1 Cement Industry

10.1.1 Cement is a vital core sector and in many ways, is the backbone of the Industry in India. The Cement Industry in India is more than a century old and is now second largest globally in terms of installed capacity, which is playing an important role in development of infrastructure in the country. There will be a vast requirement of cement and cement industry will be one of the most important contributing factors for the success of Government 's focus on Housing for all by 2022, Make in India, Creation of 100 Smart Cities, Dedicated Freight Corridors, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Water Transport, concrete road projects etc. India's cement demand is expected to reach 550-600 Million Tonnes per annum by 2025.

10.1.2 Bureau of Indian Standards in India have specified 14 types of cements besides clinker specification. Among all these, three most common cement types produced in India are Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC), Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC) and Portland Slag Cement (PSC). Others are special purpose cements including Composite Cement. As per Cement Control Order, 2003, cement cannot be sold in the country without BIS mark.

10.1.3 Capacity and Production of Cement

10.1.3.1 Cement is one of the most technologically advanced industries in the country. The modern Indian Cement plants are state-of-the-art plants and are comparable to the best in the world.

10.1.3.2 The Indian Cement Industry has managed to keep pace with the global technological advancement. The induction of advanced technology has helped the industry immensely to improve its efficiency by conserving energy, fuel and addressing the environmental concerns.

10.1.3.3 The total installed capacity of Indian Cement Industry is about 510 Million Tonnes. At present the capacity utilization is low and idle capacity of the cement is around 170 million tonnes. The cement industry comprises of around 215 large cement plants manufacturing all types of cement in the country. The Production of cement during the year 2017-18 was 299.11 Million Tonnes (MT) and during 2018-19, it was 337.32 Million Tonnes (MT).

10.1.3.4 A large number of plants of waste heat recovery (WHR) system for power cogeneration have been installed by the Industry. The main barrier to adopt the cogeneration technology in Cement Industry, is the high investment cost.

10.1.3.5 Cement Information System (CIS) Portal was launched in 2014 for compilation of data regarding Capacity, Production etc. from cement plants in the country; format for data collection has been simplified to ease complex data requirement and the same is now

available for user industries. Users from the Industry can submit their monthly production details on the portal. Currently around 95% of Cement Units are submitting their Cement Production data on CIS Portal on monthly basis.

10.1.3.6 DPIIT has issued 'Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order on 21/5/2018 notifying 5 different grades of domestically manufactured cements (i.e. OPC, PPC, PSC, Composite Cement, Oil well Cement) for providing Preference in Public Procurement.

10.1.3.7 National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM) is a cooperative research organization (registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860) under Administrative Control of this Department. The Council provides scientific, technological and industrial services support to the cement, related building materials and construction industries, and carries its activities through its Units located at Ballabgarh, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Bhubaneswar.

10.1.3.8 Dr. Bibekananda Mohapatra has been appointed as regular Director General in National Council for Cement and Building Materials after getting approval of Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC). He has taken over the charge of Director General on 03.12.2018.

10.1.3.9 Board of Governors of NCCBM has been constituted for two calendar years (i.e. 2018 & 2019) under the chairmanship of Shri Mahendra Singhi and includes representatives from Government of India, cement Industry, cement consumers and two permanent members from Cement Manufacturers' Association and NCCBM.

10.2 Explosives Industry

10.2.1 There are 131 High Explosives manufacturing and 153 Site Mixed Explosives licenced plants engaged in the production of Explosives in the Medium and Small Scale Sector. Details of installed capacity and production of explosives during last 5 years are as under:

Table 10.1 : Production of Explosives during the last 5 years

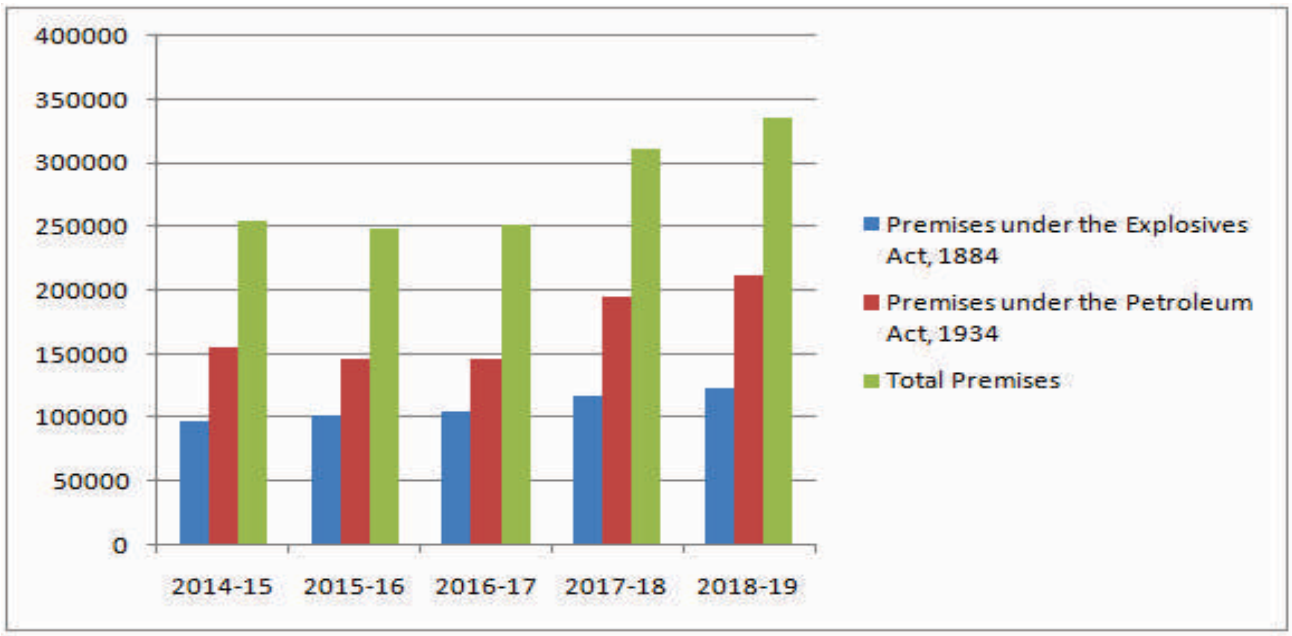
Description	Annual Installed Licenced capacity (MT)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-2019
Class 1 Gun Powder (Metric Tonnes)	855.55	535.33	552.17	662.04	684.91	636.99
Class 2 (a) Cartridges (b) Site Mixed (Metric Tonnes)	691046.00 1633675.50	344146.40 604234.60	378989.95 762850.37	409488.87 802238.10	475957.17 844193.97	538652.53 857266.69
Class 3 Div-2 Booster and PETN* (Metric Tonnes)	21149.67	7015.00	7996.38	9079.65	9207.04	10203.33
Class 6 Div 1 Safety Fuse (Million meters)	261.60	68.70	61.10	53.26	58.95	53.10
Class 6 Div 2 Detonating fuse (Million mtrs)	708.00	457.70	479.60	612.83	674.98	696.40
Class 6 Div 3 Detonators (Million no.)	1166.15	906.70	969.00	1120.73	983.96	1034.13

**PETN- Penta Erythritol Tetra Nitrate*

Table 10.2 : Details of number of Licensed premises/units under the Explosives Act, 1884 and the Petroleum Act, 1934 during the last five years are as under

Year	Explosives Act	Petroleum Act	Total
2014-15	98,390	1,56,372	2,54,762
2015-16	1,03,012	1,46,072	2,49,084
2016-17	1,05,975	1,46,072	2,52,047
2017-18	1,16,851	1,95,015	3,11,866
2018-19	1,23,940	2,11,471	3,35,411

Graph 10.1



10.2.2 Export of Explosives : 515 Nos of licenses were granted in favour of Indian explosives manufacturers for export of explosives manufactured by them during 2018-19. India made explosives & accessories are known for their quality & performance and are well received in the highly competitive global market. India exported explosives worth Rs. 659.87 Crores during the above stated period; this could be achieved by the Indian Explosives Manufacturers as their plants are efficient and produce quality explosives benchmarked with the major international players. India has shown increasing trend of export since 2002.

10.2.3 Import of Explosives: Explosives which are not being manufactured in the country and are for specialized applications are imported. Mainly oil well logging explosives are imported by oil well operating or oil well service providing companies. 129 Nos of licenses were issued for importation of explosives during 2018-19. India imported explosives worth Rs. 71.19 Crores during the above stated period.

10.3 Leather & Footwear Industry

10.3.1 Leather Industry plays an important role in the Indian economy in view of its substantial overall output, export earnings and

employment potential. The export of leather and leather products from India has undergone a structural change In the last two decades, share of leather footwear, leather garments, leather goods, footwear components and several articles of leather in the total exports has increased substantially as a result of the Government's policy to encourage export of value added leather products. India's Export performance of the leather & footwear sector during the last five years is stated below:

Table 10.3 : Export Performance of Leather & Footwear Sector

Value in US$ MN

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Finished leather	1284.71	1329.05	1046.45	886.39	874.23	721.73
Leather footwear	2035.45	2278.18	2147.98	2128.87	2193.61	2195.47
Footwear components	320.15	361.29	284.34	298.69	335.24	319.10
Leather garments	596.15	604.35	553.11	535.66	518.96	468.48
Leather goods	1353.91	1452.84	1370.04	1316.63	1365.33	1434.24
Saddlery and harness	145.54	162.70	146.38	142.35	155.88	159.35
Non-leather footwear	202.06	306.44	306.74	338.21	296.68	392.63
Total	**5937.97**	**6494.85**	**5855.06**	**5646.79**	**5739.93**	**5691.00**
% Growth	**18.39%**	**9.37%**	**-9.84%**	**-3.56%**	**1.65%**	**-0.85%**

10.4 Light Electrical Industry Sector :

The Light Electrical Industry is a diverse sector having a number of distinct products and sub-products. It includes goods like electrical wires and cables, transmission tower, cranes, lifts & escalators, refrigerators, washing machine, air conditioners, storage batteries, dry cell batteries, electrical lamps & tubes etc. A brief of some of these industries is given below:-

10.4.1 Electrical Wires and Cables

10.4.1.1 Electrical wires and cable industry is one of the earliest industries established in the country in the field of electrical products. A wide range of wires and cables are manufactured in the country which includes communication cables such as jelly filled telephone cables, optic fibre cables, local area network cables, switchboard cables, co–axial cables, VSAT cables, electrical cables such as electrical wires, winding wires, automotive/battery cables, UPS cables, flexible wires, low voltage power cables and EHT power cables. The power cable industry may be mainly divided into four segments viz: house wiring (up to 440V), LT (1.1 to 3.3kV), HT (11 to 66kV) and EHV (66kV and above). Well-established R & D facilities are key factors for development of this industry. India has renowned well and equipped laboratories a like Central Power Research Institute (CPRI), Electrical Research and Development Association (ERDA) with the most advanced product testing facilities to meet international standards.

Table 10.4 : Production of Different Types of Cables

S.No.	Item/ item groups	A/C Unit	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Fiber optics/ optical fiber cables	TH. KILO METERS	2,01,68.82	20,019.40
2.	Electronic/ electrical conductor wires (single or multiple strands)	Tonnes	5,91,865.56	5,84,718.94
3.	PVC Insulated Cable	Th. Core Km	5,182.61	5,313.67
4.	Rubber Insulated Cables	K.Meter	73,047.73	67,680.19
5.	Jelly Filled Cables	Th. Core Km	5,194.66	3,436.06
6.	ACSR Conductors	Tonnes	1,73,840.89	1,22,198.67

10.4.1.2 The export and import of wires and cables (HS code. 7413 & 8544) in 2017-18 was Rs. 5650.64 Crore and Rs. 6723.03 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 6517.21 crore and Rs. 8031.21 crore respectively.

10.4.2 Transmission Towers

10.4.2.1 Transmission towers support high voltage transmission lines which carry electricity over long distance. These lines typically feed into sub-station so that the electrical voltage can be reduced to a level that can subsequently be used by the customers. There is an increasing trend in India to have larger power stations, particularly mega and ultra-mega power projects. Consequently while there would be fewer but larger powers generating stations, the demand for transmission of energy would grow substantially. The move to integrate India's transmission networks through a national grid of inter-regional transmission lines will facilitate transfer of power from surplus regions to deficit regions. The industry has facilities for testing transmission towers up to 1000 KV with the objective of catering to future growth of transmission systems in the country as well as to export demand.

10.4.2.2 The export and import of transmission towers (HS Code 730820) in 2017-18 was Rs. 2004.75 crore and Rs. 81.97 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 8084.82 crore and Rs. 35.94 crore respectively.

10.4.3 Cranes

10.4.3.1 Cranes and hoists are an important category of material handling equipment required by almost all sectors across the industry. Wide range of cranes are manufactured in the country and these include Electric Overhead Travelling (EOT) cranes, mobile cranes, ladle cranes, hydraulic decks, crab cranes, floating cranes, controller cranes, etc. There is a good potential for growth of this sector in view of increased industrial activities in various fields as well as construction industry.

10.4.3.2 The production of cranes-all types in 2017-18 was 9833.97 tonnes and in 2018-19 was 13292.04 tonnes. The export and import of cranes**(**HS Code No.8426) in 2017-18 was Rs. 645.93 crore and Rs. 3071.98 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs 773.97 crore and Rs. 2891.06 crore respectively.

10.4.4 Lifts and Escalators

10.4.4.1 The use of lifts and escalators is increasing rapidly due to substantial

investments in construction of multi-storied housing complexes, large malls and supermarkets of international standards, modernization of airports and railway stations apart from industrial sectors. A wide range of lifts and escalators are manufactured in India. These include single speed, double speed, gearless, hydraulic, servo and Variable Voltage Variable Frequency (VVVF) elevators.

10.4.4.2 The export and import of Lifts, Escalators, Conveyers etc. (HS Code No. 8428) in 2017-18 was Rs. 712.03 crore and Rs. 2850.50 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 1305.09 crore and Rs. 4351.74. crore respectively.

10.4.5 Refrigerators

10.4.5.1 In India, refrigerators have the highest aspiration value of all consumer durables with the exception of television. The refrigerator Industry has become highly competitive. A number of brands have entered the market and the consumers have wider choices. There are two basic designs adopted in refrigerators presently being manufactured in the country. These are commonly referred to as Direct Cool (DC) and Frost Free (FF) Refrigerators. There has been gradual consumer preference shift towards frost free segment. Increasing number of dual income households are shifting the demand from the conventional 180L refrigerators to the larger 220L and higher capacity refrigerators with double doors.

10.4.5.2 The export and import of refrigerators (HS Code 8418) in 2017-18 was Rs. 1578.09 Crore and Rs. 3497.03 Crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 1568.47 Crore and Rs. 3919.71 Crore respectively.

10.4.6 Washing Machines

10.4.6.1 The washing machine market in India can be divided into semi–automatic and fully–automatic. With rising disposable incomes and higher aspirations, there is a gradual shift towards higher capacity washing machines and also towards fully–automatic washing machines. Controls are changing from purely mechanical to fully electronic as microcontrollers are incorporated into the designs. While providing intelligence, microcontrollers boost reliability, drive down costs and improve energy efficiency.

10.4.6.2 The production of washing machines/ laundry machines by the units in the organized sector in 2017-18 was 62.45 lakh and in 2018-19 was 68.92 lakh. The export and import of washing machines (HS Code 8450) in 2017-18 was Rs. 320.47 crore and Rs. 1258.25 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 286.24 crore and Rs. 1670.78 crore respectively.

10.4.7 Air Conditioners

10.4.7.1 Air Conditioners are gradually being treated as a necessity in changed socio-economic environment with changing life style. The air–conditioners' market can be classified into three segments: window AC, split AC and central AC. The split ACs are gaining popularity due to limitation of space and increase in number of people living in flats in multi-storied complexes and also due to less noise. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body under the Ministry of Power has introduced energy efficiency based star rating for air conditioners to help consumers buy the best energy efficient products.

10.4.7.2 The production of air conditioners (ACs) and Air conditioning systems/ plants for industrial use by units in the organized sector in 2017-18 was 38.08 lakh and Rs.687.52 Crore respectively and in 2018-19 was 35.23 lakh and Rs. 567.55 Crore respectively. The export and import of air conditioners (HS Code 8415) in 2017-18 was Rs1001.04 crore and Rs. 7495.99 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs.1152.69 crore and Rs. 8343.69 crore respectively.

10.4.8 Lead Acid Storage Batteries

10.4.8.1 Lead Acid Batteries are accumulators of current and power which is discharged over a period of time. They are used in vehicles and also for various industrial uses such as for backup power for UPS application, control rooms, power stations, telecommunications, etc. In addition, it is also used for emergency lights for houses, telephone systems and as power source for mining etc. A new application of Lead Acid Batteries has emerged today in electric vehicles. The average life of the battery is approximately 2 years; hence these batteries will be needed as replacement throughout the life of the vehicle or the machinery in use. Although there are few large scale manufacturers of the product in India, there are large numbers of very small scale units manufacturing the product in a most unorganized manner. The product manufactured by them normally does not meet the required standards as specified by BIS. In order to ensure safe disposal of lead acid batteries, Ministry of Environment and forest has issued a notification Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001 under Environment (Protection) Act 1986.

10.4.8.2 The production of Storage Batteries (Lead/ Acid) by the units in the organized sector in 2017-18 was 12.95 crore and in 2018-19 was 14.67 crore. The export and import of lead acid batteries (HS code 8507) in 2017-18 was Rs. 1746.38 crore and Rs. 6822.43 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 2631.74 crore and Rs. 11972.64 crore respectively.

10.4.9 Dry Cell Batteries

10.4.9.1 Dry cell batteries are one of the most commonly used items. These are the oldest type of batteries which are still being used. Performance of dry cell batteries has undergone progressive improvements through technological developments. New types of dry cell batteries with longer shelf life and greater dependability and also rechargeable cells have come up. Nickel cadmium batteries and other rechargeable batteries are manufactured in the country to meet the requirement of defence, telecommunications and electronics. The growing popularity of cellular phones, laptops and imported toys could open the market for a new range of batteries that are not produced at present.

10.4.9.2 The production of dry cells in 2017-18 was 149.93 crore and in 2018-19 was 129.3403 crore. The export and import of dry cell batteries (HS Code 8506) in 2017-18 was Rs. 62.44 crore and Rs. 1449.13 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 69.43 crore and Rs.576.11 crore respectively.

10.4.10 Electrical Lamps and Tubes

10.4.10.1 Wide range of lamps and tubes are being manufactured in the country which include general lighting service lamps such as incandescent bulbs, halogen lamps, gas discharge lamps such as fluorescent tube light, compact fluorescent lamp, high pressure mercury vapour lamps, metal halide lamps, low pressure and high pressure sodium vapour lamps and variety of special lamps. The higher energy cost have led to the development of energy efficient lamps consuming less power and giving output as close to daylight. Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL) which consume about 20% of the electricity for the same light output and last up to 8 times longer than the GLS are getting more popular. LEDs have a great potential to provide highly efficient lighting with little environmental pollution in comparison to the incandescent lamps (ICLs) and fluorescent lamps (FTLs, CFLs). Penetration of LEDs in India could significantly reduce lighting load as almost 22-25% of electricity is consumed for lighting, which is also a major contributing factor of peak demand. Due to higher costs,

LEDs are not very popular even though its production has started in the country.

10.4.10.2 The production of Fluorescent Tubes and CFLs, Electric filament type lamps and Incandescent Lamps in 2017-18 was 22.99 crore, 8.38 lakh and 63.47 crore respectively and in 2018-19 was 16.22 crore, 5.64 lakh and 54.55 crore respectively. The export and import of electric lamps and tubes (HS code-9405) in 2017-18 was Rs. 1020.86 crore and Rs. 4800.91 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 1057.25 crore and Rs. 4458.99 crore respectively.

10.5 Light Engineering Industry

Sector: The light Engineering Industry is a diverse industry with the number of distinct sectors. This industry includes mother of all industries like castings and forgings to the highly sophisticated micro-processor based process control equipment and diagnostic medical instruments. This group also includes industries like bearings, steel pipes and tubes, fasteners, etc. The products covered under the engineering industry are largely used as input to the capital goods industry. Hence the demand of this sector in general depends on the demand of the capital goods industry.

10.5.1 Roller Bearing Industry

10.5.1.1 Roller bearings are essential components in the rotating parts of virtually all machines such as automobiles, electric motors, diesel engines, industrial machinery & machine tools, etc. Bearings are used in diversified fields. Hence, the product range is vast and diversified. The indigenous manufacturers are manufacturing bearings of quality and precision at par with world renowned manufacturers in the diversified range of general purpose where the demand is large to justify indigenous production on economic consideration. Bearings, generally used for special applications that require high technology are still being imported. There is a considerable scope for development of bearings of smaller size and lighter weight with improved performance in harsh operating conditions like high or low temperature. Automobile industry accounts for bulk of the total demand of this industry with estimated share of 35%, electrical industry's share is 12%, after market (replacement) share is 40% and the remaining 13% consumption is by other industries.

10.5.1.2 The production of Roller and ball bearings in 2017-18 was 129.95 crore and in 2018-19 was 174.22 crore. The export and import of ball & roller bearings (HS code 8482) in 2017-18 was Rs. 3539.30 crore and Rs. 6652.63 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 4114.39 crore and Rs. 8679.08 crore respectively.

10.5.2 Ferrous Castings

10.5.2.1 Ferrous castings are pivotal to the growth and development of engineering industries since these constitute essential intermediates for automobiles, industrial machinery, power plants, chemical and fertilizer plants etc. Indian foundry industry is the third largest in the world. This industry is now well established in the country and is spread across a wide spectrum consisting of large, medium, small and tiny sector. The salient feature of the foundry industry in India is its geographical clustering. Typically, each foundry cluster is known for catering to some specific end use markets. For example, the Coimbatore cluster is famous for pump sets castings, the Kolhapur and Belgaum cluster for automotive castings, Rajkot cluster for diesel engine castings and Batala and Jalandhar cluster for machinery parts and agricultural implements. Advanced countries like USA, Japan, Germany are unlikely to add much capacity due to stringent pollution control

norms there. India can thus have a dominant presence in this field and can become an important casting supplier to the world.

10.5.2.2 The production of Cast iron castings in 2017-18 was 1131.65 Th. tonnes and in 2018-19 was 1291.85 Th. tonnes. The production of Casting products of iron/ steel for sanitary fittings in 2017-18 was Rs. 2136.04 crore and in 2018-19 was Rs. 2608.13 crore. The export and import of casting (HS code 7325) in 2017-18 was Rs. 6457.35 crore and Rs. 807.44 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 8014.44 crore and Rs.1071.97 crore respectively.

10.5.3 Process Control Instrument Industry

10.5.3.1 Process control instruments cover widerange of instruments and systems required for monitoring and measurement of physical, chemical and biological properties. They are used for measurement and control of process variables like pressure, temperature, humidity, liquid level, flow, specific gravity, chemical composition including pH and many forms of spectrometry and spectrophotometry. The process control instruments have become an integral part of the modern industrial activity. This industry is a key industry which provides tools for automation. Their importance is significant in high cost large and sophisticated process industries like fertilizer, steel, power plant, refineries, petrochemicals, cement & other process industries. The present technology is a microprocessor based centralised control system.

10.5.3.2 The export and import of process control instruments (HS code 9032) in 2017-18 was Rs. 1535.42 crore and Rs.5392.81 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs.1872.79 crore and Rs.6563.26 crore respectively.

10.5.4 Seamless Steel Pipes & Tubes

10.5.4.1 Seamless steel pipes and tubes are produced in different sizes. The wide size range makes them suitable for use in number of versatile area of application. The process of manufacture imparts strength and durability to the pipes and thus can be used for corrosion – resisting applications. These pipes are also used for aircraft, missile and anti-friction bearing, ordinance, etc. Ultra high strength and corrosion-resistant properties make these perfect for oil and gas industry, chemical industry and automobile industry. Oil sector accounts for around 60% of the total requirement of seamless pipes. Bearings and boiler sector contribute around 30% of demand. The Industry is able to manufacture tubes up to 14" outer diameter.

10.5.4.2 The export and import of seamless steel pipes and tubes industry (HS code 7304) in 2017-18 was Rs. 1854.02 crore and Rs. 3561.49 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 2477.73 crore and Rs. 6861.92 crore respectively.

10.5.5 Electrical Resistance Welded (ERW) Steel Pipes & Tubes

10.5.5.1 Based on the customers' requirement, ERW steel pipes and tubes are available in various qualities, wall thickness and diameters of the finished pipes. High performance ERW steel pipes and tubes possess high corrosion resistance, high deformability, high strength and high toughness. These pipes are used in fencing, lining pipes, oil country tubulars, scaffolding, water and gas conveyance etc. There has been tremendous increase in the production of ERW steel pipes due to higher demand in oil and gas industry, infrastructure and automobile uses. There are a large number of units in the MSME Sector.

10.5.5.2 The export and import of ERW steel pipes and tubes (HS code 73059021, 73059029, 73069011 & 73069019) in 2017-18 was Rs 250.25 crore and Rs. 13.65

crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 2773.58 crore and Rs.114.30 crore respectively.

10.5.6 Submerged-Arc Welded (SAW) pipes

10.5.6.1 There are two types of SAW pipes namely longitudinal and helical welded SAW pipes. Longitudinal SAW pipes are preferred where thickness of pipe is more than 25mm and in high pressure gas pipe line. Helical welded SAW pipes are used for low pressure applications. The cost of helical SAW pipes is less than longitudinal pipes. There is huge demand of SAW pipes in the country due to transportation of oil and gas and transmission of water.

10.5.6.2 The export and import of SAW pipes Industry (HS code 7305) in 2017-18 was Rs. 3750.54 crore and Rs. 64.24 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 2773.58 crore and Rs. 114.30 crore respectively.

10.5.7 Industrial Fasteners

10.5.7.1 The fastener industry in India may be classified into two segments: high tensile and mild steel fasteners. High tensile and mild steel fasteners broadly include nuts, bolts, studs, rivets and screws. Mild steel fasteners are primarily manufactured by the unorganized sector while high tensile fasteners requiring superior technology are dominated by companies in the organized sector. Automobile industry accounts for bulk of the total demand of this industry. Consumer durables and railways are the other primary users of the high tensile fasteners. Automobile sector is likely to drive growth in the fastener industry.

10.5.7.2 The production of Fasteners (high tensile)/ bolts and nuts in the organized sector in 2017-18 was Rs. 2931.31 crore and in 2018-19 was Rs.3197.34 crore. The export and import of industrial fastener (HS code 7318) in 2017-18 was Rs. 3328.78 crore and Rs. 5558.19 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 4207.85 crore and Rs.6662.90 crore respectively.

10.5.8 Steel Forgings

10.5.8.1 Forgings are intermediate products used widely by original equipment manufacturers in the production of durable goods. The composition of the Indian forging industry can be categorized into four sectors - large, medium, small and tiny. A major portion of this industry is made up of small and medium units/enterprises (SMEs). The industry was previously labour intensive but with increasing globalization it is becoming more capital intensive. Among the industries that depend on forgings are automotive; agricultural machinery and equipment; valves, fittings, and petrochemical applications; hand tools and hardware; off-highway and railroad equipment; general industrial equipment; ordnance, marine and aerospace. The key driver of demand of forging is the automobile industry. About 65% of the total forging production is used in this sector.

10.5.8.2 The production of Fabricated metal products including forged blanks and Forged metal products for tools and machinery in 2017-18 was 157643.03 Tonnes and Rs. 8315.03 Crore respectively and in 2018-19 was 156548.65 Tonnes and Rs.9570.56 Crore.The export and import of forging industry (HS code 7326) in 2017-18 was Rs 7055.07 crore and Rs. 4624.01 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs.8174.37 crore and Rs. 6271.34 crore respectively.

10.5.9 Bicycle Industry

10.5.9.1 The bicycle industry of India is one of the most established industries. India is the second largest bicycle producer of the world,

next only to China. Most of the manufacturing units are located in Punjab and Tamil Nadu with Ludhiana (Punjab) being a major Bicycle production hub. The industry is making endeavor for enhancing export since there is a significant scope for export of Indian bicycles, bicycle spare parts and bicycle accessories. Bicycle companies in India are now focusing on urban markets and are looking to expand their base in the professional and adventure categories.

10.5.9.2 The production of all kinds of bicycles in the organized sector in 2017-18 was 107.88 Lakh & in 2018-19 was 102.46 lakh. The export and import of bicycle (HS code 8712) in 2017-18 was Rs. 307.87crore and Rs. 323.12 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs.337.35 crore and Rs. 364.94 crore respectively.

10.6 Light Industrial Machinery Sector

10.6.1 Food Processing Machinery

10.6.1.1 The Indian market for food processing machinery has been growing steadily fuelled by strong domestic demand for processed food and beverage products spurred by increase in income level, increasing number of women joining the work force, rapid urbanization, changing life style and mass media promotion. The most promising areas of growth are fruit and vegetable processing, meat, poultry, dairy & seafood, packaged/convenience food, soft drinks and grain processing. Food Processing Sector is expected to grow at a healthy pace considering the rapid changes in food habits and consumerist culture developing in the country. The machinery manufacturers have honed their expertise in manufacturing dairy machinery and other core equipment of food processing machinery.

10.6.1.2 The export and import of food processing machinery (HS code 8438) in 2017-18 was Rs 985.75 crore and Rs. 1200.66 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 1082.43 crore and Rs.1488.90 crore respectively.

10.6.2 Packaging Machinery Industry

10.6.2.1 Packaging of consumer products or industrial products is emerging as the USP in the marketing strategies. Developments in packaging technology have not only contributed to improving the aesthetic appeal of the products but also the shelf life. In some cases specialized packaging becomes a technical necessity. Considering the growth prospects in industrial sector and growing consumer awareness of packaging, it is expected that there would be substantial growth in this area. There is a wide range of packaging machinery available in the country covering packaging of vast range of items. Some of the commonly available packing machinery includes machines for coding and on-line printing machines, feeding and labeling machines, strip packaging, form fill and seal machines, carton filling, fully automatic bag making machinery and automatic micro processor controlled packaging machines.

10.6.2.2 The export and import of packaging machinery industry (HS code 842220, 842230 & 842240) in 2017-18 was Rs.927.71 crore and Rs. 2372.59 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 1039.70 crore and Rs. 2843.64 crore respectively.

10.6.3 Water Pollution Control Equipment

10.6.3.1 Due to growing awareness regarding water pollution and stringent environmental control standards being enforced for various uses including process industries, the water/ waste water treatment industry is poised for huge growth. The various categories of water pollution control equipment broadly include waste water treatment plants, drinking water treatment plants and effluent treatment plants. Water/waste water treatment is the process of removing contaminants and it includes

physical, chemical and biological processes to remove physical, chemical and biological contaminants. The primary treatment is the first step in the treatment process and involves the removal of pollutants that settles or floats. The common industrial equipments are clarifiers and oil – water separator devises. The secondary treatment is designed to substantially degrade the biological content of the sewage. The common equipments are activated sludge, filters, biological reactors etc. The tertiary treatment is a polishing step to remove contaminants that missed in the primary and secondary treatment and removal of suspended solids, refractory organics and toxic components. Tertiary physical processes are filtration and carbon absorption. Chemical process includes precipitation, oxidation and neutralization. The biological processes involve biodegrading. Organisms such as bacteria, fungi, yeasts and algae are commonly used to break down the organic matters. The cell tissues are then removed from the treated water by physical method like clarification. The complete plants are manufactured mostly in the organized sector and many equipments are manufactured in the MSME Sector as well.

10.6.3.2 The production of Water Purification apparatus in 2017-18 was Rs.26.14crore & in 2018-19 was Rs. 23.99 crore. The export and import of Water Pollution Control Equipment (HS code 842121) in 2017-18 was Rs 796.45 crore and Rs. 500.19 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs. 961.09 crore and Rs. 783.14 crore respectively.

10.6.4 Air Pollution Control Equipment

10.6.4.1 Industrialization and urbanization have resulted in a profound deterioration of India's air quality. India's most severe environmental problem, come in several forms, including vehicular emissions and untreated industrial smoke. Air pollution in the country especially in metropolitan cities and large towns has assumed great significance with the adoption of stringent environmental control standards for various industries. Hence the pollution control equipment industry has acquired importance. Further judicial pronouncements have given a definite direction and urgency for adoption of air pollution control measures. The choice of control method depends on factors such as the nature of pollutant, flow-rate (amount of pollutant emitted), particle size and desired collection efficiency. The air pollution control equipments are broadly classified under the categories such as Settling Chambers, Cyclone and multi –cyclones, Bag Filters, Wet Scrubbers, Spray Tower, Venturi Scrubber, Ionizing Scrubber and Electrostatic Precipitator. The industry is in a position to do basic and detailed engineering and supply of plants on turnkey basis.

10.6.4.2 The export and import of air pollution control equipment (HS code 842139) in 2017-18 was Rs. 739.06 crore and Rs. 1510.35 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs.894.08 crore and Rs. 2030.04 crore respectively.

10.6.5 Industrial Gears

10.6.5.1 Industrial gears comprises mainly gears and gear boxes. Gears are used for two basic purposes: increase or decrease of rotation speed and increase or decrease of power or torque. Gears being an important part of a machine have immense usage within various industries. These industries include automotive industries, coal plants industry, steel plants industry, paper industry, in mining and many more. In these industries they behold a wide area of application. They are used in conveyors, elevators, kilns, separators, cranes

and lubrication systems. Gearbox is defined as a metal casing in which a train of gears is sealed. The manufacture of gears and gear boxes involve high precision machining and accurate assembly as mechanical power is to be transmitted noiselessly and with minimum losses. Different types and sizes of gears such as spur gears, helical gears, worm gears, spiral gears and many other kinds are manufactured in the country. The demand for gears and gear boxes predominantly depend on the growth of industrial machinery, machine tools, and consumer & automobile sector. Considering the industrial growth prospects, particularly in automobile sector, the demand for gears and gear boxes is expected to grow at a healthy pace.

10.6.5.2 The production of Gear boxes –all types in 2017-18 was 17.93 lakhs and in 2018-19 was 15.87 lakhs. The export and import of gears and gearing (HS code 848340) in 2017-18 was Rs. 2115.07 crore and Rs. 1879.91 crore respectively whereas in 2018-19 the same was Rs.3248.77 crore and Rs. 2569.4 crore respectively.

10.7 Cigarette Industry (HS Code:24)

10.7.1 The Cigarette Industry is an agro-based labour intensive industry. Cigarette includes in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulations) Act, 1951 and requires Industrial License.

10.7.2 The production of cigarettes, bidi and other tobacco products during (2017-18)was 82522.10 Mill. Nos (in numbers), 787540.87 Lakh Nos and 3325.76 Rs. Crore respectively. During the current financial year (2018-19), the production has been 83356.27 Mill.Nos (in numbers), 839892.94 Lakh Nos and 2918.60 Rs Crore respectively .

10.7.3 The export and import of Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarillos and Cigarettes of Tobacco or Tobacco Substitutes in the year 2017-18 and for current financial year (2018-19) (HS Code: 2402) are as follows:

Table 10.5: Export and Import of Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarillos and Cigarettes of Tobacco

(Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
2402	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
	56,994.16	68,093.91	10,115.26	17,284.54

Source:

Export & Import data- Department of Commerce website

Production data- Industrial Statistical Unit, DPIIT

10.8 Paints & Allied Products Industry (HS Code: 32)

10.8.1 The Paints & Allied Industry which has been exempted from compulsory licensing, mainly consists of paints, enamels, varnishes, pigments, printing inks, etc. These play a vital role in the economy by way of protecting national assets from corrosion. These items are manufactured both in the organized sector and small scale sector.

10.8.2 The production of Paints (all types), Printing Ink and Varnish (all types) during (2017-18) was 802478.30 tonnes, 205822.31 tonnes and 38389.22 tonnes respectively. During the current financial year (2018-19), the production of these products has been 809200.27 tonnes, 196923.18 tonnes and 35833.52 tonnes respectively.

Table : 10.6 : Export and Import of Paints & Allied Products

(Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
3208	30,910.61	42,110.65	128,118.28	1,54,441.49
3209	6,910.89	15,377.19	31,053.52	38,177.85
3210	9,334.30	4,801.01	12,254.69	13,021.11
3215	108,849.43	1,18,913.54	147,184.66	1,84,168.29
Total	156,005.23	181,202.39	318,611.15	3,89,808.74

Source:
Export & Import data- Department of Commerce website
Production data- Industrial Statistical Unit, DPIIT

10.9 Soaps & Detergents Industry (HS Code:34)

10.9.1 Soaps and Detergents are not licensable and are manufactured both in the small-scale and organized sector. It includes Laundry soaps, synthetic detergents, toilet soaps, bathing bars, etc. Multinational Companies lead the manufacture of Toilet Soap in India. The success of manufacturing companies in this sector depends on many factors viz. quality, marketing, technology and distribution strategy.

10.9.2 The production of Organic Surface active agents/Surfactants, except soaps, Toilet Soaps (excl. baby soap)- incl. liquid soaps and foam, Detergent cake, washing Soaps cake/ bar, Detergent powder & Washing powder during the year (2017-18) was 4190.19 tonnes, 759320.42 tonnes, 420959.24 tonnes and 1483.68 th. tonnes respectively. During the current financial year (2018-19), the production has been 3726.70 tonnes, 780549.35 tonnes , 439005.45 tonnes and 1517.47 th. tonnes respectively.

10.9.3 The export and import of Soap, Organic Surface Active Agents, Washing Preparations etc. in the year 2017-18 and for the current financial year (2018-19) (HS Code: 3401 and 3402) are as follows:

Table 10.7 : Export and Import of Soap, Organic Surface Active Agents, Washing Preparations

(Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
3401	74,618.93	79,720.01	79,691.77	93,971.25
3402	218,716.79	244,492.31	159,313.64	199,979.87
Total	**293,335.72**	**324,212.32**	**239,005.41**	**293,951.12**

Source:
Export & Import data- Department of Commerce website
Production data- Industrial Statistical Unit, DPIIT

10.10 Wood Based Industry (HS Code:44)

10.10.1 Plywood, Veneers of all types and other wood based products such as particle board, medium density fiber board etc. form the major segment of the Wood based Industry in India. The Industry comes under the delicensed category. However, In terms of Press Note No. 9 (1998 Series) dated 27.8.98, issued by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, entrepreneurs who wish to obtain approval from the Government to set up a wood based project should obtain prior clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests before submitting the applications to the Administrative Ministry / SIA and enclose a copy of "in principle" approval given by the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

10.10.2 The total production of Plywood block boards, Lamination wooden sheets/ Veener sheets and Particle Boards during (2017-18) was 72171.91 thousand square metres, 98437.62 thousand square metres and 7947.57 thousand square metres respectively and the production of these products during the current financial year (2018-19) has been 77049.54 thousand square metres, 82151.93 thousand square metres and 9076.29 thousand square metres respectively

10.10.3 The export and import of wood and articles of wood in the year 2017-18 and for the current financial year (2018-19) (HS Code: 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411, 4412, 4415 and 4416) are as follows:

Table 10.8 : Export and Import of Wood and Articles of Wood

(Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
4408	10,548.50	15,872.42	151,035.31	174,936.91
4409	1,972.14	2,724.16	21,536.11	25,413.63
4410	2,874.77	4,668.77	20,814.75	28,018.54
4411	11,779.85	15,763.82	77,853.06	79,314.76
4412	21,301.84	22,586.57	71,808.33	82,521.67
4415	8,791.47	9,932.33	8,200.79	8,562.93
4416	72.00	153.48	1,213.38	1,660.28
Total	**57,340.57**	**71,701.55**	**352,461.73**	**400,428.72**

Source:
Export & Import data- Department of Commerce website
Production data- Industrial Statistical Unit, DPIIT

10.11 Glass Industry (HS Code:70)

10.11.1 Glass Industry comes under the category of delicensed industry. Glass Industry covers seven items such as sheet and flat glass (including sheet, float, figured, wired, safety, mirror glass) (NIC-26101), Glass Fiber and Glass Wool (NIC-26102), Hollow Glassware (NIC-26103), Laboratory Glassware (NIC-26104), Table & Kitchen Glassware (NIC-26105) and Glass Bangles (NIC-26106) and other Glassware (NIC-26109). There has been growing acceptability of the Indian flat glass products in the global market. The Indian manufacturers had explored new markets. There is considerable scope in demand for glass fibre products particularly due to growth in petrochemical sector and allied products.

10.11.2 The production of Sheet Glass, FibreGlass , Glass Bangles, Glassware during (2017-18) were 87383.36 thousand square metres, 113554.55 Tonnes, 36.60 Rs. Crore, 3424.66 Rs. Crore respectively and during the current financial year (2018-19) have been 91748.07 thousand square metres, 116743.29 Tonnes, 39.67 Rs.Crore and 3973.05 Rs.Crore respectively.

10.11.3 The export & import of glass & glassware in the year 2017-18 and current financial year (2018-19) (HS Code: 7005, 7007, 7008, 7009 and 7010) are as follows:

Table 10.9 : Export & Import of Glass & Glassware

(Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
7005	22,066.53	51,591.90	114,858.14	111,900.91
7007	25,739.77	8,632.35	75,419.27	101,501.85
7008	3,864.63	6,259.94	3,525.63	4,573.44
7009	25,260.97	31,008.05	47,264.03	49,893.64
7010	150,028.25	168,742.56	34,738.77	47,822.83
Total	**226,960.15**	**343,928.8**	**275,805.84**	**315,692.67**

Source:

Export & Import data- Department of Commerce website

Production data- Industrial Statistical Unit, DPIIT

10.12 Metal Container Industry (HS Code:7310)

10.12.1 The principal types of metal (tin) containers are food containers generally known as OTS (Open Top Sanitary) cans and General Line Containers for packaging non-food commodities such as paints, lubricants, pesticides, etc. The Metal Container Industry is delicensed.

10.12.2 The production of Steel vessels/ containers including bareels, drums during (2017-18) was worth 102207.69 tonnes and during the current financial year (2018-19) has been 101812.21 tonnes.

10.12.3 The export & import of containers in the year 2017-18 and for the current financial year (2018-19) (HS Code: 7310) are as follows:

Table 10.10 : Export & Import of Containers

(Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
7310	45,439.10	57,170.05	60,553.20	79,436.26

Source:

Export & Import data- Department of Commerce website

Production data- Industrial Statistical Unit, DPIIT

10.13 Watch Industry (HS Code:91)

10.13.1 The Watch Industry in India comprises of units both in the organized as well as the small scale sector. The organized sector contributes 40% of the total demand while the rest is met by the unorganized sector. Most of the watches are being manufactured under the electronic system.

10.13.2 The production of Watches, automatic quartz and Watches, scientific / digital & speed purpose during (2017-18) was 33390.71 (Th. numbers) and around 42.06 (Rs. Crore). During the current financial year (2018-19), the production has been 39562.24 (Th. numbers) and around 51.81 (Rs.Crore) respectively.

10.13.3 The export & import of Clocks and Watches in the year 2017-18 and for the current financial year (2018-19) (HS Code: 91) are as follows:

Table 10.11 : Export & Import of Clocks and Watches

(Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
91	51,792.07	70,510.45	214,504.50	266,462.51

Source:

Export & Import data- Department of Commerce website

Production data- Industrial Statistical Unit, DPIIT

10.14 Rubber Goods Industry

10.14.1 The performance of rubber goods industry hardly needs any emphasis. From healthcare to footwear, high performance tyres to conveyer belts are indispensible for country's infrastructure.

10.14.2 The Rubber Goods Industry excluding tyre and tubes consists of 4550 small and tiny units generating about 5.50 lakhs direct jobs. The rubber industry manufacturers a wide range of products like rubber cots and aprons, contraceptives, footwear, rubber hoses, cables, camelback, battery boxes, latex products, conveyor belts, surgical gloves, balloons, rubber moulded goods etc. The main raw materials used by the rubber goods manufacturing industry are Natural Rubber, various types of Synthetic Rubber, Carbon Black, Rubber Chemicals etc. The export of rubber goods is expected to be the tune of Rs.8,786 crore in 2018-19 as against Rs.7,489 crore in 2017-18. The import of rubber goods is expected to the tune of Rs.17,112 crore in 2018-19 as against Rs.13,797 crore in 2017-18.

10.15 Tyres & Tubes Industry

10.15.1 Tyres play an integral role to ensure mobility including movement of passengers and essential goods across the urban and rural landscape of the country using all types of vehicles ranging from carts, tractors, trucks and buses to the latest generation passenger cars that ply on the modern expressways. Various types of tyres are manufactured in India that includesMoped tyre weighing 1.5 Kg to Off the Road tyres for Earthmovers which weigh 1.5 tonnes, Bias Ply tyres to rugged all steel radial truck tyres to high performance passenger car radial and tubeless tyres etc. India is one of the few countries worldwide which has attained self sufficiency in manufacturing a wide range of tyres for all applications.

10.15.2 Salient features of tyre industry:

i. Indian Tyre industry consists of 41 Companies with 62 tyre manufacturing plants.

ii. Tyres & Tubes production during 2017-18 was 1776.70 lakh. Four Indian Companies (MRF Ltd., Apollo Tyres, CEAT and J&K Tyres) are in the list of top 35 Global Tyre companies as per Global Tyre Report, 2017.

iii. Large tyre companies account for approx. 92% of Industry turnover in value and tonnage terms.

iv. Turnover of Indian Tyre Industry is Rs.53,000 Crore (approx.)

10.15.3 Export of Tyres & Tubes : Indian tyres are exported to over 75 countries worldwide. During 2017-18, tyres were exported worth Rs.11180 crore. The estimated value for export of tyres & tubes for the year 2018-19 is to the tune of Rs. 13066 crore.

10.15.4 Import of Tyres & Tubes: Tyres are imported @ Custom Duty of 10% (except for Truck & Bus Radial (TBR) tyres and Passenger Car Radial (PCR) Tyres, Which are imported at a Customs Duty of 15%). Tyres are also imported at concessional custom duty under various agreements such as Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (12.9% for TBR and PCR Tyres, 8.6 % for other Tyres), ASEANFTA (5%), and India-Malaysia Trade Agreement (5%). During 2017-18, import of tyres was wroth Rs. 3097.99 crore into India. The anticipated import value of Tyres & Tubes during 2018-19 is 3350 crore.

10.15.5 Quality (Control) Order for Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive Vehicles : A Quality (Control) Order for Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive vehicles was notified by this Department on 19th November, 2009 in exercise of the power conferred vide Section 14 of the BIS Act, 1986. The Quality Control Order, 2009 has come into force w.e.f. 13th May, 2011. The Order prohibits import, sale or distribution of pneumatic tyres and tubes which do not conform to the specified Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) standard and which do not bear the standard mark. This means the manufactures are required to obtain licences from BIS for use of standard mark to enable them to sell or distribute pneumatic tyres and tubes conforming to the specified standard. In terms of the Clause 3(1) (f) of the said Quality Control Order, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Director General of Foreign Trade to finalize the list of tyres which are not manufactured domestically and to be imported by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs). The Committee last reviewed and finalized a list of 706 sizes of tyres (not manufactured domestically) in October, 2018 which can be imported by OEMs.

10.16 Paper, Paperboard and Newsprint Industry

10.16.1 The demand of paper in India continued its growth rate of 6% in the year 2017-18. Along side the traditional demand drivers of primary/secondary/adult education programs, certain recent interventions (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Mahila Samakhya Programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Right to Education, Strengthening for providing quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Saakshar Bharat (Adult Education) have also contributed to the growth of use of paper. Moreover, consciousness for hygienic food packaging has supported the Packaging sector. Interestingly, the advent of e-commerce and online trade has actually added to the demand of paper and packaging segments.

10.16.2 Indian paper industry is a de-licensed sector and 100% FDI inflow is allowed on the automatic route. The Industry structure comprises of more than 850 paper units, which manufacture pulp, paper, paperboard and

newsprint with an installed capacity of nearly 27million tones out of which 4.71 million tones are lying idle. As on date around 500 mills are in the operation with a total operating capacity of around 22.73 million tones[1]. In the year 2017-18 total capacity utilization stood at around 90% and total consumption of paper, paperboard, and Newsprint stood at 21.25 million tons[2].

10.16.3 In India per capita consumption of paper is about 14.5 kg, which is lower than the world average (53 kg in 2018). If the current trend of rising income level & per capita expenditure continues along with uptrend of literacy level, increase demand of better-quality packaging for FMCG products, initiatives to withdraw plastic from the market, increasing preference for ready to eat food and growing formal sector then the per capita consumption is expected to touch 20 kg in the near future.

10.16.4 There have been a few moves of consolidation within the sector, but Indian paper industry still remains fragmented in the nature. It consists of small, medium and large paper mills, having capacities ranging from 05 to 1650 tons per day. In the total production,wood-based mills share is 18%, Agro-residues based is 9%, and Recovered fiber based mills share is 73%.

10.16.5 ***Paper & Paperboard Segment:*** Domestic paper and paperboard segment produce all the main varieties of paper that are in demand in the market viz. writing and printing (35%) packaging grade paper (54%), newsprint (7%) other and specialty paper (<4%). However, certain specialty Paper such as coated paper, security papers and cheque paper, etc. are being imported into the country. The production of paper and paperboard in the year 2017-18 stood at ~19 million tons[3] as compared to 16.91 million tons in the previous year (2016-17).The sharp increase in the production is because of commercialization of brownfield projects. The details of production of paper during 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given at **Table 10.12.**

10.16.6 During the year 2018-19, a total of 1.88 million tons of paper and paperboard was imported under ITC chapter 48, whereas in the previous year (2017-18)[4] this figure stood at 2.13 million tons[5] This translates to a drop in imports of about 11%. On the other hand, in the year of 2018-19, 1.88 million tons of paper and paperboard was exported, which is 42% up from 2017-18.

10.16.7 Newsprint Segment[6]: The newsprint sector in India has a prime role as information carrier in cities as well as village hinterlands. Looking in to its importance, the government has put in place a Newsprint Control Order (NCO) 2004 in place which ensures fair trade and availability of Newsprint to the actual user. As a part of Indian Paper Industry, newsprint plays an important role and therefore, Govt. of India governed it by the Newsprint Control Order (NCO), 2004.

10.16.8 At present, there are 124 mills registered under the Schedule to the NCO. However, only 62 mills are active with an operating capacity of 1.59 million tons, which accounts for 63% of the total capacity of 2.5

[1] Estimate, Statistical Cell, CPPRI
[2] Consumption = Production + Import - export
[3] Estimate, Statistical Cell, CPPRI
[4] Statistics Report, CPPRI
[5] Import export data bank, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. Of India, New Delhi
[6] Data taken from Indian Newsprint Manufacturers Association, New Delhi

million tons registered under the schedule. Further, 36 mills have discontinued newsprint production and 23 mills have been shut down due to various reasons. The domestic production of newsprint in 2018-19 is 1.05 million[7] tons which is almost 23% lower as compared to last year (2017-18, 1.37 Million tons). As a result newsprint sector has to rely on the import and thus half of the country newsprint demand is met by imports. In 2018-19 total 1.36 million tons of newsprint was imported, which is 5% lower than last year. The export of newsprint from the country is negligible.

Table 10.12 : Production of Paper during 2017-18 & 2018-19

S. No.	Name of Industry	2017-18		2018-19 (Estimate)	
1	Paper	Number of units (operating)	Production (Million Tonnes)	Number of units (operating)	Production (Million Tonnes)
		497	19.0	498	19.34*

(Source:CPPRI)

* *Estimates is based on present production trends.*

10.17 Salt Industry

10.17.1 Introduction

10.17.1.1 India is the third largest producer of salt in the world after China and USA with an average annual production of about 300 lakh ton. It is the second largest producer of iodized salt after China, with an average annual production of 67 lakh ton. At the time of independence, there used to be a shortfall in production of salt which was met through imports. Since then, India has made tremendous progress in production of salt, achieving self-sufficiency in 1953 and exporting salt to other countries.

10.17.1.2 Salt is one of the essential items of human consumption. The per-capita consumption of salt in the country is estimated to be 14 Kg, which includes edible and industrial salt. The current annual requirement of salt in the country is estimated to be 63 lakh ton for edible use (including requirement of cattle) and 118 lakh ton for industrial use. India exported 91.63 lakh tone of salt valued at Rs.890.10 crore during 2017-18 and exported 103.04 lakh ton, valued at Rs.1307 crore. during 2018-19.

10.17.1.3 Salt is manufactured mainly by solar evaporation of seawater, sub-soil brine and lake brine. Sea salt constitutes about 80% of the total salt production in the country. Salt manufacturing activities are carried out in the coastal states of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal, Goa and hinterland State of Rajasthan. The 3 major salt producing States are Gujarat (81.29%), Rajasthan (8.57%) and Tamil Nadu (7.98%), which also cater to the requirement of other States.

10.17.1.4 Private sector contributes to more than 95% of the salt production, the public sector about 1.5% and the co-operative sector, about 3.5%.

10.17.2 Production : Salt of high purity is needed for iodization and to meet the needs of industrial sector. To achieve the required level of purity by upgrading raw salt, Salt

[7] Quick estimate by INMA.

Commissioners Office (SCO) has till date facilitated establishment of 132 salt washeries /refineries with an annual installed capacity of 141.90 lakh ton. All the units are registered with Salt Commissioner Organization.

Table 10.13: Targeted and Actual Production of Salt

Lakh MT

Year	Target	Production
2014-15	270	268.87
2015-16	270	276.43
2016-17	270	291.92
2017-18	296	289.49
2018-19	292	300.33

10.17.3 Salt works and area under salt production: There are about 11685 salt works out of which only 5.8% i.e. 676 are big salt works contributing about 66.2% of total salt production of the country. Remaining 33.8% of the total salt production is contributed by the small salt manufacturers. The total area under salt production is about 6.47 lakh acre. (Patta land, State Govt. land, Port land, Salt Department land). Out of this 59946 acres land belongs to Salt Department for manufacture of Salt. The manufacturing activities provide direct employment to about 1.05 lakh persons.

10.17.4 Distribution of Salt : Railways play an important role in transporting salt from the three major salt producing States to others. About 65% of edible salt is transported by rail from production centers and the remaining quantity by road/sea route Salt is transported by rail under Preferential Traffic and sponsored programmes on requirement basis. Railways grant graded concession in freight for transportation of non refined iodized salt depending upon distance.

10.17.5 Iodized Salt : For human consumption, edible salt needs to be iodized to prevent and control Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD). SCO has been identified as the Nodal Agency for creation of adequate salt iodization capacity, monitoring production and quality of iodized salt at production centres and monitoring distribution of iodized salt in the country, under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) being implemented by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. SCO has facilitated establishment of629 salt iodization units including 132 refineries & washeries (capacity 141.90 lakh ton) with an annual installed capacity of 220 lakh ton upto March 2019. All the salt iodization units are registered with Salt Commissioner. SCO periodically reviews the availability, price and quality of iodized salt, in association with state governments, iodized salt manufacturers, traders and other stake holders.

Table 10.14 : Production and Supplies of Iodized Salt

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Year	Production	Supplies
2014-15	64.54	60.59
2015-16	64.76	62.43
2016-17	69.11	64.37
2017-18	68.29	64.69
2018-19	67.04	66.97

10.17.6 Exports : Export of common salt and iodized salt is permitted under Open General License (O.G.L). India exports salt to Japan, Vietnam, UAE,Qatar, Korea, China, Malaysia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Bhutan, Hong Cong and Singapore etc.

Table 10.15 : Export of salt

Year	Quantity in Lakh MT	Value (Rs.in Lakh)
2014-15	56.76	83866.58
2015-16	65.67	78945.42
2016-17	82.74	85007.03
2017-18	91.63	89010.00
2018-19	103.04	130753.21

10.17.7 Labour Welfare Activities and Development Works

10.17.7.1 SCO is paying special attention to the welfare of labourers engaged in salt industry by extending financial assistance for executing various welfare schemes, viz.

i. Medical facilities to salt workers and their families.

ii. Drinking water facilities in salt works.

iii. Education facilities and financial assistance to the children of salt labourers.

iv. Rest sheds and crèches in salt works.

v. Recreation facilities to labourers and their wards.

vi. Cash Rewards to the children of Salt Workers.

Table 10.16 : Expenditure on Development and Labour Welfare Works during last five years

(Figures in Rs. Lakh)

Year	Development Works	Labour Welfare Works	Other Works	Total Expenditure
2014-15	1.52	11.63	61.76	74.91
2015-16	9.49	25.80	-	35.29
2016-17	2.58	2.45	33.91	38.94
2017-18	2.12	9.35	18.98	30.45
2018-19	2.50	2.38	33.50	38.38

10.17.7.2 Health Camp, Sports Meet & Children reward scheme- In the financial year 2018-19, 4 health camps and 2 sports meets have been organized. As per scheme approved for grant of rewards, During 2018-19, 1367 meritorious school children of salt laborers Rs.18.39 lakh was sanctioned keeping provision of 50% awards to female children's during the year 2018-19.

10.17.7.3 Model Salt Farms

i. SCO is making efforts to educate salt manufactures in general and small salt producers in particular for improving the quality of salt to meet the stringent standards of industrial salt, in order to compete in the international market.

ii. Three Model Salt Farms (MSF) one each at Nawa (Rajashtan), Ganjam (Odisha) & Markanam (Tamil Nadu) have been established for providing scientific know-how for the construction of salt works and proper brine management and transfer of technology to the salt manufacturers. All the Model Salt Farms have been established to demonstrate the production of good quality salt by proper brine management. These are used to impart training to the salt manufacturers/ workers for improving the quality of salt by re-modelling and re-alignment of the existing salt works in association with the scientists of CSMCRI, Bhavnagar.

10.17.7.4 Training for technology upgradation: With a view to educating salt workers/artisans for improving the quality of salt to meet the standards prescribed for industrial and edible salt, the Scheme "Training for technology upgradation" has been implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India during the 12th Five year Plan period. Under this scheme 18 training programmes for technology up gradation were organized with an estimated cost of Rs.1.5 lakh each during 2014-15. Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade has issued the revised guide lines. As per the revised guide lines during 2015-16 two training programmes for master trainers were organized by the Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute,(CSMCRI) Bhavnagar for 40 master trainers in two batches @ cost of Rs.5.00 lakh each. These master trainers will impart trainings to salt workers for technology up gradation. As per the revised guide lines, besides it 2 training programmes for the Salt laboureres of Andhra Pradesh were also organized during 2015-16. During 2016-17, 6 training programmes for Salt labourers of Tamil Nadu were organized. Expenditure incurred on these training programmes was Rs.13.77 Lakh. During 2017-18, two training programmes for salt workers for technology upgradation were organized. One in Rajasthan at Nawa & 1 in Rajasthan at Phalodi total expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.63 lakh. During 2018-19, four training programmes for salt workers for technology upgradation were organized. Two in Rajasthan one in Gujarat and one in Tamil Nadu total expenditure incurred was Rs. 9.93 Lakh.

Chapter 11

Investment Promotion and International Co-operation

11.1 International Co-operation

11.1.1 International Co-operation (IC) for enhancement of external economic engagement is undertaken through bilateral as well as multilateral arrangements. There are four IC divisions in DPIIT to carry out the said functions, viz. IC-Asia (Except ME & CIS) & Oceania, IC-Europe and CIS IC-Americas and IC-Africa and Middle East.

11.1.2 IC Divisions are responsible for dissemination of information about investment climate and opportunities in India and investment facilitation.

11.1.3 IC Divisions' endeavor to increase economic co-operation with developing, as well as developed countries, for mutual benefits through different fora, such as Joint Commissions/Joint Committees, other bilateral channels like interaction with the delegations visiting the country, organizing visits abroad for discussions on issues of mutual interest and business/investment meets between Indian and foreign entrepreneurs, with the aim of stimulating foreign investment into India. DPIIT is also the nodal department for all bilateral as well as multi-lateral CEO's Fora which is primarily engaged in promoting B2B engagements for promotion of economic relation.

11.1.4 IC Divisions act as nodal point for the following Joint Commissions / Inter-Governmental Commissions:

i. The India-Libya Joint Commission

ii. The India-Hungary Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation.

iii. The India-Belarus Inter Governmental Commission for Economic, Trade, Industrial, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation.

iv. The India-Sweden Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

v. The India-Poland Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation.

11.2 Major Investment promotion events / conferences / JCMs held abroad

i. India- UK CEO Forum meeting was organized in London on 18th April 2018 during Hon'ble Prime Minister visit to UK.

ii. The India-South Africa CEOs Forum was organized on 29th April, 2018 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The following key deliverables had emerged from the meeting of the CEOs Forum: (a) Air Connectivity: To restore direct flights urgently between India and South Africa. (b) Work Permits: Delay in issuance of Work Permits for Indian businessmen requesting South African Government to consider Special Visa Dispensation for India as a BRICS member country. (c) Constitution of a Sub-Group under the aegis of India-South CEOs Forum:- A sub-

group would be constituted to facilitate increased collaboration between the two countries in the following areas: Financial services, Manufacturing, Mining, Energy & Infrastructure, Agriculture & Food Processing, Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals and Education & Skill Development

iii. India-South Africa Business Summit was held on 29th-30th April, 2018 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The Summit was put by the High Commission of India, Pretoria together with DPIIT, Invest India, CII and relevant departments of the Government of South Africa. The Minister for Commerce & Industry and Civil Aviation, Shri Suresh Prabhu led Indian participation at the Summit.

iv. India-Indonesia CEO Forum Meeting was held on 29th May, 2018 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

v. A nine member delegation led by Mr. Shailendra Singh, Additional Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry visited Japan during the week of 25th-29th June 2018 for "Make in India" Outreach in Osaka, Nagoya and Tokyo. During the outreach, the delegation met with over 50 Japanese companies in face-to-face interactions, answering to their queries and giving them confidence with regard to their future investment plans in India.

vi. The Indian participation led by Hon'ble CIM, in the Easter Economic Forum held at Vladivostok, Russia, during 11th -13th September 2018, was organized in collaboration with CII and Invest India.

vii. Belarusian-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic & Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation:- 9th Session of the IGC held on 24-25 September, 2018 at Minsk, Belarus. Hon'ble MOS and Shri Uday Singh Mina, Director participated in the same.

viii. Make in India event in association with Indian Embassy at Beijing during the "Forum on Global Production Capacity and Business Cooperation" was held on October 19th-20th, 2018 at Wuhan, China.

ix. Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, on 29th October, 2018, addressed the 'Make in India: India-Japan partnership in Africa and digital partnership' seminar, in Tokyo, Japan.

x. The India Japan Business Leaders Forum meeting was organized on the sidelines of the visit of Hon'ble PM to Japan on 29th October 2018.

xi. The Indian participation led by Secretary, DPIIT in the annual meeting of World Economic Forum 2019 held at Davos, Switzerland during 22th-25th January 2019, was organized in collaboration with CII and Invest India. During the event, India Investment Centre was set up and 'Make in India' initiative was highlighted. In addition, 3 investors Roundtable were organized and various bilateral meetings took place.

11.3 Major Conferences, bilateral / Joint Commission Meetings and Investment promotion events held in India

i. Meeting on Japan Industrial Township (JITs) was held on April 3rd, 2018 at Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

ii. India US Commercial Dialogue: An India US Commercial Dialogue intersessional meeting was organized by DOC on 9th April 2018 where issues pertaining to DPIIT were discussed.

iii. India-US Trade Policy Forum: An India US Trade Policy Forum intercessional meeting was organized by DOC on 10th April 2018 where issues related to DPIIT were discussed.

iv. 7th Meeting of the Core Group of Secretaries on India-Japan Investment Promotion Partnership was held on 10th May, 2018 at Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi.

v. India-Korea CEOs Roundtable and CEOs interaction with Hon'ble Prime Minister of Korea and India was held on 10th July 2018 in New Delhi.

vi. India-Russia Sub-Group on Modernization: The last meeting of the sub-group took place on 28th August 2018 in New Delhi. The meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Uday Singh Mina, Director, DPIIT from Indian side and Mr. Alexey V Matushansky, Deputy Director, Ministry of Industry & Trade, from Russian Federation. A protocol was signed in the meeting and was placed in the meeting of India Russia Working Group on Modernization and Industrial Cooperation.

vii. India-Russia Working Group on Modernization and Industrial Cooperation under IRIGC-TEC: The 7th meeting of this Working Group was organized on 29th August 2018 in New Delhi which was co-chaired by Secretary, DPIIT from Indian side and Mr. O.N. Ryazantsev, Deputy Minister of Industry & Trade from Russian side. The four sub-groups on Mining, Civil Aviation, Fertilizer and Modernizations, which reports to this Working Group, reviewed ongoing activities of bilateral cooperation and provided policy recommendations and directions in concerned fields and their signed protocols were presented in the meeting.

viii 6th India- UAE High Level Task Force on Investment (HLTFI) meeting was held on 15th October, 2018 in Mumbai, under the Co- chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Suresh Prabhu and H.H Sheikh Hamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Managing Director of Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA) and Chairman of Crown Prince's Court to review the progress made in addressing the agreed actions of the previous meetings and discussing issues of mutual importance. Major outcomes of the meeting included initiation of a process for establishment of a Fast Track Mechanism for identifying and solving problems faced by UAE companies and investors with their operations in India and also to establish a UAE plus Desk in Invest India for facilitating investment and resolving issues.

ix. First ever India Russia Business summit with 100 CEOs from each side was organized in New Delhi coinciding with the visit of Russian President in October 2018.

x. Meeting of Sub-Committee on Business Environment under India Japan CEPA was held on 30th November 2018.

xi. 5th Joint Committee meeting at Secretary level under India Japan CEPA was held on 21st November 2018.

xii. India-US CEOs Forum was held on 14th February 2019 in New Delhi, comprising of CEOs from the Countries, Mr. Suresh Prabhu, Minister of Commerce and Industry & Civil Aviation, Government of India graced the occasion. The two Governments were represented by Mr. Ramesh Abhishek, Secretary, DPIIT and Mr. Kenneth Juster, US Ambassador in India. Both the Government representatives and CEOs expressed

commitment to work together for benefit of commerce and industry in both the countries.

xiii. DPIIT in association with Ministry of Industry & Trade of the Russian Federation, Russian Export Centre and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) organized a Russia-India Forum on Interaction between Small and Medium Enterprises on 21st February 2019 in Mumbai.

xiv. India-Sweden business Leader's Roundtable (ISBLRT) (3rd meeting) was organized in New Delhi on 22nd February 2019, and the report was submitted to Hon'ble CIM and H.E Lena Hallengren, Minister for Health and Social Affairs of Sweden.

11.4 Visit of foreign Delegation/ Dignitaries to India

i. Secretary, DPIIT had discussions with the Governor of East Java Province, Republic of Indonesia on 10th April, 2018 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

ii. Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister had discussion with Australian High Commissioner on 26th April, 2018.

iii. Delegation from Foxconn Mobile Mfg on 20th July, 2018 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

iv. Secretary, DPIIT had discussions with Delegation from UNIQLO India on 19th December, 2018 in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

11.5 Other important activities

i. To resolve issues faced by German Companies invested in India 5th and 6th meetings of Indo-German Fast Track Mechanism were held on 12th April 2018 and 13th September 2018 under the Co-Chairmanship of Secretary, DPIIT and Ambassador of Germany in India . The issues of nine German Companies namely, B. Braun & Fresenius Kabi, Deutsche Borse, Giesecke and Devrient(G&D), Hamburg Sud, INTORO, Munich Re and Hannover Re, Saertex, Wacker Metroark Chemicals and Voith Hydro were successfully resolved under the Mechanism.

ii. An interaction with Swedish CEOs was organized with Hon'ble PM during his visit to Sweden on 17th April 2018.

iii. Webinar with Texas State was held on 25th April 2018 to highlight opportunities in the American State of Texas and learn about the attractive international market there. The main focus sectors that were talked about were advanced technology and manufacturing, aerospace, defence & aviation, energy and ICT. Insight on Texas tax policy was also provided in the webinar.

iv. An interaction with Dutch CEOs was organized with Hon'ble PM during his visit to Netherlands on 24th May 2018.

v. The Indian participation led by Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister in the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum (SPIEF 2018) held at St. Petersburg Russian Federation, during 24-26th May 2018, was organized in collaboration with CII and Invest India.

vi. During the visit of H.E Mark Rutte, Hon'ble PM of Netherlands in May 2018, it was decided to establish a Bilateral Fast Track Mechanism for the Dutch and Indian companies and investors. Subsequently a meeting was held on 13th August 2018 Co-Chaired by Ambassador Netherlands and Secretary, DPIIT to deliberate on the

modalities of the Fast Track Mechanism and the issues of the Dutch companies in India.

vii. Participation in 15th India-Australia Joint Ministerial Commission held in Australia from 25th-26th June, 2018.

viii. Participation in Workshop on SEZ and Economic Corridor Development at Shanghai National Accounting Institute, Shanghai from 25th-29th June 2018.

ix. Webinar with West Bengal was held on 11th July 2018 on the investment climate and opportunities available in the state of West Bengal. Focus sectors like ICT and food processing/agriculture/cold chain were discussed.

x. 11th Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) was held on 25th July 2018 under the Chairmanship of Secretary Department of Heavy Industry in the matter of arbitration in Nissan Motors Case.

xi. India-US Fast Track Mechanism meetings were held on 11th September 2018 and 6th December 2018 to discuss issues of US Companies also a roundtable meeting conference on ICT issues of US Companies was held on 5th October 2018.

xii. 12th Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) was held on 25th October 2018 under the Chairmanship of Secretary DHI in the matter of arbitration in Nissan Motors Case.

xiii. Make in India Mittelstand: A Market Entry support Programme for Facilitating Investments by German Mittelstand & Family Owned Companies in India is being organized by Indian Embassy, Berlin in collaboration with Invest India and stakeholders in Central / State Departments. The last such webinar was held in November 2018.

xiv. In order to facilitate UAE Companies and investors in India, it was been decided to establish a Fast Track System for UAE Companies and Investors in India. In this regard a Joint Statement was signed between India and UAE in New Delhi on 9th January, 2019. The key objectives of FAST TRACK system will be to pave the way for, and identify and solve problems faced by UAE companies and investors relating to their operations in India.

xv. To resolve issues faced by British Companies invested in India 2nd meeting of India-UK Fast Track Mechanism was held on 15th February 2019 in New Delhi under the Co-Chairmanship of Secretary, DPIIT and High Commissioner of UK. The issues of 4 British Companies namely BBC, Baggry's India, IPM Lahmeyer and Dyson were successfully resolved under the Mechanism.

xvi. During the visit of H.E Giuseppe Conte, Hon'ble PM of Italy on 30th October, 2018, it was decided to establish a Bilateral Fast Track Mechanism for the Italian and Indian companies and investors. Subsequently the modalities of the Fast Track Mechanism was deliberated in the India-Italy JCEC meeting held during 26th-27th February 2019 followed by the draft being shared with the Italian side through M/o External Affairs.

Chapter 12

Administration of the Boilers Act, 1923

12.1 Functions of Boiler Division: Boiler Division is headed by the Technical Adviser (Boiler) and its functions are to:

i. Advise the Central Government on all matters relating to administration of the Boilers Act, 1923 and the Indian Boiler Regulations (IBR) framed there under.

ii. Deal with cases/matters on which direction is to be given to State Governments by the Central Government for carrying out execution of the provisions of the Boilers Act,1923.

iii. Deal with the work relating to framing or amendment of regulations for laying down the standards for materials, design and construction of boilers and also for regulating the inspection and examination of boilers

iv. Examine proposals for amendment of the regulations including drawings, designs, calculations and specifications for submissions to the Central Boilers Board.

v. Evaluate quality management systems and production facilities of various firms in India and foreign countries for their recognition as Competent Authorities, Well known steel makers, foundries, forges, tube & pipe makers, material testing laboratories and remnant life assessment organisations under the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 in order to cut down the inspection delays and increased availability of the boiler components without sacrificing the safety and quality of the boilers and its components.

vi. Evaluate inspection systems and performance of firms for their recognition as Inspecting Authorities for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler components in India and foreign countries.

vii. Conduct meeting of all Technical Sub-Committees of the Central Boilers Board as Chairman of these sub-committees.

viii. Deal with various matters in connection with the administration of the Boilers Act, viz. scrutiny of the proposals regarding amendment of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 in line with the latest technological developments all over the world.

ix. Interpret the provisions of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.

x. Deal with problems which are thrown up by the manufacturers and users of boilers and others concerned and give necessary advice and guidance.

xi. Authorise "Competent Persons" for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler components in India during manufacture, erection and use.

12.2 Administration of the Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923) and the rules/ regulations made there under

12.2.1 The Boilers Act was enacted in 1923 to provide mainly for safety of life and property from the danger of explosion of boilers and

for achieving uniformity in registration and inspection during operation and maintenance of boilers throughout the country. Up to year 2007, there had been no major amendments to the Act and the legislation needed changes in consonance with the evolving developments and changes in the technology of fabrication, testing, inspection and operation of boilers.

12.2.2 The Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act, 2007 (49 of 2007), introduced improvements in the provisions of the law to enhance safety norms, to ensure uniformity in standards of inspection, expediting inspections and reducing bureaucratic delays by decentralization of inspection of boilers during their manufacture, erection and use, by allowing inspection and certification by the independent inspecting authorities.

12.2.3 Rules and regulations are already in place for third party inspection and inspection by the third party inspecting authorities and competent persons has been implemented in the country and it is already operational in many states. This has resulted in a simplified and more accessible, user - friendly framework for the administration of the Boilers Act and has also protected manufacturers/users' interests without sacrificing the safety of boilers.

12.2.4 For "Ease of Doing Business", the concept of self-certification and third party inspection of boilers was taken up with the State Governments. This initiative will benefit a broad spectrum of industries both in large and small scale sector which includes Power plants, Chemical plants, Refineries, Paper plants, Steel plants, Sugar mills and other process industries. Many State Governments have implemented the self-certification/third party inspection of boilers during use. To make self-certification of the boiler more effective and safe, a revised specimen notification under section 34(3) of the Act has been facilitated to State Governments to dispense with the needs for (i) registration of the Boiler Engineers with District Industries Centre (DIC) before carrying out inspection of boiler and (ii) the boiler owners to register with Director of Boilers before opting for self-certification. Further, directions have been given to State Governments to make provision for online submission and disposal of applications for registration of boilers.

12.2.5 Regulations have been amended by simplifying the procedure for third party inspection of boilers during use by allowing the Competent Persons to undertake inspection independently also without taking employment with the Central Boilers Board (CBB) recognized Inspecting Authority. Provision has also been made in the regulations for prescribing time limits for all the approvals/ clearances under the Boilers Act /Indian Boilers Regulations after which the approvals shall be deemed to have been granted.

12.2.6 The advisory has been issued under Section 31 A of The Boilers Act to all the states for allowing in-service inspection of boilers by the persons possessing Central Boilers Board (CBB) Passing Grade Certificate.

12.2.7 Examination are conducted as per regulation 4J(3) of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, for recognition of "Competent Persons (CPs)" for inspection & certification of boilers and boilers components under the IBR, 1950. The pattern - mode & weightage system, of the examination has been reviewed in August 2018 with a view to improve intake of CPs without compromising the quality of CPs and the Fifth Examination for recognition of CPs has accordingly been organised on 16th December, 2018 through the National Productivity Council (NPC). Passing Grade Certificates have been issued to 61 successful candidates.

12.3 Central Boilers Board

12.3.1 Central Boilers Board, constituted under Section 27A of the Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923) is responsible for making regulations consistent with the Act including for laying down the standards for material, design, construction as well as for registration and inspection of boilers. The Board comprises of the representatives of the Central and State Governments, Bureau of Indian Standards, Boiler and boiler component Manufacturers, National Laboratories, Engineering Consultancy agencies, users of Boilers and other interests connected with the Boiler Industry.

12.3.2 Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade is the ex-officio Chairman and Technical Adviser (Boilers) is the ex-officio Member-Secretary of the Board.

12.3.3 Board deals with the problems of both the users and manufacturers and takes policy decisions for proper growth of the boiler manufacturing industry in the country. Board formulates the Indian Boiler Regulations incorporating the latest developments taking place in the Boiler Industry all over the world. Board's responsibilities have further increased with the introduction of third party inspecting authorities and competent persons for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler components.

12.3.4 Evaluation Committee/Appraisal Committee of the Board granted recognition/ renewal to Inspection Authorities, Competent Authorities, Well-known Steel Makers, Tube/ Pipe Makers, Well Known Foundry/Forge, Material Testing laboratories and Remnant Life Assessment Organization under the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 in sixty cases during the period under report. Authorisation Cards also issued to competent persons for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler component in India during manufacture, erection and use.

12.3.5 One-day/Two days workshops on Efficient Boiler Operation and maintenance to apprise the owners of boilers of the steps to be taken to optimize the efficiency of their working boilers are being continuously conducted through National Productivity Council to popularize the measures for energy conservation.

Chapter 13

Attached & Subordinate Offices and other Organisations

13.1 Office of the Economic Adviser

13.1.1 The Office of the Economic Adviser (OEA) is an attached office of the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade Established in 1937, it is one of the oldest offices in the Government of India. It continues to be the sole custodian of the Wholesale Price Index since pre-independence days.

13.1.2 Mandate of the Office includes compilation and release of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Experimental Business Service Price Index (BSPI). It also compiles the Index of Eight Core Industries and contributes towards compilation of Index of Industrial Production. As an attached Office, it renders advice to the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade on formulation of policies for country's industrial development. It supports the Department with analysis of trade, fiscal, investment, competition and labour related issues pertaining to policies and promotion of industries. It supports the Department by coordinating intra and inter-departmental efforts.

13.1.3 The specific functions and responsibilities are as follows

13.1.3.1 Statistical functions

i. Compilation and release of the Wholesale Price Index.

ii. Compilation and release of the Eight Core Industries Index.

iii. Development of Experimental Business Service Price Index.

iv. Compilation of data of 47.5 per cent of the Index of Industrial Production.

v. Analysis of trends of industrial production and growth and related macro variables.

13.1.3.2 Policy functions

i. Economic inputs for industrial policy and promotion of industry in the country.

ii. Research support for existing and new DPIIT initiatives.

iii. Examining proposals and rendering advice for changes in fiscal issues relating to industry. (a) Changes in tariff structure including cases of Inverted duty (both MFN & FTA). Goods and Services Tax (GST), duty drawback etc. (a) Changes in tax policy, procedures and fiscal incentives.

iv. Bilateral Investment Treaties (BIT) related issues.

v. Examining proposals and rendering advice for changes in trade relating to industry. (a) Changes to Foreign Trade Policy. (b) Cases relating to Safeguard and Anti-Dumping duty. (c) Cases relating to Multilateral and bilateral trade agreements.

13.1.3.3 Coordination functions

i. Processing Policy Notes - Cabinet Notes, CoS Notes, EFC Notes referred on subjects with economic implications

ii. Matters referred by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, NITI Aayog, Department of Sports, Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Commerce.

iii. Anchoring role of DPIIT for Board of Trade (BoT) meetings, Council on Trade Development and Promotion meetings, Trade Policy Review of WTO, Interministerial Committee on Non-Tariff measures, Board of EXIM Bank.

iv. Preparation of Monthly Summary, Monthly DO.

v. Issues relating to e-samiksha, Pragati, Output-Outcome Framework.

vi. Material to be shared with other Departments like Economic Survey, Budget Speech, President's Speech

13.1.4 Wholesale Price Index

13.2.4.1 Wholesale Price Index (WPI) measures the average change in the prices of commodities for bulk sale at the level of early stage of transactions. It is primarily a measure of headline inflation at the national level. It is used for deflation of nominal accounts for sectors where the output is available in value terms. It is also used by various public and private sector organizations for settlement of escalation clauses made while entering into contracts for supply of raw materials, machinery and construction works.

13.2.4.2 The index basket of the WPI covers commodities falling under the three Major Groups namely Primary Articles, Fuel and Power and Manufactured products. The prices tracked are ex-factory price for manufactured products, agri-market (mandi) price for agricultural commodities and ex- mines price for minerals. Weights given to each commodity covered in the WPI basket is based on the value of production adjusted for net imports. WPI basket does not cover services.

13.2.4.3 On account of the structural changes over time in the economy, products and their specification are changing even faster. Under the fixed basket approach the base year is changed at regular intervals. Simultaneously index basket weights and source agencies are also updated to keep the index series representative. So far, seven revisions have taken place introducing the new base year, viz. 1952-53, 1961-62, 1970-71, 1981-82, 1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12. The current revision of WPI is based on the recommendations of Working Group constituted under the chairmanship of Late Dr. Saumitra Chaudhari, Ex Member, erstwhile Planning Commission which submitted its report in March 2014.

13.2.4.4 In the new WPI series significant improvement in concept, coverage and methodology has been made. In the revised WPI basket, the number of items has been increased from 676 to 697. Efforts have been made to enhance the number of quotations from 5482 to 8331. The increase in number of quotations has been done across the major groups to ensure comprehensive coverage and representativeness. New definition of wholesale price index does not include taxes in order to remove impact of fiscal policy. This also brings new WPI series closer to producer Price Index and is in consonance with the global practices. The item level indices are being compiled based on statistically robust Geometric mean as compared to Arithmetic mean used in the WPI 2004-05 series.

13.2.4.5 **Table 13.1** shows the weights,

number of products and number of quotations in 2011- 12 series of WPI and Table 15.2 shows monthly Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 2011- 12=100) for All Commodities and Major Groups for the current financial year 2018-19 (i.e. April-18 to December 2018).

Table 13.1 Weights, Number of Items and Quotations in WWI (2011-12) series

Major Group/Group	Weight	No. of Items	No. of Quotations
	2011-12	2011-12	2011-12
All Commodities	100	697	8331
Primary Articles	22.6	117	983
Fuel & Power	13.2	16	442
Manufactured Products	64.2	564	6906

**Weights are rounded off to one decimal place.*

Table 13.2 : Monthly Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 2011=100) for All Commodities and Major Groups

(April-2018 to December-2018)										
Major Group	Weight	Apr- 18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18
All Commodities	100.00	117.30	118.3	119.1	119.9	120.1	120.9	122.0	121.8	120.1
Primary Articles	22.62	130.70	131.4	132.5	135.3	135.2	135.5	137.2	137.2	134.7
Fuel & Power	13.15	99.00	102.4	104.4	104.4	104.9	107.8	111.3	110.0	103.5
Manufactured Products	64.23	116.30	116.9	117.3	117.7	117.8	118.4	118.9	118.8	118.3

**The figures of Nov-18 and Dec-18 are provisional*

13.1.5 Development of Business Service Price Index

13.1.5.1 Experimental Service Price Indices for seven sectors viz., Rail Transport, Banking, Postal Services, Telecom (Cellular), Insurance, Port and Air Transport have been developed. The Indices for these sectors along with their methodologies are available in the public domain on the website of the Office of Economic Adviser (OEA). The following Indices are also being updated from time to time.

i. Monthly Experimental Railway Services Price Indices with base: 2011-12 have been compiled from April 2012 to March, 2018.

ii. Monthly Experimental Banking Services Price Indices with base: 2011-12 have been compiled from April 2012 to May, 2018 (provisional).

iii. Quarterly Experimental Telecom (Cellular) Services Price Indices with base:2015-16 have been compiled for quarter ending June, 2016 to quarter ending June 2018.

iv. Monthly Experimental Air Service Price Indices with base: 2015-16 from April, 2016 to September, 2018 have been compiled.

v. Quarterly Experimental Port Service Price Indices with base: 2011-12 have been compiled for quarter ending June, 2012 to quarter ending March, 2017.

13.1.6 Trade, Fiscal and Investment Policy related work

13.1.6.1 Office of EA examines concerns of industry including those related to tax; fiscal policy and trade policy issues and industry consultations are held from time to time to understand the same. In addition, sectoral policy issues for Make in India thrust sectors and DPIIT administered sectors are also dealt with. Specific suggestions regarding changes in direct taxes, indirect taxes including Goods and Services Tax and customs duty, duty drawbacks and processes and procedures are provided for Union Budget and as and when necessary.

13.1.6.2 In particular, cases pertaining to duty inversions, under Most Favoured Nation or Free Trade Agreements, have been identified in consultation with industry and studied in detail by the Tariff Commission for resolution to provide a level playing field to domestic manufacturing. Such duty inversions have been resolved in several sectors including information technology hardware, consumer electronics, electrical equipment, capital goods, medical devices, automotive components, chemicals, renewable energy.

13.1.6.3 Product tariff line wise inputs, for lines pertaining to DPIIT, have been provided for Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and review of India-Korea CEPA and India-Sri Lanka Trade agreement. Policy inputs from industry perspective have been provided for bilateral and multilateral Investment agreements and WTO Trade Policy Reviews of member countries.

13.1.7 Mumbai Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project

13.1.7.1 This office houses the Task Force on Make in India and Technology Transfer in MAHSR project. The Task Force has facilitated coordination of Japanese government and Japanese industry with counterparts in India on promoting Make in India as part of MAHSR project. The task of identifying activities/items for Make in India and Transfer of Technology in specific packages has been taken up by four sub-groups - Track, Electricity including Telecom and Signalling, Rolling stock and Civil works. Extensive deliberations have been held by them, and items have been identified for Make in India.

13.2 Tariff Commission, New Delhi

13.2.1 The present Tariff Commission was constituted through a Government Resolution in 1997. Subsequently, Bureau of Industrial cost & Prices (BICP) was merged in the Tariff Commission. The Commission is headed by an officer in the rank and pay of Secretary of the Govt. of India. Tariff Commission as an attached office of Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade provides study based inputs for informed decision making by Government.

13.2.2 The Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade after the review of role of Tariff Commission by the Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister has decided to strengthen the Commission to enable the Commission to continue to provide useful inputs for informed decision making by the Commerce and Industry Ministry with regard to manufacturing and other Ministries of Government of India. The Tariff Commission is actively involved in Inverted Duty Structure studies on products which are undertaken to support the '**Make in India**' initiative of the Government.

13.2.3 The Tariff Commission has been engaged in discharging the following functions drawn from the TOR/ charter revised in September 1998 and April, 1999.

i. To make recommendations as an expert body, on matters referred to it by Government regarding fixation of tariff and all tariff related issues in relation to trade in goods and services, keeping in view the interest of various sectors including production, trade and consumers and taking into account the international commitments. The Commission should aim at evolving an overall tariff structure and look into the issue of tariff rationalisation.

ii. To make a detailed impact analysis on select sectors like textiles, agriculture, and automobiles information technology, chemicals, steel and engineering goods through a multi-disciplinary team.

iii. To carry out technical studies on cost of production of different goods and services and their competitiveness in relation to other countries.

iv. Core function of BICP including pricing, efficiency, improvement and cost reduction, issue of Public & Private sector, Industrial Product & Services

   a. Commodities under Administrative Pricing Mechanism(APM)

   b. State monopolies/public utilities

   c. Government procurement

   d. Price monitoring

   e. Others.

v. To undertake other tasks as may be assigned by the Government from time to time.

13.2.4 Tariff Commission is an organization providing research based inputs to Ministries/ Departments based on in-depth study using data on ground realities collected from field for informed decision making. The study team comprises of :-

i. Engineers from the field of Science and Technology belonging to Tariff Commission cadre;

ii. Cost Accountants/Chartered accountants from Indian Cost & Accounts Service (ICoAS);

iii. Economists from Indian Economic Service (IES); and

iv. Statisticians from Indian Statistical Service (ISS).

13.2.5 Tariff Commission is the only Government organization which has the know-how and expertise of using the tool of normation for informed decision making across the board for different sectors of the industry. Normation is based on assessment of achievable efficiencies i.e optimal capacity utilization, productivity parameters of respective inputs (such as man, material, energy and machine) taking into account technologies and manufacturing processes etc. Normation analysis thus can be used to benchmark sectors /units for enhancing their competitiveness. Merits of decision making through Normation include:

i. Considered fair by an individual and/or a group.

ii. Determining the cost of goods/services at optimal/efficient level of inputs (manpower, material, energy and capital) and provides thrust for improvement in efficiency and enhances competitiveness of the industry.

iii. It helps in identifying areas for physical improvements leading to enhancing competitiveness.

iv. Normation is a fundamental management tool that supports quality / excellence and innovation. It is in fact a continuous process of measuring one's own performance and practices against the best competitors. It is thus

a bench-marking tool in competitiveness studies.

v. Normation balances the interest of all stakeholders while protecting the consumer interest.

vi. It is a tool which also focuses on providing road map for improving industrial efficiency.

vii. Over the period this tool has passed the test of time and has become essential in the emerging complex global market scenario and cutting edge competition.

13.2.6 Tariff Commission always endeavours to deliver study reports in a definite time frame in a phased manner so that the findings are based on the latest data available and relevant for arriving at policy decisions and not rendered redundant with the passage of time. This is ensured by phasing the studies and making them State specific and/or sector /unit/product specific. Study topics which are of continuing nature and require submission of study reports on a continuous basis are listed below:

i. Studies on inverted duty structure which are utilized for pre-budget exercise in rationalizing duty structure and thus aids in "Make in India" initiative of the Government.

ii. Impact assessment of Free Trade Agreements on different sectors with different countries.

iii. Studying competitiveness (including trade competitiveness) of different sectors/ industry, firm/PSU and product.

iv. Impact of prevailing tariff structures on domestic manufacturers and industry competitiveness

13.2.7 The Sector wise details of the study reports submitted during 2018-19 (till 30/11/2018) is given in the **Table 13.3.**

Table 13.3

S. No.	Sector/Type of Study	No. of Reports
1	**Manufacturing Sector:** a) Studies related to Inverted Duty Structure/World Trade Organization / Market Access Offer/Free Trade Agreement/Tariff b) Pricing Study	**23** 22 1
2	**Social Sector** c) Pricing Study	**2** 2
	Grand Total	**23**

13.2.8 The detailed list of the study reports and their outcomes submitted during 2018-19 and earlier is given in **Appendix-IX.**

13.3 Office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur

13.3.1 Salt is Central Subject under Item no.58 in 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Salt Commissioner's Office (SCO) is an Attached Office of this Department, with its headquarter at Jaipur. It is headed by the Salt Commissioner. There are four Regional Offices at Chennai, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, and Jaipur, besides the field offices in all the salt producing States. SCO was primarily responsible for

administration of the Salt Cess Act, 1953 and rules made thereunder but the Salt Cess Act 1953 now has repealed in the Financial Bill 2015-16. SCO is responsible for planning and facilitating production of salt, promotion of technological development, arranging equiable distribution and monitoring the quality and price of salt, custody and superintendence of departmental salt lands, promotion of exports and pre-shipment inspection, assignment fee, ground rent, undertaking about welfare measures, rehabilitation of salt works affected by natural calamities, etc.

13.3.2 The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a plan scheme National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP). SCO is the nodal agency for its implementation of components pertaining to monitoring of production and the quality of iodized salt at production level and its distribution to the consuming centers. SCO is the inspecting agency for the issue of export-worthy certificate for export of salt under the Quality Control and Export Inspection Act,1963

13.4 Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO)

13.4.1 Intoduction

13.4.1.1 The Organization is headed by Chief Controller of Explosives with its headquarter located at Nagpur (Maharashtra). It is the nodal Organization to look after safety requirements during manufacture, storage, transport and use of explosives and petroleum. It has five Circle offices located in Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Faridabad and Agra and 18 Sub-circles offices in the country.

13.4.1.2 It has a National Academy of Petroleum & Explosives Safety and Testing Station (NAPES&TS) at Gondkhairy, Nagpur where statuary tests on explosives and safety fittings of road tankers are carried out. For testing and development of eco-friendly fireworks, Fireworks Research and Development Centre (FRDC) at Sivakasi, Tamilnadu has been set up by PESO to ensure safety and security of public and property from fire and explosion.

13.4.1.3 The organization has statutory authority, entrusted with responsibilities under the Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules made there under i.e. the Explosives Rules, 2008, Gas Cylinder Rules, 2016, Static & Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016 and Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012, the Inflammable Substances Act, 1952 and the PETROLEUM ACT, 1934, and the rules made there under i.e. the Petroleum Rules, 2002, Calcium Carbide Rules, 1987.

13.4.2 Major Activities and Functions of PESO:

i. To approve layout and construction plans/ licence for explosives manufacturing units and other installations ;

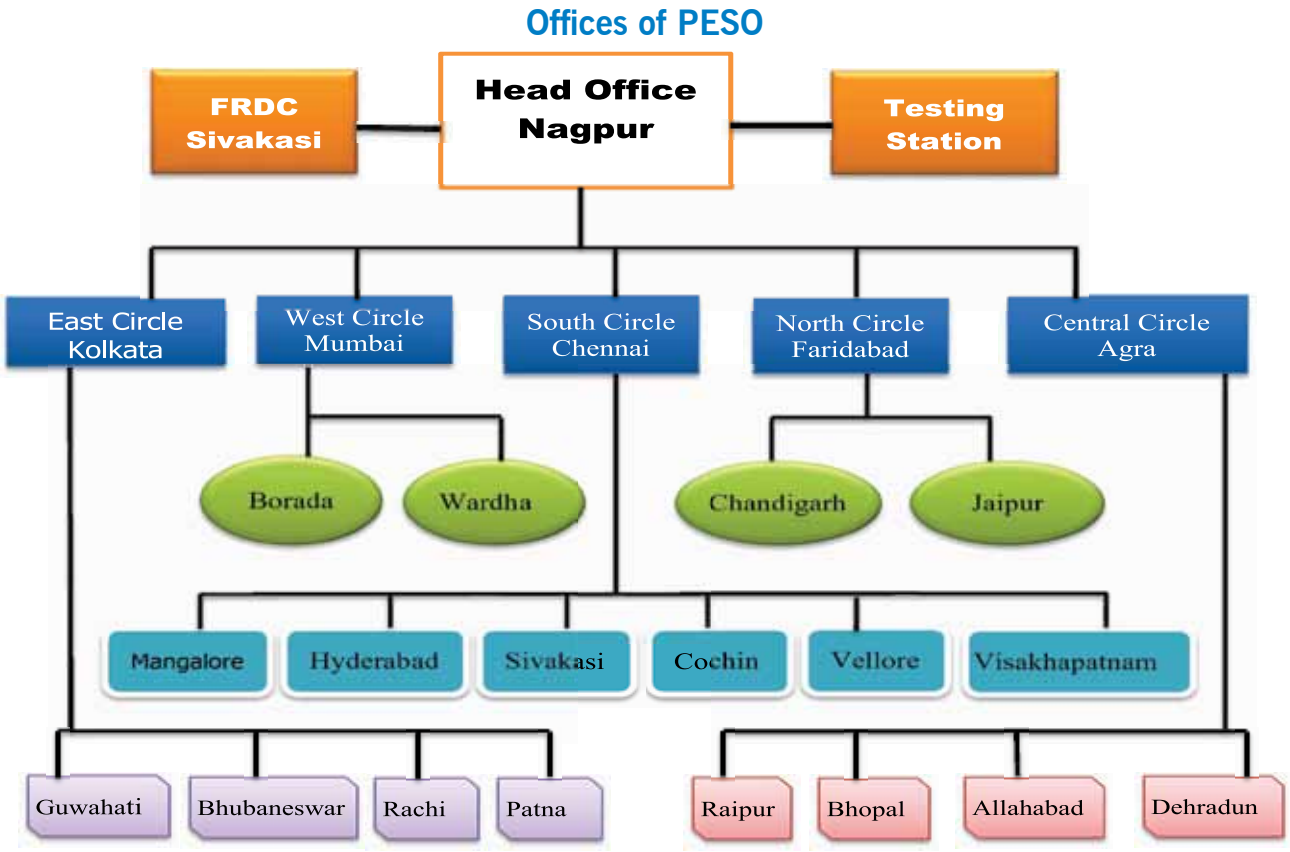
ii. To scrutinize returns of purchase, use and sale of explosive;

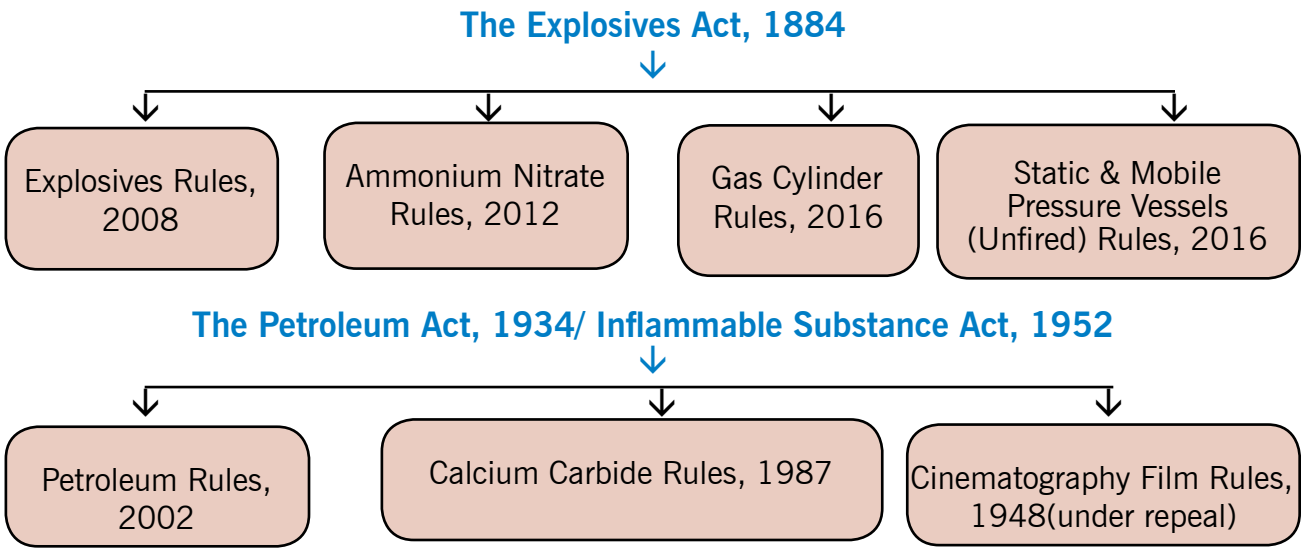
iii. To regulate and implement safety regulation norms in over 3.17 lakh licensed premises/units used for manufacture, storage, transport and handling of hazardous substances;

iv. To advise Port, Airport and Railway authorities in respect of transportation of explosives & other dangerous substance whenever asked for;

v. To impart training to police personnel and other officers in safe handling of explosives;

vi. Departmental Testing Station, a National Academy for Petroleum & Explosives Safety (NAPES), conducts necessary statutory tests for authorization of explosives. The Testing Station renders





services for UN Classification tests which are first of its kind in India for facilitating export of explosives and its accessories in general cargo ship. The Testing Station also carry out testing for approval of design of safety fittings of Petroleum tank Lorry and approval of metal container/ barrels of petroleum. From 2016 National Academy for Petroleum & Explosives Safety (NAPES) is imparting training to various stakeholder and officers & staff of PESO.

13.4.3 Major Initiatives by PESO:

i. PESO has made significant progress in the field of e-Governance and providing quality services to the stakeholders with a motto to provide better and uninterrupted

e-services. e-governance and e- payment system in present world of Information Technology is the utmost requirement of the stakeholders to get hassle free quick quality services and cashless services.

ii. Initiatives taken by PESO for Ease of Doing Business and implementation of Online Explosives Returns System (ERS) for monitoring the transaction of explosives (ERS) enables all the licence holders under Explosives Rules, 2008 to carry out their transactions viz. manufacturing, sale, use, transport, export, import and destruction using the online portal of PESO on day-to-day basis.

iii. The various online licensing modules of PESO have been integrated with the central e-Nivesh Portal for monitoring the disposal of applications within the time frame thereby benefitting the stakeholders.

iv. e-filing and online fee payment facilities under Petroleum Rules, 2002, Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016 & Gas Cylinders Rules, 2016 to the stakeholders.

v. The project for implementation of "Explosives Tracking and Tracing" is being implemented by PESO. SETT (System for Explosives Tracking and Tracing) has been developed with the help of all stakeholders like explosives manufactures, sellers, users, exporters and importers. The project covers 108 explosive manufacturing factories in the country, manufacturing 800 types of various brands of explosives. The project will be implemented in 3 phases; Phase I is at Box Level, Phase-II at Intermediate package level and Phase III will be at unit level. First phase has commenced w.e.f. 1st January, 2019 and the phase III will be completed by 2020-2021.

vi. Amendment of various Rules: Keeping in view the technological developments and to synergize the requirements of the industries, Calcium Carbide Rules, 1987, Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012, Gas Cylinder Rules, 2016, Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016 and Petroleum Rules, 2002 administered by Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) have been amended.

vii. Development of Eco friendly Fireworks at Fireworks Research and Development Center (FRDC), Sivakasi is under progress.

viii. Creation of a Group 'A' Central Service (not an Organised Group 'A' Service) in the name of "Indian Petroleum and Explosives Safety Service" (IPESS) for Group 'A' technical officers of PESO by the Government of India has uplifted moral of workforce of PESO and its performance.

13.4.4 Activities initiated by PESO under Ease of Doing Business(EODB)

i. Auto renewal facility: Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation have launched facility for Auto-Renewal of licences in Form XI(Petroleum Road Tankers) and Form XIV (Petrol Pumps) under Petroleum Rules 2002, Form E & F (Filling and Storage of compressed gas in Cylinders) and FORM G (Dispensing of compressed natural gas in a CNG dispensing station as automotive fuel) under Gas Cylinders Rules-2016 through PESO's on-line Licensing System. In the new system, the licensees will be able to pay licence fee electronically to the PESO account and will be able to renew

the licence instantly through the "Apply Online" link of PESO's website.

ii. E-Payment of fees: Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation have launched facilities of e-Filling of applications and e-Payment gateway for payment of the licence fee by stakeholders to provide hassle free and value added online services to all the license holders under Petroleum Rules, 2002, Gas Cylinders Rules, 2016, Calcium Carbide Rules 1987, Explosives Rules, 2008 and Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012.

iii. Other online facilities: All the welded LPG cylinder manufacturing permissions have been revalidated online and the filling permission for the LPG cylinders is being issued online.

iv. Requirement of No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the District Magistrate for grant of license for godowns for storage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Cylinders has been dispensed with.

v. Earlier there was no provision in the rules for use of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as fuel in automobiles. Now the Rules have been amended permitting use of LNG as auto-fuel.

vi. Import of Calcium Carbide has been permitted from "Jawaharlal Nehru Port" from 08.11.2018, in addition to nine existing ports.

vii. Payments to the vendors through PFMS portal of Government of India

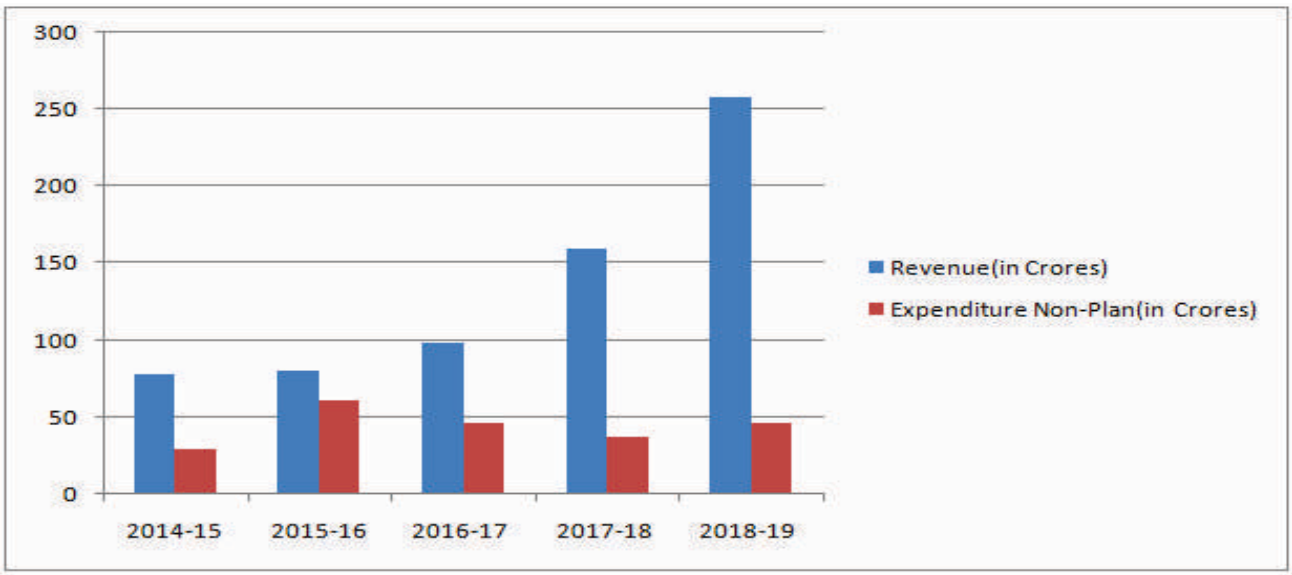
13.4.5 Revenue and Expenditure

13.4.5.1 The Organisation has always been revenue surplus. The trend of growth in revenue and expenditure of the Organisation during the last five years in **Table 13.4**.

Table 13.4 : Trend of Growth in Revenue and Expenditure

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure Non-Plan
2014-15	78.05	28.88
2015-16	80.58	60.92
2016-17	98.32	46.00
2017-18	159.14	37.32
2018-19	258.28	46.79



13.4.6 Modernization and Computerization:

13.4.6.1 The following steps have been taken to make the functioning of the organization more efficient, transparent and user friendly:-

i. Under the e-governance project of Government of India, the processes relating to internal functioning of PESO as well as those relating to providing various services have been re-engineered and made entirely online. PESO website (http://peso.gov.in) is regularly updated. The wide area network (WAN) and related IT infrastructure (hardware and software) have been upgraded. All the PESO offices have been brought under explonet Network. All licensing work relating to construction approval, amendment, renewal, suspension, cancellation etc. are being done online by all offices across the country. The data is simultaneously updated on the PESO's website. Applicants can also view status of their application and can also download letters issued by PESO. Video Conferencing is also being used for five Circle offices and Head Office at Nagpur.

ii. All Explosives manufacturers including SMEs are submitting their explosive production data online on day to day basis since 1st July, 2010 and online returns submission is compulsory for Explosives Magazine licence holders. Under the Explosive Rules, the existing ERS (Explosives Return System) has been enhanced to compulsorily generate RE-11 (indent) on the part of purchaser. Preparation of RE-12 also goes through the checks and balances provided in the system to adhere to various provisions of Explosives Rules, 2008. On actual receipt of explosives, the consignee accepts the explosives online in the ERS. Thus, features like knowing the real-time stock have further enhanced the ERS and streamlined transaction of explosives to a greater extent. Introduction of pass for use (RE-13) is another initiative launched for users of explosives in mines and other sites to streamline the usage and maintenance of records. This initiatives help to curb misuse and mis-appropriation of explosives and also bring accountability. Sites for use of explosives with names of blasters are also being captured in the database.

iii. The indents for sale and use of explosives are generated by the system which does not allow any licencee to deviate from rules. Quarterly Returns of explosives (RE7) are filed online by licencees. All transactions (Returns) are cross checked by the System.

iv. All District Magistrates/ SPs have been given link to the PESO website to view movement of explosives in their jurisdiction, whereas DPIIT/ MHA can see movement across the country. System generated SMS alert service has been commenced for all transactions of explosives i.e. issue of indents by consignee, supply of explosives, receipt of explosives etc.

v. For penal action under Explosives Rules, 2008 i.e. Suspension & Cancellation, email facility has been integrated with the internal application. The system sends email to concerned DM and SP in case the licence is suspended or cancelled under their jurisdiction.

vi. E-filing of application for external stakeholders under Petroleum Rules, 2002, Explosives Rules, 2008 and ammonium nitrate rules, 2012 has started. The licensees have been provided with facility to register with PESO portal and maintain their License-Portfolio. This system also provides them a facility

to send their application online to the concerned office of PESO in India. In this process, to provide e-filing to external stakeholder, the internal application has also been completely revamped with additional features.

vii. Under SMPV (U) Rules, 2016 and Petroleum Rules, 2002 an initiative for Competent Persons has also been launched. This initiative has streamlined the online generation of test certificates by competent persons to a greater extent. The online generated certificates also get linked to respective licence file at the time of processing of applications. During processing, PESO officers can view online certificates issued by the competent person and can also verify his signature with the online record. This eliminates scope of forgery in the certification process.

13.5 Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM)

13.5.1 Introduction

13.5.1.1 The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) administers the Patents Act, 1970, the Designs Act 2000, the Trade Marks Act 1999 and the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act,1999. Besides, administration of The Copyright Act 1958 and The Semicon-ductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Designs Act 2000 also have been brought under the CGPDTM during the year. The Patent Information System and the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RNIIPM), both located at Nagpur, come under the purview of the CGPDTM.

Indian Patent Office, Dwarka , New Delhi

13.5.1.2 The Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks is located at Mumbai. The CGPDTM also advises the Government on matters relating to Intellectual Property Rights. The CGPDTM supervises the functioning of the following IP Offices:

i. Patent Offices at Kolkata (HQ), Mumbai, Chennai and New Delhi in respect of the Patents Act, 1970 (amended in 1999, 2002 and 2005) .

ii. Patent Offices at Kolkata(HQ),Mumbai, Chennai and Delhi in respect of the Designs Act, 2000.

iii. Trade Marks Registry at Mumbai (HQ) Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Ahmedabad in respect of the Trade Marks Act,1999 (amended in 2010),.

iv. Geographical Indications Registry at Chennai in respect of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act,1999.

v. Registrar Copyright office, IPO Dwarka Office, New Delhi in respect of the Copyright Act, 1957

vi. Registrar, SICLD, IPO Dwarka office, New Delhi in respect of The Semi-conductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000

13.5.2 Main Functions of the Office of CGPDTM

13.5.2.1 The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM) has qua-si-judicial functions. The CGPDTM also functions as Controller of Patents & Designs under the Patents Act and Designs Act, and as Registrar of Trade Marks and Registrar of Geographical Indications under the Trade Marks Act 1999 & Geographical Indica-tions of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999. The functions of the Office of the CGPDTM are summa-rized below:

i. examination and grant/ registration of IP applications.

ii. ensuring quality in decisions issued with respect to the various provisions of the respective IP laws.

iii. framing the quality policy for IPO and implementation and monitoring of Quality Management System in IPO.

iv. analysis of outcome of IP-litigations and updating guidelines for examinations and disposal of IP applications.

v. providing inputs for amendment of IP laws and rules to the Ministry.

vi. conducting Patent and Trade Marks Agent examination.

vii. Organizing and monitoring IP-training, refresher courses and education activi-ties for IPO personnel in order to provide continuous education to IPO officials and upgrade their skill and expertise.

viii. Responding to different international matters linked to international forums, par-ticipating as a delegate of Government of India and preparing inputs for such matters.

ix. Functioning as a party to bilateral/ multilateral treaties/ agreements with different countries for mutual cooperation in IPRs, participating in the meetings in re-spect thereof, providing inputs from time to time and implementation of related activities.

x. Monitoring of the IT policy for IPO and implementation of the same.

xi. Organizing public training and awareness programs in IPRs and supporting such activities.

13.5.3 Major Areas of Activity In 2018-19

13.5.3.1 In view of recruitment of additional manpower in Patent Office and Trade Marks during the year, additional requirement of office space and expansion of present IPO Buildings at IPO locations has become necessary. At IPO New Delhi, office space and IT infrastructure required for accommodating new ex-aminers was made available in the newly constructed IPO building. Additional space was created at IPO Mumbai and Kolkata by refurbishing the existing IPO buildings whereas, at IPO Chennai, requirement of additional space has been met through additional construction in the present IPO building by utilising available FSI.

13.5.4 IP Office Revenue

13.5.4.1 During the year 2017-18, the Patent Office generated revenue of 477.07 crore, Designs Wing Rs. 6.16 crore, Trade Marks Registry Rs. 286.11 crore, Geographical Indications Registry Rs. 0.08 crore and NIIPM/PIS Rs. 0.31 crore. Thus, the total revenue generated by the Office of CGPDTM during 2017-18 was Rs. 769.73 crore, which is 26.5 % higher than the revenue of Rs. 608.32 generated during 2016-17. The total non-plan expenditure during 2017-18 was Rs. 56.75 crore.

13.5.4.2 During the year 2018-19 , the total revenue generated by the Office of CGPDTM up to December 2018 is 585.62 crores,

which includes the revenue of Rs. 338.60 crore by Patent Office, 4.45 crore by Design Wing , Rs 242.3 crore by the Trade Marks Registry, Rs 0.04 crore by the Geographical Indications Registry and Rs..0.23 crore by NIIPM/PIS. The total non-plan expenditure of the office during the period from April to December 2018 was Rs. 60.51 crore.

Activities of Various Offices Under CGPDTM

13.5.5 Indian Patent Office : The Patent Offices perform statutory functions relating to the grant of patents for inventions, renewal of patents, amendments, restoration of lapsed patents, grant of compulsory licenses, registration of patent agents etc. under the Patents Act 1970 (as amended) within their territorial jurisdictions.

13.5.5.1 Filing

i. A total of 47854 patent applications were filed during 2017-18 , out of which 43303 patent applications were received through e-filing facility. The number of applications examined during the year 2017-18 was 60330, whereas 13045 patents were granted and number of disposal of applications was 47695 during the above period.

ii. The number of patent applications filed during the period from 1st April to 31st December 2018 is 37706, out of which 34487 patent applications have been received through e-filing facility. The number of applications examined during this period is 61740, whereas number of patents granted is 10036 and number of disposal of applications is 36492.

13.5.5.2 Startups

i. Patents (Amendment) Rules 2016, notified on 16-5- 2016, provide special fee concession to startups in respect of their patent applications. Startups have to pay patent fees including filing fee at par with a natural person only; thereby provid-ing 80% fee concession in patent fees as compared to other legal entities. Up to De-cember 2018, 1346 new patent applications have been filed by startups availing fil-ing fee concession, whereas 297 patent applications filed prior to notification of the amended rules, otherwise not eligible for filing fee benefit, have been converted to startup status. Applications filed by startups are eligible for expedited examination and, accordingly 361 applications for expedited examination have been filed up to 31-12-2018 by startups. SIPP scheme for benefit to Facilitators of startup applications in Patents, Designs and trade Marks has been extended for 3 years .

13.5.5.3 Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

i. Indian applicants are also increasingly using the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) route to obtain patents in other countries. Total number of international applications filed during 2017-18 by Indian applicants in Indian Patent Office as Receiving Office under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) was 765; whereas during April to December 2018, the number of such applications filed is 566.

13.5.5.4 Indian Patent Office as International Searching Authority (ISA) and International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA)

i. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of United Nations in the field of Intellectual Property Rights, in its General Assembly meeting held in September October 2007 at Geneva recognized the Indian Patent Office as an International Searching Authority (ISA) and International Preliminary

Examining Authority (IPEA) under the Patent Cooperation Treaty. This puts India in an elite group of 21 Patent Offices recognized as ISA and IPEA. Patent Office has started functioning as ISA/ IPEA at Patent Office Delhi with effect from 15th October, 2013.

ii. As on 31st December 2018, the Indian Patent Office has received 4781 international applications choosing India as ISA, requesting for international search reports and 157 applications choosing India as IPEA for international preliminary examination.

iii. During 2017-18, 1213 international applications choosing India as ISA were received at four locations of Patent Office, whereas during 2018-19, 846 such applications have been received at four locations of Patent Office up to December 2018 .

iv. Indian Patent office (ISA) has successfully improved the timeliness of establishing International Search reports (ISR) over the years. During the year 2015-16, about 41% search reports were issued within time i.e. 3 months from search copy received by ISA, whereas during 2016-17, about 68 % reports were issued in time. During 2017-18, the percentage of timeliness in issuing ISRs has increased to about 97 %, which further increased to 99.3% by end of FY 2018-19

13.5.5.5 Dynamic IPO Website and Patent Search:

i. Dynamic Website including separate portals for each IP has been established, Which is regularly updated in terms of contents so as to improve dissemination of information and bring in more transparency. Details in the website, which are freely downloadable, include publications, e-journals for all IPRs, search portals, dynamic utilities, status of processing and disposal of applications, details of hearings, office decisions in contested matters, IP Acts and Rules, Manuals of Practice and Procedures, various Guidelines for processing of applications, international agreements and conventions, feedback mechanism, new schemes launched, news and updates about IPO including training, administrative matters and commercial information, etc.

ii. A comprehensive and dynamic Patent Search Portal is available in the IPO website. Status of patent applications including publication, examination and grant as well as all post-publication patent documents are available freely for public search in the website. Also, the facility for viewing "First Examination Report (FER)", Jurisdiction and Group-wise, issued at all locations of Patent Office has been made available. A weekly list of FERs issued by the Patent Office along with name and E-mail id of the applicant/ agent is published in the website for the benefit of applicants. Besides, the facility for displaying expired/ceased patents by reason of failure to pay the renewal fee has been provided.

iii. Many dynamic utilities for patents have been made available in the website for the benefit of the public like, displaying the month of filing of Request for Examination for which First Examination Report is being issued; knowing group-wise and location-wise dates of Requests of Examination (RQ) for which First examination Report (FER) has been sent to applicants; displaying the status on disposal of patent applications by the respective examination groups during the specified period.

13.5.5.6 E-Filing

i. E-filing module has been made fully compatible for online filing of all Forms and en-tries of the First Schedule of Amended Patents Rules of 2014 and 2016; as well as Trade Marks Rules amended with effect from 6-3-2017. New provisions of amended Patents (Amendment) Rules 2016 like withdrawal of applications, expedited examination, etc. and Trade Marks Rules for online filing and other provisions have been suitably incorporated in the comprehensive E-filing module.

ii. Online filing of patent application and all related forms has been made mandatory for Patent Agents through Patents (Amendment) Rules 2016. The facility for online filing of Trade Mark applications and submission of other forms in trademarks has also been provided.

iii. With the objective of promoting online filing, 10 % differential in fees on physical filing has been introduced. This has resulted in increase of online filing to more than 90%, both in patents and trademarks.

13.5.5.7 Comprehensive Payment Gateway

i. The Comprehensive Payment gateway (including internet banking, Debit and Cred-it Cards) for payment of patent and trademark fees integrated to the e-filing system has been further streamlined to extend the facility of online payment gateway for Patent and Trademarks through multiple banks (about 70 banks) with Central Bank of India (CBI) as a focal and accredited bank.

13.5.5.8 Auto-allocation of Requests of Examination (RQ)

i. Requests of Examination (RQ) filed across four branch office in a particular examination group have been merged to form a single queue based on RQ Filing Date, which are allocated for examination automatically through a system. Thus, the discrepancy that existed earlier among four branch offices, with respect to time when RQs in the same group used to be taken up for examination, has been removed.

ii. New provisions implemented through Patents (Amendment) Rules 2016 include allowing for withdrawal of applications and refund of fee paid for Request for Examination, expedited examination of patent applications filed by startups and the applicants selecting Indian Patent Office as ISA/IPEA for their PCT applications, allowing hearing through video-conferencing or audio-visual communication devices, allowing PCT applicants to delete certain claims, if they so desire, while entering the national phase entry in India, restricting adjournments of hearing in opposition proceedings to maximum two by each party, capping maximum fee for sequence listing, mandatory online filing of patent applications and forms for Patent Agents, etc.

iii. Patent Grant Certificates are now automatically generated and made available in applicants' e-mail. First Examination Reports are sent through e-mail and applications can be transferred electronically from one patent office branch to another. Hearing notices are also sent through E-mail which helps in speeding up the procedures.

13.5.5.9 Feedback Mechanism

i. A separate Feedback Portal has been provided in the IPO website from 1st March 2017 to enable stakeholders to upload their suggestions/ feedbacks/

queries relating to IPO functioning and processing of IP applications. IP office promptly acts on stakeholders' suggestions/grievances and communicate response to the concerned through e-mail.

13.5.5.10 Stakeholder meetings

i. Stakeholders' effective participation and consultation is necessary to build up strong environment of efficiency and trust in IPO functioning. As such, the Department has put focused efforts for prompt redressal of grievances/complaints of stakeholders. In order to receive feedback/ suggestions on procedural and technical issues and resolve them promptly, the Secretary, DPIIT conducted meetings with stakeholders at Delhi and Mumbai, . Stakeholders meetings are also conducted by CGPDTM at IPO locations.

ii. Majority of issues raised by stakeholders have been considered and resolved while some issues are under consideration. Response from stakeholders and remedial measures taken by the office were uploaded in the website.

13.5.5.11 SMS Alert

i. Office of CGPDTM has launched SMS Alert facility from 1-11-2017 which helps applicants in getting information/ updates about successful filings, issuance of FER, scheduled hearings, disposals, oppositions and other critical events.

13.5.5.12 Mobile App Service

i. The office has launched official Mobile App for intellectual property rights from 7-12-2017 which can be downloaded from our website www.ipindia.gov.in or from Google Play Store.

13.5.5.13 Video Conferencing System

i. The system which is already in use in Patent Office is under process of further improvement to enable applicants/ agents to attend hearing remotely with patent office i.e. from their own office/premises.

13.5.5.14 Remarkable Achievements in IPO

i. The number of patent applications examined increased by 108% % , number of grant of patents increased by 32.5 % and final disposal of applications increased by 57.6 % in 2017-18 , as compared to 2016-17.

ii. Pendency of examination of trademark applications has been brought down from around 13 months to less than 1 month in January 2017 and continued to be at the same level during 2018-19. Procedural reforms in examination resulted in increased acceptance of trademark applications for publication from less than 10% to about 40%. Trademark is registered within 6-7 months from the filing date if there are no objections/ opposition, which is one of the fastest in the world.

iii. In Designs, pendency in examination of new applications has reduced from 8 months in March 2016 to one month in March 2017 and continued to be at the same level during 2018-19.

iv. In Copyright, pendency in examination has been brought down to less than 1 month in March, 2017 from around 13 months. This trend has been maintained during 2018-19 also.

13.5.6 Industrial Designs Wing

13.5.6.1 The registration of industrial designs under the Designs Act 2000 is done by the De-signs Wing of the Patent Office located at Kolkata. Filing of design applications at other locations of Patent office i.e. Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai is also permitted. The modernization programme includes computerization of

records; IT based processing system, online search facilities, development of user-friendly website andcreation of a digital library. During 2017-18 , the number of new applications for design received was 11837 and 11850 design applications were examined, whereas 10020 designs have been registered.

13.5.6.2 During the period from April to December 2018, 9347 new applications for design registration have been received, whereas 9419 applications have been examined and 5559 designs have been registered.

13.5.7 Trade Marks Registry (TMR) : The Trade Marks Registry (TMR) performs statutory functions relating to administration of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 and maintaining the register of trademarks. However, all Examination and Registration related activities are performed at Trade Marks Registry (TMR), Mumbai.

13.5.7.1 Filing

i. During 2017-18 , 272974 applications for trademarks were filed, 306259 applications were examined and a total of 555777 applications were disposed of out of which 300913 trademarks have been registered. Out of total filing, 247734 applications have been filed by Indian applicants. Online filing has reached more than 90 % due to e-filing facility for trademark applications and all forms and introduction of 10 % differential fees on physical filing through Trade marks (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

ii. During the period from April to December 2018, a total of 247615 applications for trademarks have been filed out of which 225506 applications have been received through e-filing facility. Out of the total filing, 226529 applications have been filed by Indian applicants. Applications examined during this period are 248919 and the applications that have been disposed of are 388980 , out of which 244133 trade-marks have been registered.

iii. The total number of registered trademarks in India as on 31st December 2018 is 1783923 out of which the number of registered trademarks by Indian applicants is 1591351.

13.5.7.2 Madrid Protocol

i. Indian Trademark Registry functions as an office of origin for Indi-an applicants who seek international registrations of their trademarks through Madrid Protocol and, as an office of designated contracting party for foreign applicants who seek protection of their trademarks in India through international registrations under the Madrid Protocol. These functions are carried out only through the online system.

ii. Till the end of year 2017-18, a total of 47263 international applications, seeking pro-tection of trademarks in India' were forwarded by WIPO to the Indian Trademark Of-fice for confirming protection of such marks in India, whereas 57991 such applications have been forwarded by WIPO up to 31st December 2018.

13.5.7.3 Dynamic Trade Mark Search Portal

i. A dynamic Trade Mark Search Portal has been developed in the IPO website and many dynamic utilities on trademarks have been made available to the public like, online tool for attending to the requests for correction of clerical errors in the trade-mark records, availability of the details of TMR hearing and adjournment, displaying on real time basis the details of examination of trademark applications, show-cause hearings, publications in the trademark

journal, registrations of trademarks, other disposals of applications (i.e. by way of abandonment, refusal etc.), other notices is-sued month-wise or date-wise, classification of goods and services under section 8 (1) of Trade Marks Act, 1999 for the purpose of registration of trademarks and online filing of reply to an examination report in respect of trademark application through the comprehensive e-filing services for trademarks.

ii. Further, the comprehensive details of pending Trade Mark Applications as well as Registered Trademarks including the scanned copies of documents, prosecution history, examination report, copy of the application, copy of the trademark certificate, opposition details etc. have been made available free of cost to the public through the official website.

iii. A Stock and Flow based Dynamic Utility for Trademarks has been made available to provide the applicants/ stakeholders with the facility on real time basis to view the Trademarks under different stocks and the flow of applications at various stages of processing.

iv. New provisions implemented through Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 2017 include, reducing the number of Forms from 74 to 8, prescribing one application Form for all types of trademark applications, providing concessions to Startups, individuals and small enterprises, inclusion of e-mail as a mode of service, restricting number of adjournments of hearing to two, 10% concession in prescribed fee for online filing of applications, allowing expedited processing for the entire trademark prosecution procedure with reduced fee for Individual/Startups/Small Enterprises, etc.

13.5.7.4 Procedural Improvements

i. Procedural reforms and reengineering in trademark process has brought in improvements in the functioning, which include, updating Online Search Facility for Classification of Goods and Services for Trademarks, automatic allotment of applications for examination, automation of process for registration and renewal so that registration and renewal Certificates are automatically processed and dispatched to designated email- id of the applicant and also get uploaded in the Electronic Register, providing details of hearing notices and adjournments on the website, etc.

13.5.8 Geographical Indications Registry (GIR): The GIR is a statutory organisation set up for the administration of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, which came into force on 15th September 2003. The Registry is situated at Chennai. Total 330 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on 31st December, 2018. The list of GIs registered during 2017-18 and till December 2018 is available at http://www.ipindia.nic.in/writereaddata/Portal/Images/pdf/Registered_GI.pdf.

13.5.8.9 Filing: During 2017-18, 38 applications for Geographical Indications were received and 25 applications were registered. During the period from April December 2018, the Geographica Indications Registry has received 28 applications, whereas 10 GI have been registered.

13.5.9 Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIPM) and Patent Information System (PIS), Nagpur

13.5.9.1 RGNIIPM, Nagpur is a specialised institute for catering to training, education, research and thinktank functions in the field of Intellectual Property. It provides training to

Examiners of Patents & Designs , Examiners of Trade Marks & GI and other officials of IPO. It also organises awareness programmes for users such as patent attorneys, scientists, researchers, industries, universities etc.

13.5.9.2 PIS, Nagpur maintains a comprehensive collection of patent specifications and patent related literature on worldwide basis and provides technological information contained in patent or patent related literature through search services and patent copy supply services to various users of industry, R&D organizations, inventors, Government departments, undertakings/ entrepreneurs, business community and other IP users within India.

13.5.9.3 During the year 2017-18, RGNIIPM has conducted 2 induction training programmes; one for newly recruited Examiners of Patents of 6 weeks duration and the other for Trade Marks Examiners of 4 weeks duration . The institute also conducted 63 public training programmes of various durations and 27 IP awareness programmes for the benefit of stakeholders. Besides, RGNIIPM conducted 1- week WIPO-INDIA training programme for Patent Examiners from Asian countries on Patent Search & Examination and 2- week WIPO-India Summer School on IP in collaboration with WIPO .

13.5.9.4 During the period from April to December 2018, RGNIIPM has conducted a Refresher training programme for 98 Examiners of Patents & Designs and Judicial Training programme for newly propmoted 87 Assistant Controllers. The institute also conducted 39 public training programmes of various durations and 19 IP seminars/awareness programmes for the benefit of stakeholders. Besides, RGNIIPM conducted 1-week WIPO-INDIA training programme for Examiners from Asia Pacific Countries on Patent Search and Examinations and 2- week WIPO-India summer school on IP 2018 for the benefit of stakeholders.

13.5.10 Copyright Office

13.5.10.1 Consequent upon the transfer of "The Copyright Act, 1957 and International Convention on Copyrights" from M/ o Human Resource Development (MHRD) to Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) vide Cabinet Secretariat Notification S.O. 1163(E) dated 17.03.2016 notifying amendment to Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the administration of Copyright Office, the Copyright Board and the Scheme for Promotion of Copyrights and IPR rests with DPIIT. CGPDTM has been designated as Head of Department (HoD) vide Order No. 04-06/2016-CO dated 01.09.2016. Registrar of Copyrights has also been appointed. The Copyright Office is primarily responsible for implementation of Copyright Act and registration of works under the Act. The main functions of this Office are summarised below:

i. Execution of Provisions of the Copyright Act

ii. Examination and registration of applications

iii. Supervise the functioning of the registered copyright societies

iv. Dealing with various copyright matters linked to international fora , participating as a delegate of Government of India at such for a.

13.5.10.2 Streamlining of Work in Copyright Office : The activities of the Copyright Office have been streamlined to reduce the pendency of applications for registration of Copyrights. A full time Registrar of Copyrights has been appointed by the Central Government on 07.08.2017. After streamlining of process, the following achievements are highlighted:-

i. There is a substantial increase in examination of the Copyright applications

during 2017- 2018 as compared to 2016-17 i.e. from 16584 to 34388. Registration of copyright has increased from 3596 to 19997.

ii. After the mandatory waiting period of 30 days from receipt of application is over, the pendency in examinations has been brought down to less than 1 month in March, 2017 from around 13 months. This trend has been maintained during 2018-19 also.

iii. Besides, various improvements have been undertaken by the Copyright Office to revamp the website 'www.copyright.gov.in' , such as, E-register tab which contains list of all the Registration Certificates issued by the Copyright Office on monthly basis, New Application tab with details of all the applications received during the month to give notice of the application to concerned persons, Public notice and annexure tab containing the objections/feedback/comments on an issue pertaining to general public at large and the facility to upload soft copies of Literary/Dramatic and Artistic works along with other related documents on its online portal.

iv. The Copyright Office has introduced video conferencing as an alternate mode of hearing in matters listed for hearing.

v. The Copyright Office has been shifted to the Intellectual Property Office, Bou-dhik Sampada Bhawan, Dwarka, New Delhi from August Kranti Bhawan, Bhi-kaji Cama Place, New Delhi to bring all IP offices of Delhi under one roof.

13.5.11 Copyright Board: The Copyright Board has now been merged into the Intellectual Property Appellate Board as per the provisions under the Finance Act 2017.

13.5.12 Scheme for Promotion of Copyright and Intellectual Property Rights

13.5.12.1 The Scheme of Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach (now renamed as the Scheme for the Promotion of Copyright and Intellectual Property Rights) was introduced in the Tenth Five Year Plan Period by a merging of three co-related Plan schemes namely, (I) Scheme of Organising Seminars and Workshops on Copyright Matters; (II) Scheme of Financial Assistance for Intellectual Property Right Studies; and (III) Financial Assistance for WTO Studies. For effective implementation of the cause of promoting awareness / research on Copyright / IPR Scheme and WTO matters, the merger has proved useful.

13.5.12.2 Under the scheme 12 IPR Chairs have been set up so far in various universities and institutes for development and growth of IPR education, research and training. The 12 IPR Chairs,National Law University & Judicial Academy, Assam; Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat; National Law School of India University, Bangalore, Karnataka; Cochin University of Science & Technology, Kerala; Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai, Maharashtra; Panjab University, Punjab; National Law University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan; IIT Madras, Tamil Nadu; NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad, Telangana; IIT Roorkie, Uttarakhand; West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, West Bengal and National Law University, New Delhi.

13.6 Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur

13.6.1 Introduction

13.6.1.1 Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), Saharanpur (U.P.) operates under the administrative control of Ministry

of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. This is a unique organization working towards improving the sustainability and competitiveness of Indian Paper Industry through R&D innovations / interventions and rendering quality technical & consultancy services in area of Resource Conservation , Environmental Friendly Pulping & Bleaching Technologies, Process Up gradation, Waste Paper Recycling & Reuse , Water & Energy Conservation, Improving Performance of Pollution Control Systems, Alternate Treatment Options, Waste Minimisation through Conversion of Waste to Value Added Products.

13.6.1.2 The Council of Association is the prime body which manages the affairs of the Institute. It consists of members from the Industry, R&D organizations and the Academia. Secretary IPP is its Ex-officio Chair. A Research Advisory Committee monitors the public funded research schemes executed by CPPRI A separate Research Committee monitors the projects executed by funds allocated to Development Council for Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries.

13.6.1.3 R&D activities of the Institute are designed to continuously support the growth of the Indian Pulp & Paper Industry in terms of sustainability and competitiveness. Accordingly, the projects are focused on the following areas:

i. Raw Material & Product Development

ii. Energy Conservation & Environmental Management

iii. Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building Activities

13.6.1.4 Under the above three schemes, four activities are being executed. Asides this the institute is also executing eight research projects sponsored by funds provided by the Research Steering Committee of Development Council for Pulp, Paper and Allied Industrues. Out of these two have been completed.

13.6.2 Salient Achievements

i. Pre–enzymatic bleaching parameters were optimized so as to reduce chlorine demand by 25%.

ii. The target of 75-80% ISO Brigtness in single stage was achieved using bleach process intensifications.

iii. Membrane filtration optimizations were carried out to indicated significant reduction in pollution parameters viz COD (20-50%) , BOD (10-20 %) , Color (50-90%) TDS (30-50%) which can facilitate reuse and recycle of treated effluent.

iv. A single step dry process for depiting of bagasses has been demonstrated at a semi-pilot level successfully. The technology is now ready for adoption in the Industry.

v. Know how is now available for making micro/namo cellulose and its application to paper making.

vi. The project on use of lignin by-products in the rubber industry is in progress and has given promising results.

vii. The Census Survey of the Indian Paper Industry is being executed as a project aimed at continuous updating of key statistical parameters of the pulp and paper sector. The data is available for the use of stakeholders.

viii. CPPRI carried out 33 sponsored projects for paper mills, consulting firms, allied industries, institutions and research organizations.

ix. Environment pollution, water/ mass balance, performance evalution of ETP, Chemical recovery studies were carried out for 101 mills.

x. Technical Consultancy was provided to PT Riau Prima Energi (April Group), Pangkalan Kerinci, Kab. Pelalawan, Pekanbaru – Riau, Indonesia 28000 for process trouble shooting.

xi. CPPRI singed 2 national and 1 international Contract Agreements/ MoU's . in the area of development of chemical recovery process, development of anti friction paper and Instiute level collaborate research with China National Pulp & Paper Research Institute.

xii. CPPRI is involved in the Japan Paper Association/ METI, Japan sponsored project "Increasing the Recovered Paper Recovery Rate in India" . The project aims to establish systems to enhance waste paper recovery rates in India.

xiii. CPPRI has recently completed the mandatory process for accreditation of the following labs for certification under NABL:

a. Paper Testing Laboratory

b. Effluent Testing Laboratory

13.7 Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association (IRMRA), Thane

13.7.1. Overview

13.7.1.1 The Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association (IRMRA), registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, was established in 1958 as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation for promoting basic and applied research and technological development activities in the field of rubber and allied materials. IRMRA's progress is monitored and governed by a Governing Council consisting of members from Central and State Governments, Rubber Industries, and premier Research Institutes, and is functioning under the administrative control of Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. Over the last 60 years, IRMRA has expanded and diversified its activities in both tyre and non-tyre sectors and has become a unique R&D 'Centre of Excellence'. IRMRA secured several quality credentials like ISO: 9001 certification, NABL accreditation, BIS recognition, DGMS accreditation, CEMILAC, DSIR recognition etc. IRMRA has also expanded its facilities at East and South regions. IRMRA has served more than 1200 customers as against 900 last year. There are around 51 lifetime members and 215 annual members enrolled and membership toll is increased from 180 to 266 during this year.

13.7.2 Aims & Objectives

13.7.2.1 IRMRA is engaged in serving Rubber and Allied Industries in Research, Technology Development, Testing and Certification, Contract Research & Industrial Consultancy and Manpower Development so that the Indian industries can compete effectively in the global business.

Major Activities

13.7.3 Research and Development:-

13.7.3.1 IRMRA has carried out fundamental and Applied Research in the areas of synthesis and characterization of nano fillers, composites, and rubber chemicals, apart from design and development of many critical rubber components to public sectors like defence establishments, railways, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indian Space Research Organization, Indian Oil companies etc.

13.7.3.2 The Scientists & technologists of IRMRA designed, developed, tested and validated many critical rubber components such as segmental bearings for propeller shaft, high performance seals for doors and hatches, bush

pad and shock mounts, expansion bellows for suction and discharge compensators, rubber diaphragms etc., for Indian Naval Ships (INS). This year, IRMRA has also developed radiation resistant gauntlet product to serve in nuclear environments and it is found to be performing better than imported products.

13.7.3.3 IRMRA is also entering into MoUs with Premier institutes like IIT for collaborative research programs towards development of technologies which will be useful for Indian Rubber & user industries.

13.7.4 Material Testing & Certification

13.7.4.1 The material research & testing laboratory of IRMRA has developed new test methods and test procedures for assessment of hazardous nature of rubber processing oils, and rubber products. This division is supporting the non-tyre rubber product manufacturing industries by periodically carrying out testing and certification of products as required by customers. The proficiency testing programme conducted with an international laboratory from Kunstoff Institute, Germany proved that test results of IRMRA are highly repeatable and reliable as good as test done by any international laboratory and got score with a certificate as “great success” over the last few years. It has shown 10% growth in the testing & research business area over last year.

13.7.5 Tyre Testing and Certification

13.7.5.1 The Centre of Excellence for Tyre Research, Testing and Certification has been regularly testing and issuing certificates to tyre industries for getting ISI marking license as stipulated in Quality Control Order issued by DPIIT. During the current year, it has tested more than 634 number of tyres received from national and international tyre manufacturers. Further, this division has been working with automotive Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) for testing and certification of tyres for rolling resistance and other safety parameters. Recently, IRMRA has developed expertise for quality assessment of materials used in fighter aircraft tyres and forensic analysis of failed aircraft tyres for the benefit of Indian Air Force and completed more than 25 such investigation projects in this year. It has also become center to provide Type Approval Certificate for Automotive Tyre and Rubber components as per the CMVR (rule 124) notification. Looking present scenario, it has planned to expand its capacity / activities in Thane as well as in south including wet grip tyre testing facility.

13.7.6 Contract Research & Sponsored Projects

13.7.6.1 The non-tyre product manufacturing industries mainly consists of more than 5500 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) producing around 35000 rubber components. In order to support this MSME sector in technological development, testing and certification, material and product development, trouble shooting, quality improvements etc. a separate division “iCON” for doing consultancy work has been created and so far this division has completed more than 30 small projects for the benefit of the MSMEs. A “Quality Cluster” programme is initiated with the support of ministry of MSME for inculcating the quality culture in the rubber sector.

13.7.6.2 IRMRA is focusing on the sponsored research by conducting Industry & Scientific fund dresearch projects. Mainly the research areas focuses on development of environmental friendly fillers and other rubber compounding ingredients to reduce overall impact of Indian Rubber Industry into the environmental hazard / impact.

13.7.7 Promotion of Quality and Competitiveness

13.7.7.1 IRMRA is continuously participating in international standardization activities to learn the international practices and contribute in upgrading the national (BIS) standards for promoting Indian Rubber Products in global market without any problems. Further, IRMRA has:

i. Announced Quality & Safety awards for promoting the quality and safety culture among the Rubber Industry.

ii. Engaged in auditing the Rubber Industry based on which star rating system is introduced for promoting the continual improvement on quality and competitiveness.

13.7.8 Training, Seminars, Workshops/ Skill Development programmes

13.7.8.1 IRMRA conducts training, Seminars and Workshops on rubber technology, Laboratory Management Systems, and Soft Skill Development for the benefit of not only engineers and technicians working in rubber and allied industries but also for operators. The training programmes are conducted in the training centre and the participants are accommodated in the residential facility available at IRMRA. Further such programmes are conducted at the customer's places as per their requirement. During the current year 17 such programmes have been conducted benefiting around 300 participants. IRMRA is Rubber Skill Development Council (RSDC) approved for conducting skill development programme and actively involved in Skill India Program initiated by Government.

13.7.8.2 Students from IIT and other universities are regularly taking up research projects as part of their academic courses like B. Tech/ M. Tech / PhD. The research outcome has been published (2 Research papers) in International Journals, 2 research articles in IRMRA's Newsletter and presented (25 Nos) in various national / international conference proceedings.

13.7.9 Starting of Academic Course (M. Sc. Industrial Polymer Chemistry)

13.7.9.1 IRMRA in collaboration with Department of Chemistry (Autonomous), Mumbai University, started M.Sc (Industrial Polymer Chemistry) Course and the first batch of this course will be graduated in the academic year 2018-19. Industry has shown interest to recruit the students after their course completion.

13.7.10 National Accreditation Board for Educational and Training Accreditation (NABET)

13.7.10.1 IRMRA has received NABET accreditation from Quality Council of India (QCI) for Laboratory Management System (LMS) related training and has enrolled Business Membership Organisation (BMO) offered by QCI which rated IRMRA as platinum grade.

13.7.11 Diamond Jubilee cum 23rd Rubber Conference & International Workshops

13.7.11.1 On 12th January 2018, IRMRA completed its 59 years of dedicated service to the nation and stepped into 60th year. IRMRA decided to celebrate the 60th year as its Diamond Jubilee Year having series of events. The events begin with celebration of IRMRA's Rubber Day on 12th Jan 2018; inaugural function of Diamond Jubilee Celebration on 13th January, Inauguration of IRMRA's South Centre; Establishment of IRMRA's East Centre: National Technology Day; IRMRA's 23rd Rubber Conference and international workshops on 14-15th Dec 2018 etc.

IRMRA's Diamond Jubilee & 23rd Rubber Conference during 14-15th December, 2018 at Mumbai

13.8 National Council for Cement and Building Materials

13.8.1 Introduction

13.8.1.1 National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCB) is a cooperative research organization registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Council provides scientific, technological and industrial services support to the cement, related building materials and construction industries, and carries on its activities through its Units located at Ballabgarh, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Bhubaneswar.

13.8.1.2 NCB's activities are carried out through the following six Programme Centres:

i. Cement Research and Independent Testing (CRT)

ii. Mining, Environment, Plant Engineering and Operation (CME)

iii. Construction Development and Research (CDR)

iv. Industrial Information Services (CIS)

v. Continuing Education Services (CCE)

vi. Quality Management, Standards and Calibration Services (CQC)

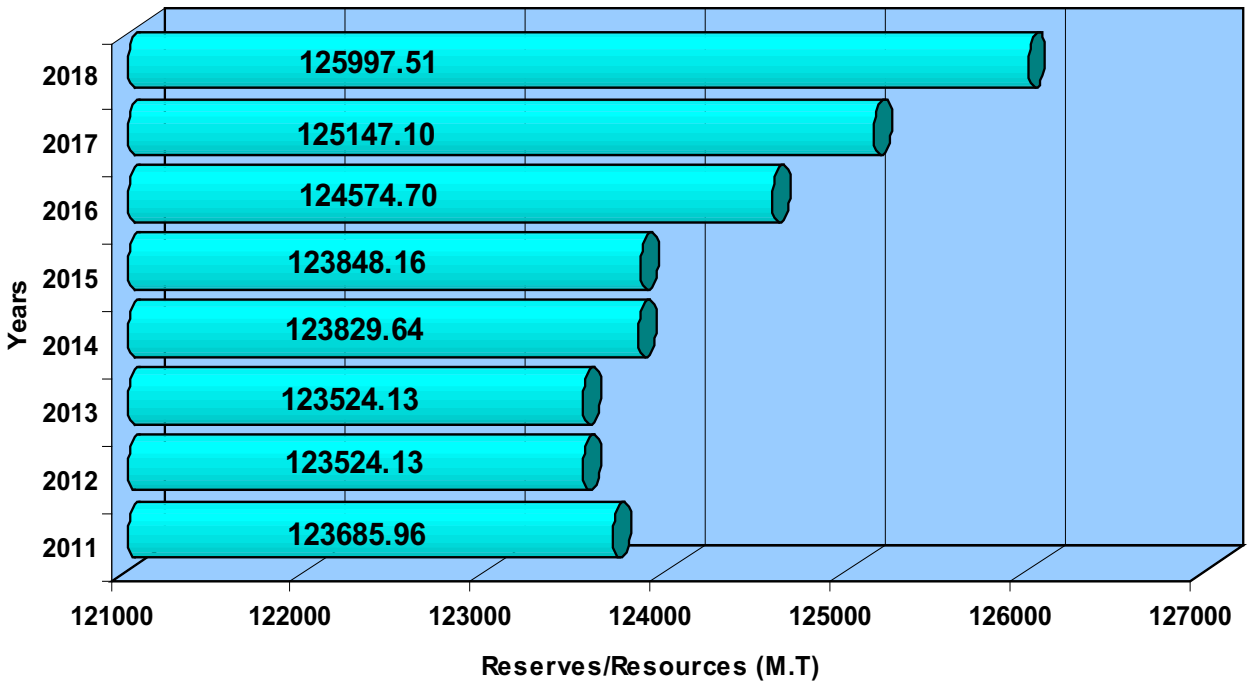
13.8.2 Some of the major activities during the year 2018-19 are as under

13.8.2.1 *Centre for Cement Research and Independent Testing*

i. Limestone Consumption Factor (LCF) studies are very important from the point of view of rationalization of limestone consumption (and saving the same for the future of the nation) in production of cement, estimating royalty payable to state for the limestone mined from their respective captive mines besides internal material audit of the concerned cement plant. NCB has carried out LCF studies for cement plants from all over the country and so far established the same for 215 cement plants.

13.8.2.2 *Centre for Mining, Environment, Plant Engineering and Operation*

i. NCB under its continuous activity of "Updating of National Inventory of Cement Grade Limestone Deposits in India" is updating it through regular interaction with various central and state DGM's for collection of data on latest status of limestone resources as per UNFC guidelines. The present status of the total limestone resources of all categories in India are of 125997.51 million tonnes as on 31st March 2018, out of which 31802.15 million tonnes are of "Proved" category, 38163.29 million tonnes are of "Probable" category and 56032.07 million tonnes are of "Possible" category. The year-wise status of total limestone resources are given in graph below.



Graph : Year wise Status of Limestone Resources in India

13.8.2.3 Steps Towards Resource Conservation

i. Preliminary Investigation for Beneficiation on Laboratory scale for low/marginal grade limestone for Singsar Limestone Mine, TalukaKodinar, Dist. GirSomnath, Gujarat has been carried out for M/s Ambuja Cements Limited. The objective of the study is to ascertain the potentialities of upgradation of the existing high SiO2 limestone by reducing their content through dry mineral processing techniques so that this can be utilized directly or by blending with other high grade limestone.

ii. Computer-aided Deposit Evaluation and Optimization of limestone resources for Yerraguntla Limestone Mine (656.68 hectares), Mandal Yerraguntla, District Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh for M/s Heidelberg Cement India Ltd. Work is under progress.

iii. Plant capacity studies were carried out for 1 nos. cement plant in North-East India.

iv. Feasibility study for preprocessing and co-processing of alternate fuels (both solid and liquid waste) was carried out for a cement plant in Madhya Pradesh.

v. Feasibility study of used tyres as alternate fuels in Precalciner was carried out for a cement plant in Oman.

13.8.2.4 Energy Conservation, Productivity improvement, Pollution free Environment & Safety:

i. Optimization study of Vertical Roller Mills for two no's were carried out for reducing power consumption in Gujarat.

ii. Conducted Plant technical audit for improvement of productivity and energy efficiency for a cement plant in Meghalaya.

iii. Conducted Cement mill optimization study for improving productivity for a cement plant in Kerala.

iv. Safety training on coal mill operations and maintenance was carried out for a cement plant in Malaysia.

v. Study of flue gas availability for installation of Waste Heat Recovery System was carried out for a cement plant in Andhra Pradesh.

vi. CO_2 accounting study was carried out along with UNIDO team in a cement plant in Andhra Pradesh.

vii. Mandatory energy audit (as per Energy conservation act 2001) for three nos. of the cement plants in Rajasthan. Five nos. of cement plants in Andhra Pradesh.One no. of cement plant in Maharashtra. One no. of cement plant in Gujarat.One no. of cement plant in Tamilnadu.Two nos. of cement plant in Himachal Pradesh.

viii. Process measurements of existing Air Pollution Control Equipment for kiln and VRM was carried out at a Cement Plant in Himachal Pradesh.

ix. Assessment study for SO_2 & NOx generation and mitigation measures for pyro-processing system at a cement plant in Meghalaya had been completed.

x. Monitoring of Ambient Air Quality, Ambient Noise and Soil & Water quality analysis study carried out at a project site in Delhi.

xi. Environment monitoring studies were carried out at three of the Thermal Power Plants located in Haryana and UP under which point source emissions (PM, SO_2, NOx) were monitored.

xii. Techno-Economic feasibility of secondary control measures of SO_2 at two of the plants in Meghalaya taken up.

xiii. Under studies on "Best Practices for Reduction of NOx and SO_2 emissions for Indian Cement Industry", various technologies currently available and their efficacy in reducing the emissions of NOx and SO_2 were evaluated.

xiv. Technical Due Diligence & Asset evaluation for Grinding units in Delhi and Bhatinda for Cement Corporation of India

xv. TEFR for setting up a 1.00 MTPA Cement Grinding Unit at RashtriyaIspat Nigam Limited (RINL)

xvi. Detailed TEFR for setting up a 1.0 mtpa cement plant at Mynkree, East Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya

xvii. Project losses estimation and project revival study for new 1200 tpdclinkerisation line project at CCI Bokajan, Assam.

xviii. Detailed Technical Feasibility Report for setting up a Ball Mill circuit along with existing VRM at Guwahati, Assam.

xix. Conserving Water : Studies on "Water Footprint Assessment for Cement Plants" completed and report prepared covering Water Footprint Impact Assessment, Improvement Analysis of few of the Cement Plants etc.

xx. Utilisation of Existing Manpower Resources: Project Monitoring and Control (PMC) Consultancy Services for setting up a 600 tpd Cement Plant in RoC for Government of RoC.

"NCB is working as a project consultant to RoC for preparation of EPC tender, offers evaluation, participation in bid opening, monitoring and controlling the project implementation activities and providing the support for project supervision, RoC has also awarded the work for DPR Preparation for the same project as additional assignment".

13.8.2.5 Centre for Construction Development and Research

i. The Centre for Construction Development and Research has been contributing to the society and to the nation by finding efficient ways to conserve raw materials, use of waste materials, finding solution for low traffic roads using Construction & demolition waste,use of dredged marine sand as a replacement to river sand in concrete etc. Concrete making materials such as cement, flyash, GGBS, water, fine and coarse aggregate along with chemical admixture, corrosion inhibitor admixture and crystalline water proofing compounds were evaluated for their suitability in concrete. Evaluation of about 30 coarse and fine aggregates for their potential alkali aggregate reactions was carried out for various sponsors such as NTPC, PVUNL, NUPPL, NHPC and other private ventures. The study involved testing of aggregates by petrographic and mineralogical analysis as per IS: 2386 Part-VIII, accelerated mortar bar test as per ASTM C1260, long term testing as per IS: 2386 Part-VIII to check alkali silica reaction and rock cylinder method as per ASTM C586, length change of concrete as per ASTM 1105 to check alkali carbonate reaction.

ii. The Research & Development that help save foreign exchange for the nation.

a. More than 150 concrete mix designs were carried out for various requirements catering different applications of civil engineering, covering wide range of graders from M10 to M80 were carried out the applications included but not limited to important structures of PWD, Municipal Corporation of Delhi/Faridabad/ Ambala, DDA, DJB, Haryana Public Health Division, IRCON and various commercial RMC suppliers.

b. Development of high performance concrete (HPC) for Hydroelectric Dam Project.

c. Development of Ultra High Performance Concrete (UHPC) including use of nano technology for UHPC is in progress.

iii. Extending the life of building and structures – Reuse of existing infrastructure

a. Properties of concrete in fresh and hardened state were established. Also the durability properties of concrete were analysed to understand the long term behaviour of concrete using accelerated carbonation resistance test, long term chloride diffusion test, rapid chloride penetration test, electrical resistivity, air permeability etc. Evaluations were conducted for more than 30 prestigious institutes like NTPC & its subsidiaries, NUPPL, ITPO, CPWD, other Private bodies.

iv. Projects in the areas of converting waste into wealth

a. Completed detailed study on the use of dredged marine sand as a replacement to river sand in concrete.

b. Study on use of Ferrochrome Slag as a Fine Aggregate (Water Cooled and Air Cooled) and Coarse Aggregate (Air Cooled) in Concrete for Tata Steel has taken up.

c. Studies being carried out for Preparation of Specifications and Guidelines for use of Coal based Bottom Ash as Replacement of Fine Aggregate in Concrete.

d. Project on Development of Geopolymer Concrete for application in pavements and precast concrete construction is in progress. 3m x 3m experimental stretch cast in NCB campus using geopolymer

concrete paver blocks. Also a patent has been filed for geopolymer concrete pave blocks.

e. Experimental low traffic volume concrete road stretch (using Construction & demolition waste, Supplementary Cementitious materials etc) has been cast and its performance studies are in progress.

f. Durability Study being carried out on PSC made using composite slag (mix of BF slag and LD slag).

v. Ensuring human safety without compromise in Job quality

a. R&D project on use of advanced electronics in construction and condition assessment of concrete structures is in progress. Wherein the use of 3D printer for construction and use of Drones for condition assessment of in accessible tall structures is envisaged.

b. Investigation on Application of Carbon Nanotubes for Improving Performance of Cement Concrete and Concrete based Precast Building Products has taken up.

c. The distress evaluation, condition assessment, repair and rehabilitation of existing structures such as buildings, bridges, tunnels, dams and industrial structures are becoming increasingly important to make them functional and conforming to the safety and serviceability requirements as these structures are aging. The performance evaluation of repair material/mortar is carried out as per European codes. The structures were investigated by using visual observation, nondestructive evaluation technique (NDE) and other field test followed by laboratory test on extracted core samples and chemical analysis of hardened concrete. The investigation is generally followed by recommendation for repair and rehabilitation with state of art repair materials and implementation techniques for distressed RC structures covering specifications, cost estimates and bill of quantities. Quality inspection during the repair of RCC structures are also done and Centre has investigated more than 40 project.

d. NCB - Inspection Body working under 'Centre for Construction Development and Research' carrying out Third Party Quality Assurance/Audit (TPQA) for vide range of construction projects such as Buildings, Roads, Bridges & Tunnels, Construction Utility projects, Other civil Engineering Projects, Special construction activities etc. and assisted various Central/ State/ Autonomous Organizations on PAN India basis in delivering durable buildings & structures and to meet specified quality standards by ensuring quality workmanship, good construction practices, use of quality materials etc. NCB-Inspection Body achieved ISO/IEC 17020:2012 Type 'A' Accreditation Certificate from National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB) during the year 2018. NCB initiated digitization of inspection activities for productivity improvements through android mobile app/web based app. to monitor the activities on real time basis, data archival etc. The Centre has taken up highest ever number of TPQA of construction projects during this year. Centre has secured/ entrusted with the projects of national importance which include works for Integrated Exhibition cum convention Centre (IECC) at Pragati Maidan, Integrated transit corridor development in and around Pragati Maidan and India International Convention & Expo Centre at Dwarka, Delhi.

13.8.2.6 Centre for Industrial Information Services

i. NCB Library serves as the national information centre for cement, building materials and construction industries. The holdings of the Library have grown to 46, 624.

ii. The Library has maintained and updated a bibliographic database consisting of about 43,280 entries.

iii. WEBOPAC is now fully operational. All employees in NCB Ballabgarh premises can search for the books on basis of keywords, subject, title name or author name etc at the comfort of seat including the availability of the books/ periodicals.

iv. List of indexed articles from journals received in NCB are being posted on intranet and internet website www.ncbindia.com.

v. Providing hardware, software, networking, LAN & Internet services to the Institute. Also maintaining LIBSYS and to Laboratory Information Management System (web based).

vi. By introducing video conferencing wherever needed

- ♦ decision making time is reduced
- ♦ sense of belonging improved
- ♦ cost of time travel saved

13.8.2.7 Centre for Continuing Education Services : Contribution to skill development in Cement, Concrete & Building Materials Industry.

i. One Long Term Course (Full time-Post Graduate Diploma in Cement Technology, 26 Short Term Courses, 24 Special Group Training Programmes, 4 Simulator Based Courses, 1 Contact Training Programme were organized on different topics covering cement, concrete and construction technologies for about 1023 participants.

ii. Further, about 6 Short Term Courses, 4 Special Group Training Programmes and 2 Simulator Based Courses are schedule to be organized till 31 March 2019. Also, a few more special training programmes and contact training programmes are expected to be organized during the period.

13.8.2.7 Centre for Quality Management, Standards And Calibration Services

i. 7,300 vials of certified reference materials and 1321 sets of standard lime have been supplied to cement and construction industries, national testing laboratories, academic institutions and overseas laboratories up to 31st December 2018. It is expected to supply a total of 9,700 vials of CRMs and 1,700 sets of hydrated lime up to 31st March 2019. *These are huge foreign exchange savers as they have to be imported otherwise as no such product is available in Indian market.*

ii. Foreign exchange earned is USD 1485 through sale of CRMs till December 2018.

iii. Launched 10 Bhartiya Nirdeshak Dravyas (BNDs), the Indian Certified Reference Materials (CRMs). These BNDs derive their traceability to SI units from CSIR-National Physical Laboratory (NPL), the custodian of national standards in India. The availability SI traceable BNDs will give a boost to “Make in India” programme and harmonize the quality infrastructure of the country.

iv. 1,271 equipment have been calibrated for cement plant QC laboratories, construction laboratories, academic institutions and technical service

organizations up to 31st December 2018. It is expected to reach a total of 1,700 equipment up to 31st March 2019.

v. Following 13 Proficiency Testing (PT) schemes are likely to be completed during the year 2018-19:

Scheme	Field	Number of Participants
Concrete Cube	Mechanical	10
Coal	Chemical	25
Coarse Aggregate	Mechanical	14
Fine Aggregate	Mechanical	15
Concrete Cube	Mechanical	11
Water for Concrete	Chemical	08
OPC	Mechanical	15
Limestone	Chemical	09 (Under Implementation)
OPC	Chemical	16 (Under Implementation)
Building Brick	Mechanical	03 (Under Implementation)
Fly ash	Mechanical	25 (Expected)
Concrete Admixture	Chemical	25 (Expected)
Paver Block	Mechanical	25 (Expected)

13.9 National Institutes of Design (NID)

13.9.1 Introduction

13.9.1.1 The National Design Policy was approved by the Government on 8th February, 2007. The details of the Policy, inter alia, include promotion of Indian design through a well-defined and managed regulatory, promotional and institutional framework;

a. National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad

i. National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad is India's premier and first design institute and has been declared an 'Institution of National Importance' under the National Institute of Design Act 2014. It has institute campuses at Gandhinagar and Bengaluru. While the NID Act came into force with effect from 16th September 2014, the first Ordinance of the institute came into force from 08th March 2016. Subsequently the Rules related to appointment of the Director of NID were published in the Government Gazette on 12 November 2015. Furthermore the Rules related to the Accounting formats were published by Notification on 14th September 2016 and Ordinance under the NID Act was published on 04th January 2017 in the Government Gazette. The Statutes of the institute were published in the Government Gazette on 17th January 2017 too. These rules, ordinances and statutes are available at http://www.nid.edu/nid-act-rules-ordinances-statutes.html .

ii. NID Ahmedabad has been recognised also as a "Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation" by the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India.

b. Professional Education Programmes

i. NID offers graduate programme (B.Des.) and Masters in Design (M.Des.) across five broad faculty streams and twenty diverse design disciplines. The institute also has state-of-the-art infrastructural facilities such as the Skill Development Labs, Knowledge Management Centre, Information Technology (IT) Centre, and Design Vision Centre. NID continues to be an aspirational 'Institutional

Global Brand' for the youth. This is manifested in the increasing demand to secure admission at NID. There has been a positive increase in the intake of students, from about 83 in 2000 to 368 new students (115, including 15 foreign nationals, in the B. Des. Programme and 264, including 1 foreign national in the M.Des. Programme) in the academic year 2016–17. Also, the number of students' graducting from the institute each year has undergone a change; it has increased from 35 in 2000 to 338 in 2017. NID Ahmedabad has launched PhD programme in Design. For the academic year 2017-18 a total of 62 applications were received for the PhD Programme.

ii. The last convocation was held on 10th January 2018.

c. Integrated Design Services (IDS)

i. Client servicing is an integral part of NID's activity. Through Integrated Design Services (IDS) NID undertakes consultancy projects and professionally delivers design solutions in various areas of design disciplines. NID is engaged in a large number of projects relating to designing including designing of logos etc. for various reputed organisations.

d. Outreach Programmes

i. NID's Outreach Programmes work actively with craft and other socially relevant sectors to empower artisanal and marginalised communities. The Department undertakes projects for government and non-government organisations in the domains of Research & Documentation, Craft Practice and Training, and Institution Building. It has expanded the purview of its engagement to the SAARC nations and even to the African continent. Some of the major ongoing projects include Organisational Structure and Curriculum Development for Jharkhand Institute of Craft and Design, Product Development and Diversification Workshops for ONGC in New Delhi, Uttarakhand Handloom and Handicraft development Council (UHHDC), in Dehradun and for District Administration of Mayurbhanj, Odisha as well as several design and skill development training workshops in different parts of the country.

e. Industry Programmes and Projects :

Design Workshops

i. A five day design workshop on **"Decoding Visual Design for Non-Designers"** was conducted during 24-28 July, 2017 at PG Campus NID, Gandhinagar. A five day design workshop on **"Ergonomics and User Centred Design"** was conducted during 18-22 September, 2017 at NID, Ahmedabad.

ii. A five day workshop on **"Introduction to Design Thinking and Methods"** was conducted during 13- 17 November 2017 at NID, Ahmedabad. Over 200 partici-pants attended 11 summer workshops at NID, Ahmedabad during May and June 2017.

Besides the above,several Client Specific Programmes were organized during the year.

f. NID's Online Design Education (NODE)

i. Received 1060+ registrations for NID's Online Design Education (NODE) for "De-sign Fundamentals" course till date.

ii. Three new courses are being developed under the subject mentioned below:

a. Introduction to Design (non-paid course)

b. Introduction to Bamboo (paid course)

c. Wood Joineries (paid course)

g. MSME – Design Clinic Scheme

i. Design Clinic Scheme Project is funded by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India. With the successful implementation of the 1st phase of the Design Clinic Scheme, the office of DC MSME has entrusted NID with the implementation of the up scaled 2nd phase of the Scheme which envisages an outlay of Rs.149 Cr.During the up scaled scheme, NID has successfully conducted 28 Design Awareness Seminars, 293 professional design projects have been registered with the scheme by a varied group of MSMEs and professional designers, out of which 107 professional design projects have been approved, 32 projects stand successfully completed and 47 are in various stages. There has been increasing enthusiasm nationally from the MSMEs, Design Community and Design Institutions with 100 professional designers, 80 Design Profession firms,17 Design Education Institutions, 370 design students, 200 MSME units, 14 MSME Associations and 05 Government Organizations registering with the same showing their interest in implementation of the Scheme.

h. Research & Publications

i. NID has set up an Innovation Centre for Natural Fibre (ICNF) at the PG Campus, Gandhinagar with a focus on improvement in natural fibres processing techniques, capacity building in natural fibres development, and utilization through innovation in design, engineering and technology.

i. Publications (Completed publications)

i. Design Evam Parivesh (Hindi- first edition) by Prof. H Kumar Vyas is now available.

ii. Nakashima at NID edited by Tanishka Kachru and Adira Thekkuveettil is now avail-able

j. Hindi Publications

i. Rupankan A Hindi magazine in house publication is brought out by the official lan-guage section of Institute. 3nd volume of this magazine have been published.

k. Other Events

i. National Institute of Design (NID), India and National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS) present a three day International Conference on Creativity and Cognition in Art and Design (ICCCAD 2017) was conducted be-tween 19 -21 January, 2017 at National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosci-ences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru. International and National delegates attended the conference.

ii. Culture, Design & Cognition (CDC, 2017) was a NID - IGNCA RCB joint confer-ence held on 3rd& 4th November 2017, at IGNCA RCB, Bangalore.

l. Chitrakatha: 6th International Students' Animation Festival 2017: The 6th edition of Chitrakatha International Student Animation Festival was held from October 22 to 28, 2017. Couple of projects, which is being produced and showcased during Chitrakathaa serious, design academic event now. The theme of the festival was Afro-Asia.

13.9.2 New NIDs at Vijayawada, Kurukshetra, Bhopal and Jorhat

13.9.2.1 As envisaged in the National Design

Policy, approved by the Cabinet on 8th February, 2007, four new National Institutes of Design are being set up by the DPIIT at Bhopal, Kurukshetra, Jorhat and Vijayawada. Out of the four, institutes at Vijayawada (A.P.) and at Kurukshetra (Haryana) have already started functioning from their transit campuses, from the academic year 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. Construction of new NIDs has been entrusted to NBCC (India) Ltd and the work is in progress at all locations.

13.9.2.2 NID Vijayawada

i. The State Government has allotted 50 acres land for NID at Sakhamuru Village, Thulluru Mandal, Guntur District, APRCDA, Amravati on 15th November 2016 and has given possession of 45.36 acres land on watch and ward ba-sis on 30th November 2016. The construction work of the own campus is in progress and is likely to be completed by October 2018.

ii. The first academic session of NID Vijayawada has commenced from 7 September 2015 in transit campus in Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur provided by the State Government. The institute has now completed admissions for the third successive year. Total number of students taken in 2017-18 batch (Foundation Year) was 58 as per the following discipline-wise breakup: Industrial Design: 20, Communication De-sign : 21 and Textile and Apparel Design : 17. A number of meetings were organised with the faculty and students to sort out issues relating to academics. New activities like film club, website of NID Vijayawada, departmental meetings, and faculty meetings etc were organised. Admissions for the year 2018-19 have been announced jointly with the NID Ahmedabad and admissions will be conducted along with NID Ahmedabad and Kurukshetra.

iii. NID Vijayawada, through the efforts of NID Ahmedabad has signed an MOU on 27th Oct'17 with Bath – Spa University of UK. Under this agreement, both the institutions will have student and faculty exchange programmes on a short-term basis.

13.9.2.3 NID Kurukshetra

i. State Government of Haryana has allotted 20.5 acres of plot for the construction of National Institute of Design at Village Umri, NH 1, Pipli, Kurukshetra. The foundation stone was laid by the Chief Minister of Haryana and the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India on the 22nd May, 2013. The construction work which commenced in August 2016 is now in advanced stage and is likely to be completed in early 2018-19.

ii. The institute started its first academic year from 15th November, 2016 from its transit campus at Umri Polytechnic building provided by the Government of Haryana with all the basic amenities. NID Kurukshetra offers four years full time undergraduate programmes in Industrial Design, Communication Design and Textiles and Apparel Design with intake capacity of 20 students in each discipline.

iii. The teaching-learning pedagogy of National Institute of Design, Kurukshetra, is focused to increase academic research and industrial implementation. The courses and projects are accordingly designed and completed to result in implementation of out-comes to the concerned industry. Students and faculty collaborate with nearby industries ranging from cottage industries to multinationals,

to perform studies and develop live projects.

iv. In respect of NID Bhopal and NID Jorhat, the respective State Governments have allotted about 30 acres of land each and the construction work by NBCC is in advanced stage. The target date of completion of construction in both the places is March 2018.

v. The development and functioning of new NIDs is being mentored by NID, Ahmedabad who have been handholding NID, Vijayawada and NID, Kurukshetra in their academic activities as well. The other major activities are listed below:

   a. DPIIT has constituted new Governing Councils of NID Vijayawada and NID Kurukshetra.

   b. Rs 97.71 crores spent done in 2016-17 and Rs 46.98 crores released since April 2017.

   c. 87 posts for each new NID have been created. The process to fill up the posts on regular basis has commenced.

   d. A proposal to amend NID Act 2014 to include the four new NIDs under its ambit is also under consideration.

13.9.3 India Design Council (IDC)

13.9.3.1 India Design Council is an autonomous body of Government of India established under the aegis of Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The National design Policy was adopted by the Central Government in February 2007 and subsequent to the adoption of the Policy, the Central Government announced the establishment of Indian Design Council (IDC) in March 2009 to enable implementation of the policy.. India Design Council is registered as a society under The Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) and also registered under the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1960 (29 of 1960) with effect from 19th May 2012.

13.9.3.2 Achievements of IDC

(a) India Design Mark

i. India Design Mark is a design standard, a symbol, which recognizes good design. India Design Council grants India Design Mark after evaluating good design through a systemized process. Anyone can apply for India Design Mark for their product offering - the manufacturer, the brand owner or the designer and any product, which is designed and is in market since January 2013 can be entered.

ii. India Design Mark was initiated in the year 2012. Since then 5 cycles of India Design Mark have been concluded and 214 products have been granted this prestigious mark. Each year the new cycle of India Design Mark is announced on June 29, on the occasion of World Industrial Design Day.Total I-Marks granted so far- 309.

(b) Design Open

i. Design Open 2017 in conjunction with the India Design Mark 2017 was a powerful event that brought together innovators, technologists, speakers, panelists, entrepreneurs, students and designers. The Design open 2017 was held on February 18 and 19. There was a design thinking workshop, hands on workshop on making bamboo products, automotive sketching workshop and many such events.

(c) India Design Mark Exhibition at Japan

i. As the previous years this year too India Design Council was invited by Japan Institute of Design Promotion to hold an exhibition of India Design Mark during the Good De-sign Exhibition at Tokyo, Japan. The exhibition was held during November 01 – 05, 2017 at Tokyo Midtown. IDC exhibited 14 I Mark products at the exhibition of which 4 were the products that had received the G Mark this year. The exhibition was successful in communicating the strength of Indian Design in Japan and in establishing "De-signed in India" brand abroad.

(d) Design Sessions/Seminars

i. In order to promote design amongst industry/ businesses the IDC has been organizing design seminars/talks. At every India Design Mark event the Council organizes a Good Design Seminar. The Future of Design Education in India Report was published recently on November 08, 2016 UK Minister for Universities, Science, Research and In-novation. British Council in India and the India Design Council prepared the report.The report envisages a strategic relationship between the India and UK Design Education sector to advance and lead the design pedagogy in the context of unfolding future. The first workshop of the series was held at National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad during the first week of May 2017. The workshop was attended by over 100 design faculty and design education leaders from across the country.

ii. **MoUs:** The MoU was signed on November 27, 2013 at Delhi during the 13th CII NID Summit,IDC signed a MoU with Japan Institute of Design Promotion (JDP) on April 16, 2016 to initiate formal cooperation in the domain of design.

13.10 National Productivity Council, New Delhi

13.10.1 Introduction

13.10.1.1 The National Productivity Council (NPC) was established in 1958 as an autonomous body under the Societies Registration Act, by Govt of India. It has a tripartite character, wherein Government, Industry and Labour are equally represented. The Council is headed by the Union Minister of Commerce and Industry as its President and the Governing Body is headed by Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade as its Chairman. The Director General is the CEO of NPC. The Head Office of NPC is located at New Delhi. NPC has a countrywide reach with 13 Regional Directorates (RDs), located in State capitals/Industrial centres and one training institute "Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Productivity (AIP)" located in Chennai. NPC also has a network of over 24 affiliated bodies called Local Productivity Councils (LPCs) in the country to spread the message of productivity and dissemination at grassroots level.

13.10.1.2 NPC represents India in the Tokyo based Asian Productivity Organization (APO), an intergovernmental body of 20 countries for promotion of productivity in the Asia-Pacific region of which the Government of India is a founder member and implements APO programmes/ activities relating to India.

13.10.1.3 The mission of NPC is to develop, disseminate and apply knowledge and experience in productivity, to promote consciousness and improvement in productivity, with the objectives of strengthening the performance and competitiveness of the economy as well as of improving the working conditions and quality of life.

13.10.1.4 NPC provides techno-eco-managerial services through its 8 divisions namely;

i. Industrial Engineering provides consultancy support in Lean Manufacturing, Total Quality Management, Organization Restructuring, Systems & Procedures redesign, Human Resource Assessment, HR Planning & Rationalization, Wage structure design, Productivity Linked Incentive Scheme, ISO 9001 implementation.

ii. Environment Management deals with Waste Management in Municipal corporations & Industries, Water & Air Pollution Control Industries, Green Productivity, GIS, GPS based systems, EIA & EMS (ISO 14001), Urban Environmental Planning and Capacity building programmes.

iii. Energy Management deals in the area of Energy Management & Audit of Industries, Commercial Buildings, Power Utilities, Demand Side Management, Technology up-gradation & Resource Conservation for SMEs, Integrated Cleaner Production, Energy Efficient & Clean Technologies applicable, EnMS (ISO 50001) implementation.

iv. Economic Services conducts Sectoral / Industrial / Product Profile Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation Studies, Market Potential Assessment, Socio-economic Impact Studies (Macro and sub macro level studies), Technology Forecasting Studies , Policy Focus / Impact studies, Productivity Data base Development, Competitiveness/Ranking Studies etc.

v. Agri-Business deals in the area of Monitoring Evaluation & Impact Assessment of Agriculture Development Programs, Policy Formulation and Strategies for Agriculture Plans, Quality Audit/Inspection of Food Business Operators under Food Safety & Standards Act-2002, Physical and General Inspection of Warehouses and Cold Storages, Value chain Management in Food & Agriculture.

vi. Human Resource Management carries out Training Needs Assessment & Career Planning, Performance Management System, Re-engineering and Restructuring Corporations, Work Culture/Attitudinal Change, Multi-skilling, Diversify the service portfolio by incorporating services in the area of Change Management, Organizational Development and Employee Engagement etc.

vii. Information Technology provides expert advice and training on Database development and its management, Enterprise Resource Planning, Knowledge Management, Development of e-portals, Support for e-learning platform, IT Infrastructure Planning & Management capacity building.

viii. Technology Management & Training which deals in the area of improving Physical assets productivity through Technology Evaluation Studies, Condition Monitoring, Total Productive Maintenance, Spare Parts Management, Safety & Risk Assessment, OHSAS 18001 implementation, Maintenance Audit, Productivity Audit, Safety Audit and awareness survey. In addition, development of training calendar & modules for new areas of training.

13.10.1.5 NPC has its own pool of Master Trainers in the field of Quality, Safety, Energy, Environment, Lean Management, MFCA, Food Safety, and Basic & Advanced Productivity Practitioners.

13.10.1.6 Productivity Awareness Portfolio of NPC includes its interventions for productivity

awareness through National Productivity Week Celebrations during 12 – 18 February every year, Productivity Award Presentations, and e-Productivity News and Productivity Journal publications.

13.10.1.7 NPC undertakes Productivity Augmentation through:

i. Domain Specific Consultancy
ii. Domain Specific Training
iii. Productivity Research
iv. Monitoring & Evaluation
v. Information Dissemination through collaboration with APO

NPC's activity highlights of various domains during 2018-19 are given in succeeding paragraphs.

13.10.2 Energy Management Group

13.10.2.1 Small Scale Funding Agreement (SSFA) was signed between National Productivity Council and Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in August 2018 for Technology assistance to develop National Certification Scheme of Energy Managers, Certified Energy Auditors and Accredited / Designated Energy Auditors in Bangladesh.

NPC (AIP Chennai) is providing the following services:

i. Preparation of syllabus and finalization of curriculum
ii. Design of course material and questionnaires
iii. Training of professionals

13.10.2.2 Energy Audit and Preparation of the IGEA report for Public Water Works and Sewerage Systems in different cities under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

i. NPC has successfully completed the energy audit and submitted IGEA report for approximately 300 pumps in these cities and claimed up to 20-30% energy saving in pumping stations by replacing these inefficient pumps with the energy efficient pumps.
ii. Reforms under the AMRUT and this initiative would help the cities significantly. An estimated 4800 million units of electricity is wasted every year due to inefficient water pumps. That explains why expenditure incurred for supplying water is between 40 and 60 per cent of total energy costs.
iii. Interventions on making the process energy-efficient can reduce this cost by 20 to 40 per cent, depending on the type and age of pump sets being used for bulk water supply.

13.10.2.3 Mandatory Energy Audit of Pragati Power Station

i. Major activities carried out under the study was mapping and quantification of energy generation, consumption and distribution process through various system at all the facilities.
ii. It is estimated that on implementation of the recommendations, overall plants APC may reduce by around 10%.

13.10.2.4 Capacity Building of boiler operators, supervisors, engineers and Boiler Directorate officials for Central Boilers Board, DPIIT, GoI

i. National Productivity Council (NPC) has so far conducted around 230 workshops sponsored by CBB on efficient operation and maintenance of boilers throughout the country and over 11,500 participants have benefited from these workshops.
ii. In FY 2018-19, NPC was awarded to conduct Seven one-day regional

workshops and one 2-day National workshop on "Efficient Operation and Maintenance of Boilers" on All India Basis during 2018-19.".

iii. Deliberations includes challenges and bottlenecks faced by the stakeholders and manufacturers so that those issues draw attention of concerned policy making bodies and regulatory authorities.

iv. It is expected that about 400 operators and engineers will be trained through these workshops.

13.10.2.5 Impact Assessment of Street Lighting at South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), New Delhi

i. The objective of the study was to Assess & Estimate the Energy savings into 4 Zones of SDMC (Central, South, West and Najafgarh Zone) based on measurements in 208 switching points for entire SDMC, where replacement of LED street lights was undertaken by EESL.

ii. Study findings revealed saving of 54.66% energy by replacing existing HPSV with LED as against 53.61% as claimed by EESL. The study report was well appreciated and accepted by all the stakeholders and the client.

13.10.2.6 19th National Certification Examination for Certified Energy Managers and Energy Auditors

i. NPC is conducting National Certification Examination for certified Energy Managers and Energy Auditors every year on behalf of Bureau of Energy Efficiency. 19 such Examinations have been successfully conducted so far. In this series, last examination i.e. 19th Exam was conducted on 22nd & 23rd Sept 2018.

13.10.2.7 5-days Intensive Preparatory Training Course for prospective candidates of 19th National Certification Examination for Certified Energy Manager & Energy Auditor

i. Objective of the programme was to provide comprehensive inputs to the candidates in a short span of time regarding all the subjects covered in the four papers prescribed for National Certification Examination.

ii. The program was attended by about 26 executives ranging from various industries located across India like BHEL, EESL, POWERGRID, HMEL, PCRA etc. All the 4 guide books were thoroughly discussed in the program and previous years question papers were also discussed. The program was well appreciated by all the participants.

13.10.3 Industrial Engineering Group

13.10.3.1 Capacity building for Centre of Excellence on IT for Industry 4.0 established in association with Asian Productivity Organization (APO), Tokyo

i. The CoE : IT for I4.0 had been formally launched in association with Asian

Productivity Organization (APO) in 2017. NPC had organized a three days National Workshop on "Industry 4.0 and Development of Roadmap for CoE: IT for I4.0" as one of the initial activities after approval of CoE. Subsequent to successful completion of the workshop, a roadmap for CoE on IT for Industry 4.0 had been prepared in consultation with APO.

ii. Two capacity building Training Programmes on Industry 4.0 have been conducted at Bengaluru for NPC consultants successfully by RBEI-Bosch India during April-May 2018 wherein 20 NPC consultants have been trained as a part of capacity building initiative.

iii. An Expert Coordination Meeting was held at NPC, New Delhi for research pertaining to capacity development needs for Industry 4.0 for three days. The objectives of this research meeting was to chart out the guidelines for developing National Roadmap on capacity development needs for Industry 4.0.

iv. Also, a Bilateral Cooperation meeting was held between NPC and Korea Productivity Centre to exchange best practices and related potential collaboration areas especially Industry 4.0. DG, NPC and CEO, KPC decided to further the cooperation for enhancement of productivity in various areas of economy.

13.10.3.2 Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme (LMCS) of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

i. NPC has been working as the National Monitoring and Implementing Unit (NMIU) for the Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme (LMCS) of M/o MSME for its pilot as well as Upscaled phase. The scheme is for the MSME units of manufacturing sector and it aims to enhance their competitiveness. So far NPC has formed 239 clusters through its 13 regional offices and 60 clusters have completed all phases of lean intervention. The beneficiaries have witnessed monetary as well as non monetary benefits like

reduced absenteeism, improved safety and morale etc. The scheme is likely to be up scaled for 500 more clusters. Some visible improvements are shown below:

Before & After

13.10.4 Information Technology

13.10.4.1 Interconnectivity with various academia & research institutes through National Knowledge Network (NKN)

i. NPC became connected institute under National Knowledge Network (NKN) which is aimed at establishing a strong and robust Indian network which will be capable of providing secure and reliable connectivity. National Knowledge Network (NKN) with its multi-gigabit capability aims to inter-connecting all knowledge and research institutions in the country through a high bandwidth network. NKN is a significant step towards ushering in a knowledge revolution in the country with connectivity to 1500+ institutions.

ii. NKN will assist in establishing greater linkages among the connected institutes to work together to create Knowledge Network in emerging areas of technology (such as Industry 4.0, Internet of Things (IOT), Smart Manufacturing, Lean Manufacturing, Green Energy, Sustainability and Waste Management etc.) for transforming industry and promoting inclusive growth. This strength of NKN will be boost Industry 4.0 initiatives in line with Government Policies for robust Indian Economy.

13.10.5 Agribusiness Group

i. Monitoring and Evaluation of projects funded by National Medicinal Plant Board (NMPB) under the "Central Sector Scheme for Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" and Projects for "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants" of National Ayush Mission.

ii. Training programme under the Food Safety Training and Certification (FOSTAC) initiative of FSSAI.

iii. Physical and General Inspection of warehouses for Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA), Govt. of India. Upon recommendation of NPC, the warehouses are registered by WDRA. Total 60 warehouses have been inspected by NPC on behalf of WDRA during 2018-19.

iv. Impact Evaluation of Pilot Project on Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise (Jute-ICARE) for National Jute Board, Kolkata.

NPC had conducted the study in 10 districts spread across five States. The total number of sample farmers covered under the study was 2220. Based on the feedback from farmers, it has been concluded that the project has been able to put a mark and with sustained efforts will contribute to enhance the confidence of jute growers and strengthen the sector.

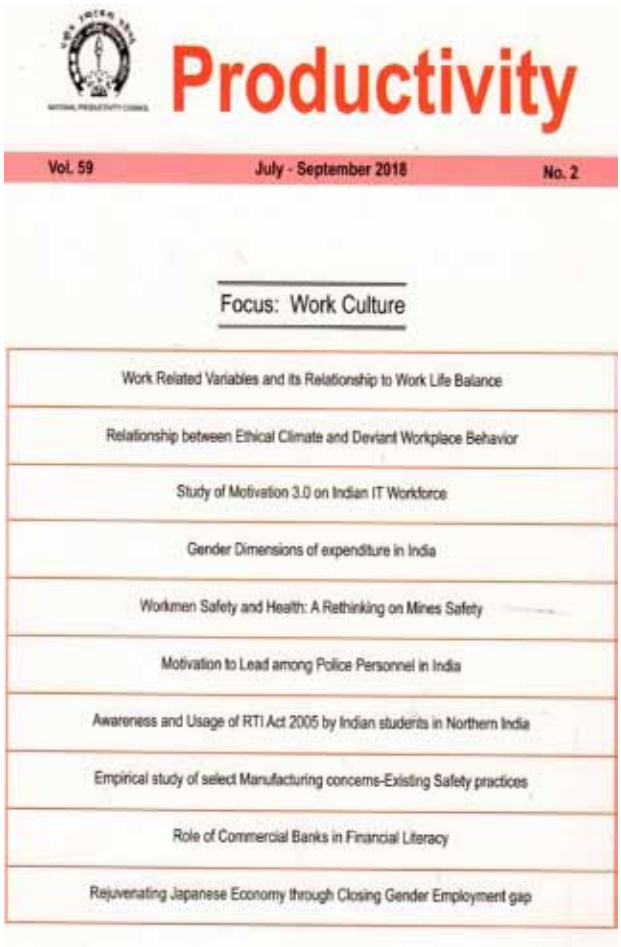
The study result shows that jute crop has played a crucial role in the farmer's livelihood by providing their monetary benefits. In view of the long term impact of the project, NPC had suggested for continuation of project with focused effort on proper execution in order to reap the desired benefits.

V. Third party Evaluation of 41 schemes under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY): Overall more than 20000 farmers have been interviewed under the schemes and based on feedback of beneficiaries and various stakeholders, scheme-wise reports are being prepared. The evaluation reports highlights the major achievements and shortcomings of the schemes and provide feedback for further improvement.

13.10.6 Productivity Awareness Initiative

13.10.6.1 Productivity E-Newsletter is a quarterly e-news bulletin started by National Productivity Council in the year 2018 in lieu of its bi-monthly magazine titled Productivity News. The bulletin aims at disseminating news and information on productivity improvements undertaken for different industrial and service sectors of the country. It also aims at disseminating knowledge on techniques and methods of productivity improvements. The magazine is available on NPC website www.npcindia.gov.in for free download.

13.10.6.2 Productivity Journal (Quarterly): ES Group has brought out Four Special Issues of Productivity Journal, Volume 59 Nos 1 to 4 during the Financial Year 2018-19. First Special Issue focuses on Sustainable Agriculture, Second Special Issue focuses on Work Culture, Third Special Issue focuses on Rural Development and Fourth Special Issue focuses on Data Mining.


Productivity

Vol. 59 July - September 2018 No. 2

Focus: Work Culture

Work Related Variables and its Relationship to Work Life Balance

Relationship between Ethical Climate and Deviant Workplace Behavior

Study of Motivation 3.0 on Indian IT Workforce

Gender Dimensions of expenditure in India

Workmen Safety and Health: A Rethinking on Mines Safety

Motivation to Lead among Police Personnel in India

Awareness and Usage of RTI Act 2005 by Indian students in Northern India

Empirical study of select Manufacturing concerns-Existing Safety practices

Role of Commercial Banks in Financial Literacy

Rejuvenating Japanese Economy through Closing Gender Employment gap

13.10.7 Human Resource Management

13.10.7.1 Controller General, Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM)

Recruitment of Examiner Patents and Designs

i. NPC has conducted the recruitment for Controller General, Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), Govt. of India for Examiners for Patents and Designs.

ii. A total of 63216 candidates from 8 disciplines had registered for the online application for 220 posts of 'Examiner Patents and Designs in the Level 10 in Pay Matrix (Rs. 56100-177500) plus applicable allowances as admissible under the Government of India rules. This is General Central Services (Group 'A' Gazetted). E-admit cards were issued to 63216 candidates for the OMR based Multiple Choice Question (MCQ) Type Preliminary Examination which was a screening examination, was held on 30/09/18 at 90 venues spread in 14 cities across India. The process involved important tasks of Question paper setting and printing, OMR sheet evaluation and preparation of result.

iii. A list of 2701 candidates (around 12 times the vacancy available in each discipline) was found provisionally eligible to appear in the descriptive type Main Examination. The Main examination was held on 18/11/18 at 4 locations spanning 5 centres across India in two.

iv. A total of 2122 candidates appeared in the first shift (Scoring Paper) and 2063 candidates appeared for English paper in the second shift (Qualifying paper). A list of 220 nos. candidates shall be inducted to serve at different offices of CGPDTM across India.

v. National Productivity Council that has been instrumental in institution building of many organizations and likewise approached by newly incorporated National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NSHRCL), New Delhi to develop its HR Manual and Schedule of Power.

vi. The HR Manual comprise of Organizational Structures, HR and Staff Policy, Training Policy, Recruitment and Promotion Policy, Remuneration, Pay Bands and Allowances for NHSRCL. This manual has been designed to attract,

retain, develop best resources and create atmosphere of better contribution to improve organizational productivity.

13.10.8 Training

13.10.8.1 APO E-Learning Programs

i. National Productivity Council conducts various e-learning programs for Asian Productivity Organization (APO) training is imparted by international experts through video conferencing. These e-learning programs are focussed on the topics related to the field of productivity and its enhancement like ICT, Safety, and Management, Innovation etc. where-in participants from diverse sectors namely Industry, SMEs, Service, Academia and Agriculture attend these programs.

ii. These programs are implemented in 5-6 countries at once and thus create multiplier effect by disseminating knowledge to large number of participants in various countries.

iii. In FY 18-19 four e-learning programs were conducted particularly on Management Innovation in SMEs, Waste Management in Agribusiness, Customer Satisfaction Management for the Health Sector and Global Food Safety Initiatives where in more than 70 participants from India attended and were trained.

13.10.8.2 Capacity Building Services

i. NPC conducts more than 200 residential training programs throughout the year where participants are invited from organizations all over the country. The trainings are conducted in the specialist domains of Human Resource Management, Information Technology, Economic Services, Energy Management and Industrial Engineering besides other areas from Finance, Procurement, Vigilance, etc. with the sole objective of enhancing the capability of the existing manpower. Around 5000 participants are trained every year and thus NPC is a silent contributor to the skill enhancement of the country. The glimpses of some training programs are given below:

13.10.9 Economic Services Group

13.10.9.1 Establishing EODB Vertical in NPC

i. Activities related to recruitment of manpower for the EoDB Vertical and identifying an appropriate office space for housing the EoDB Vertical is in progress. The EoDB Vertical is expected to be in operation from 1st August 2019.

13.10.9.2 Evaluation Study of the Scheme of Establishing & Operationalising Gram Nyayalayas

i. There is a need to add more offences and

reliefs under the Central Acts/ State Acts in the first schedule Gram Nyayalayas act including suits of civil nature/ claims and disputes under Central/State Acts to the second schedule of Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2009.

ii. There is an urgent need to widen the jurisdiction of Gram Nyayalayas to avoid pendency of cases and reduce the work load in the concerned Munciff Court and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court and also by including all the Panchayats of the Block area where Gram Nyayalayas were started.

iii. Appointment of Conciliators is required in each Gram Nyayalayas for the effective functioning of the Gram Nyayalayas. Lack of manpower in all the Gramnayalayas is also an area of concern to be addressed by the Government.

13.10.9.3 Evaluation Study of the Four Central Sector Schemes of Ministry of Culture being dealt in ZCC Bureau during XII Five year Plan (2012-17). The Four schemes comprise of a number of sub-schemes as given below:

i. Financial Assistance for Creation of Cultural Infrastructure.

ii. Financial Assistance for Creation of Cultural Infrastructure.

iii. Evaluation of the Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid to Artistes.

iv. Scholarships and Fellowships for Promotion of Art & Culture.

13.10.9.4 Evaluation Study of the "Guidelines for Support of the Ministry of Tourism for Promoting Golf Tourism" and Evaluation of the Financial Support provided under this Scheme during the period 2014-15 to 2017-18. Ministry of Tourism extended financial support under the Scheme to 24 Events for promoting Golf Tourism across India during 2014-15 to 2017-18. For understanding issues and problems related to the operation of the Scheme and also to find out the ways and means to promote Golf Tourism in the country, NPC study team undertook detailed field surveys with structured questionnaires with Ministry of Tourism, Event Organizers, Golf Courses & Resorts, Hotels, Participants etc., and also analyzed promotional efforts made by other countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and UAE in terms of golf events and golf tourism.

13.10.9.5 IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2018 (Annual): Economic Services Group of NPC has been serving as Partner Institute from India in the publication of World Competitiveness Yearbook for the last several years. Latest edition of the World Competitiveness Yearbook has been published for the year 2018 which provides ranking of India among 63 major countries in the world based on Executive opinion surveys and secondary data (for the last five years) estimations for more than 300 parameters as per the survey format prepared by Lausanne (Switzerland) based International Institute for Management Development (IMD). IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY) 2018 ranks India at 44th among these nations and 18th most competitive nation among countries with population greater than 20 million.

13.11 Quality Council of India

13.11.1 Introduction

13.11.1.1 The Quality Council of India (QCI) is a non-profit autonomous organization registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 to establish an accreditation structure in the country and to spread quality movement in India by undertaking a National Quality Campaign. QCI works as the National Accreditation Body.

13.11.1.2 QCI through its boards and

divisions is involved in accreditation and promotion of quality. Every board is functionally independent and works within its own area of expertise. Whereas the divisions operating under the umbrella of Special Projects Group incubate new schemes and help to promote quality delivery in projects as per the need of the Government and other bodies. The boards and divisions carry out their various quality assurance activities through participation of experts who work as independent assessors for various schemes/projects. The network of professionals brings with it knowledge required to create a quality conscious system that assures global competitiveness.

13.4.13 The Accreditation Boards are:

i. NABCB: National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies.

ii. NABET: National Accreditation Board for Education & Training.

iii. NABH: National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers.

iv. NABL: National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories.

v. NBQP: National Board for Quality Promotion (as part of National Quality Campaign for promotion of quality).

13.11.1.4 The divisions under Special Project Group are:

i. ZED (Zero Defect Zero Effect).

ii. PADD (Project Analysis and Documentation Division).

iii. PPID (Project Planning and Implementation Division).

13.11.2 QCI Financial Performance

13.11.2.1 The actual income & expenditure of QCI during the year 2017-18 was Rs.17808/- Lakhs and Rs. 13408/- Lakhs. The actual income & expenditure of QCI during the year 2018-19 (Q1 + Q2) has been Rs. 8027/- Lakhs and Rs.6308/- Lakhs. (Rs.749 Lakhs advances received. Expenditure to be booked)

Update on Constituent boards of QCI: - Activities

13.11.3 NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories): National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration of Laboratories (NABL) grants Accreditation (Recognition) of Technical competence of a Testing, Calibration, Medical Laboratory, Proficiency Testing Provider (PTP) and Reference Material Producer (RMP) for a specific scope following the international standards. NABL has Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRA) with Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (APAC) and is also signatory to International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC).

Number of Accredited LABs (Total 5335)	
Medical Labs	1095
Testing labs	3290
Calibration labs	902
Reference Material Producers	13
Proficiency Testing Providers	35

13.11.4 NABH (National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers)

13.11.4.1 National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH) operates accreditation and certification programmes for healthcare organisations. The board is structured to cater to much desired needs of the consumers and to set benchmarks for progress of healthcare organizations. The board while being supported by all stakeholders including industry, consumers and government, operates within the overall internationally accepted benchmarks of quality. NABH is an Institutional Member of the International Society for Quality in Health

Care (ISQua). It is also a member as well as on the Board of Asian Society for Quality in Healthcare (ASQua).

No. of accreditations granted under various Accreditation Programs	381
No. of certifications granted under various Certification Programs	1584
Empanelment Programs	472
Assessments undertaken	3615
Training	101

13.11.5 NABCB (National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies)

13.11.5.1 The National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB) provides accreditation to Certification, Inspection and Validation & Verification Bodies based on assessment of their competence as per the Board's criteria and in accordance with International the Standards and Guidelines. NABCB is internationally recognized and represents the interests of the Indian industry at international forums through memberships and active participation. NABCB is a member of International Accreditation Forum (IAF) & Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (APAC) as well as signatory to their Multilateral Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MLAs / MRAs) for Quality Management Systems, Environmental Management Systems, Food Safety Management Systems, Product Certification, Global G.A.P., Information Security Management Systems and Energy Management Systems. NABCB is also APAC MRA signatory for Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems. NABCB is a full member of International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) & Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (APAC) and a signatory to their MRAs for Inspection. NABCB accreditations are internationally equivalent and facilitate global acceptance of certification / inspection by its accredited bodies.

Quality Management Systems Accreditations	38
Inspection Bodies Accreditations	52
Food Safety Management Systems Accreditations	17
Environmental Management Systems Accreditations	10
Product Certification Accreditations	12
Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems Accreditations	07
Information Security Management Systems Accreditations	05
Energy Management Systems Accreditations	05
Information Technology Service Management Systems Accreditations	01
Trustworthy Digital Repositories Management Systems Accreditations	01
Certification of Persons Accreditations	01

13.11.6 NABET (National Accreditation Board for Education and Training)

13.11.6.1 National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (NABET) has set up well- established mechanisms for overall quality assurance in sectors such as: services, education - formal and non-formal both, industry, environment etc. for focused strategic

direction. It performs its activities through five distinct verticals namely; Formal Education Excellence Division (FEED), Skill Training and Service Division, Accreditation Division, Environment & MSME. The activities of the Board are accreditation of Certification Bodies that are working in the domain of Personnel Certification, Certification of Training Providers and Educational organizations. NABET works with many Ministries, State Governments and sector specific associations / chambers to help them create structures and standards in their services, training institutions and other regulatory processes through third party accreditation mechanism. With the aim to add creative value to the services, education and training-learning ecosystem NABET works as per International standards and protocols. NABET is a member of International Accreditation Forum (IAF) & Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (APAC).

Lean Audits conducted	164
Environment Division Assessment	169
Formal Education Excellence Division (FEED)	108
Evaluation of Schools of Delhi Government & its allied agencies	5460

13.11.7 NBQP (National Board for Quality Promotion)

13.11.7.1 National Board for Quality Promotion (NBQP) works on the Vision of promoting quality of life of the Citizens of India. As part of National Quality Campaign, the Board organizes National/Regional Quality Conclaves, Quality Month Celebration, seminars / workshops, regular awareness programs pan-India, etc. It has also instituted the QCI –D.L. Shah Quality Award (Project Based & Individual Level) to motivate the industry to upgrade/enhance their processes through the application of appropriate Quality Tools & Techniques. Board provides technical support to both Central/State government departments in implementing ISO 9001 Standards as well as in undertaking process improvement Projects through the Kaizen/ Lean/ 5S methodology. Board has also initiated a project to provide support to PSUs in the implementation of ISO 50001 (Energy Management System), through BEE. It also operates scheme for registration of Consultants/Auditors & Management System Courses as well as Individual/Corporate Professional Membership schemes.

Consultant & Auditor Registration	107
Professional Membership (online)	1311
Management System Courses	34

13.11.7.2 Regional Quality Conclave (RQC)

i. 1st RQC held at Varanasi on 09th & 10th August 2018 on the theme: Universal Health Coverage through Ayushman Bharat: Assisting Implementation.

ii. 2nd RQC held at Pune on 12th February 2019 on the theme: Next-Gen Mobility.

iii. 3rd RQC held at Jaipur on 27th March 2019 on the theme: Manufacturing Excellence for Increasing Productivity and Competitiveness.

PCMM Assessment Projects in CPSEs	17
PCMM Awareness Training Programs in CPSEs	11

Update on Special Projects Groups: - Activities

13.11.8 Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED)

ZED currently operates on Manufacturing MSMEs and its activities are shown below:

Table : Activities of ZED

Accreditation, Assessment & Rating/Re-rating	
a) Assessment / Rating (Desktop Assessment and ZED Rating Complete Assessment & certification)	• **REGISTRATIONS**: 4703 (Total Registration: 21996) • 12000+ MSMEs have started taking Online Self-assessment • Online Self-Assessment: 2137 MSMEs have completed their Online Self-assessment (Total OSA Completed: 3284) • Desktop Assessment: 624 MSMEs have paid for the Desktop Assessment (Total DA payments: 918) • Site Assessment: 424 MSMEs have paid for Site Assessment (Total SA Payments: 502). • 258 Site-assessments completed (Total SA completed: 321) • **Rating:** BRONZE: 58, SILVER:74, GOLD:40, DIAMOND:02, NO RATING: 79
b) International Engagements	❖ The ZED team conducted a 5-day train-the-trainer programme for ARSO at Nairobi, Kenya. This training is expected to pave way for a continued focused engagement on ZED with ARSO member nations. During this training, the ZED team also showcased ZED at the Technical meeting on standardization, which was happening simultaneously, where more than 14 ARSO member nations were present. In addition to this, the team also had fruitful meetings on the side lines with KENAS and ARSO.

13.11.9 Project Analysis & Documentation Division (PADD)

13.11.9.1 UNFSS - India PSS Platform

i. International Convention on Sustainable Trade and Standards (ICSTS) organised by India PSS Platform, PADD, on 17-18 September, 2018 in collaboration with United Nations and Ministry of Commerce & Industry. Highlights are as follows:

ii. Participation of 390+ delegates, 72 speakers and representation of about 40 countries, 8 UN agencies, and numerous other business, IGOs, NGOs, civil society stakeholders, with an overall outreach to 8000+ stakeholders.

iii. Financial support received from ~ 10 organisations (APEDA, EPCH, GIZ, RSPO, NCCF, Indian Oil, DIE, etc.) to the tune of ~INR 30 Lakhs.

iv. Addressed by Commerce Minister, Deputy SG of UNCTAD, DG Trade- Sweden, Director of DG-Trade of European Union, Secretary-Textiles Committee, UNFSS, UNCTAD, ITC, UNIDO, UN Environment, ILO, UNESCAP; Attended by Ambassador of Sweden, Counsellor-Economic Affairs-Sweden, Counsellor- Economic Affairs – EU.

v. UNFSS 3rd Flagship Report launched at ICSTS, which features contribution of QCI India PSS Platform; National VSS

Platforms of Brazil, India and Mexico entered 'Declaration of Cooperation' under leadership of the INPPSS & in witness of UN bodies; Handbook of Good Practices towards Sustainable Value Chains launched as a QCI INPPSS publication.

vi. QCI represented at the T4SD Forum at ITC & NTM Week at UNCTAD in Geneva and presented issues on quality and sustainability standards.

vii. Received Certificate of Recognition from the UNFSS and its 5 agencies (UNCTAD, UNIDO, FAO, ITC and UN Environment) for pioneering work as a National PSS Platform.

13.11.9.2 eQuest - QCI's eLearning platform

[E-Quality Platform for Employability through Skill and Training]

i. e-Quest is running 31 courses covering various sectors such as Quality, Healthcare, Environment, Laboratory, Agriculture & Food Safety and Education.

ii. Developed 150 hours courses for Zero Effect Zero Defect, a scheme of the Ministry of Micro Small & Medium Enterprises. In the last couple of months, QCI has signed MoUs with institutions like NITTTR Chandigarh; CVRGI Bhubaneswar, MNIT Jaipur and GLA Mathura for enhancing employability and capacity building while using the eQuest platform.

iii. The course Manufacturing Competitiveness is running successfully on SWAYAM Platform. It is a 4 Credits course for post-graduate students and SWAYAM is conducting a national-level examination for it. Similarly, the course on TQM is running successfully in CVRGI Bhubaneswar as a Credit Programme.

iv. New courses in the upcoming areas on Blockchain Technology and Project Management are under process.

13.11.10 Project Planning & Implementation Division (PPID)

13.11.10.1 Total Number of PPID Projects for FY 2018-19 – 54 out of which 22 projects are completed and remaining are on-going.

13.11.10.2 Brief of Few major Projects

i. Third Party Sampling of Coal Third party sampling, preparation and analysis of coal supplied to power and non- power Sector consumers by Coal India Ltd. 561 Tripartite agreements signed across 5 Coal subsidiaries, assessing 37 MMT of coal annually.

ii. Swachh Survekshan Assessment and ranking on cleanliness, verification of declaration of ODF, understanding of community behaviour towards Solid Waste Management, restructuring and streamlining of existing documentation and overall improvement of city cleanliness standards.

iii. Project Management Unit at

a) DARPG - monitor the implementation of key reforms aimed at reducing public grievances and improving public grievance redressal for the first 20 ministries (previously evaluated by QCI).

b) Ministry of Railways - drive 9 key budget initiatives and project, manage their scope and strategy of implementation as well as create a mechanism to monitor their implementation.

c) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas - creating a tracking, planning and implementation module for PMUY.

iv. Ministry of Power – Infrastructure assessment of DDUGJY. Quality Assessment of Distribution Infrastructure and collection of Citizen Feedback from households which had received electricity connections under the DDUGJY rural electrification scheme.

v. Investigation and Monitoring of Constitutional Safeguards provided for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST). To carry out primary and secondary level analysis regarding the Tribal Displacement, Alienation/Transfer of tribal land and Financial Inclusion of tribals in India.

vi. HOPE (IRDAI- NABH), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). To scale up the assessment for 20,000 HCOs so that they can avail the benefits of cashless facility under Insurance Regulatory Development Authority of India (IRDAI). In this regard, a new platform HOPE (Healthcare Organization Platform for Entry Level Certification) has been created to pave way for convenient online documentation and assessment for Healthcare Organizations (HCOs) and Small Healthcare Organizations (SHCOs) across the nation.

vii. Third Party Quality Assessment of Pulses and Oil Seeds, NAFED. QCI has been appointed by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) for Third Party Quality Assessment of Pulses and Oil Seeds during the procurement season for the state of Rajasthan and Gujarat. The process includes sampling and physical analysis of food grains and oil seeds while off-loading at various storage locations like depots of Central Warehousing Corporations / State Warehousing Corporations (CWCs/SWCs).

viii. National Highways Awards for Excellence 2018, Ministry of Road, Transport & Highways. QCI developed and executed the first cycle of 'National Highways - Awards for Excellence' wherein a robust mechanism was used to select the best companies performing exceptionally in the highway construction, operations, maintenance & tolling. Out of the 100 applications received across 5 categories: Excellence in Construction Management, Operation and Maintenance, Toll Plaza Management, Highway Safety and Innovation, the final 12 winners were felicitated by Hon'ble Union Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari on 8th January 2019.

Chapter 14

Representation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/OBCs/Ex-servicemen and Persons with Disabilities in Services

14.1 The Government's efforts for safeguards of public employment for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are instrumental in ensuring inclusive growth of the Nation, free from discrimination and sufferings. In accordance with the policy of the Government of India, a SC/ ST Cell has been created in the Department under a Liaison Officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary with the objective of ensuring proper implementation of the instructions issued from time to time relating to reservation for SCs/ STs in Government service. The SC/ST Cell in the Department is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the instructions of the Government on the reservation of SC/ST in services in the Department as well as in various attached/subordinate offices, inspection of reservation rosters, ensuring submission of regular returns to the Department of Personnel & Training.

14.2 Similarly, a nodal officer has been appointed in the rank of Deputy Secretary, for ensuring proper implementation of the instructions issued from time to time in respect of OBCs in government service.

14.3 Periodic directions are also issued by the Department to all administrative sections as well as the appointing authorities under its control to ensure proper implementation of the directives on reservation for members of the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/OBCs/Ex-servicemen and Physically Disabled Persons.

14.4 Representation of Person with Disabilities in Service : Section 3 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 stipulates that as a matter of policy, 3% reservation in the posts under the Government be provided for persons with disabilities. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has been making efforts in the matter and the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time are being implemented in the Department and circulated to all attached/subordinate offices and autonomous organizations under the Department, ensuring its compliance.

14.5 The breakup of number of Persons with Disabilities and Ex-servicemen working in the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade and its Attached/Subordinate offices and Autonomous Bodies is as follows:

S.No.	Category of Post	Sanctioned Strength	No. of Physically Handicapped Persons	No. of Ex-Servicemen
1.	A	1897	30	1
2.	B	1273	15	3
3.	C & D#	2085	31	16

 # Erstwhile Group 'D'

Chapter 15

Women's Welfare Activities

15.1 The Constitution of India prominently underlines the principles of gender equality. It enables the Government to frame and implement policies aimed at advancement of women in all walks of life. It has thus always been an endeavor to the Government of India to promote social and economic empowerment of women through cross-cutting policies and programmes; to mainstream gender concerns; to create awareness about their rights; and to facilitate institutional and legislative support for enabling them realize their human rights and develop to their full potential.

15.2 The Government of India has always emphasized that an empowered woman living with dignity and contributing as equal partners in development in an environment free from violence and discrimination is one of the basic necessities for the country to develop and to prosper. Accommodating these views and in order to address the concerns relating to safety and dignity of women at workplace the Government has provided for the *Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.* The Act, while providing for a series of institutional and legal arrangements, requires every Ministry/ Department to have an Internal Complaints Committee to look into complaints of sexual harassment of women at workplace. The Department has constituted an Internal Complaints Committee meeting all its requirements, including its composition and hierarchy.

15.3 Apart from constitution of Internal Complaints Committee, the Department has undertaken a number of proactive steps in order to maintain a healthy and congenial atmosphere for women employees in line with the guidelines issued by the Government time to time. Women employees, as equal partners in this endeavor, are appreciated to make suggestions for improvement in their working conditions.

Chapter 16

Implementation of Official Language Policy

16.1 Official Language Policy of the Government

16.1.1 Hindi is the Official Language in our Constitution. For implementation of the Official Language Policy, necessary initiatives were undertaken during the financial year 2018-19 in the Department for ensuring compliance to various provisions of the Policy and Programmes/Targets prescribed by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs.

16.1.2 All efforts were made to get the Rules and Provisions implemented, as contained in the Official Language Act (O.L. Act), 1963 to ensure maximum use and propagation of Hindi. All documents elaborated in the Sub-section (3) of the Section 3 of the above Act such as General Orders, Rules, Resolutions, Notifications, Licenses etc., including all papers to be laid on the Table of the Parliament, were issued in Hindi and English. As per Rule-5 of Official Language Rules, 1976 under the Official Language Act, all communications received in Hindi, were replied in Hindi.

16.1.3 Necessary steps were taken to ensure maximum correspondence in Hindi with Central Government offices, State Governments, Union Territories and offices/public sector undertakings/institutions etc. in region 'A', 'B' and 'C' notified by Ministry of Home Affairs, Deptt. Of Official Language. All efforts were made to achieve the targets laid down in the Annual Programme 2019-20 circulated by the Department of Official Language. During the year under review, 75%, 71% and 69% (as on 31st March, 2019) correspondence was done in Hindi with Central Govt./State Govt. offices, undertakings, institutions etc. in the Region 'A', 'B' and 'C' respectively. Concerted efforts are being made constantly to achieve further progress in this regard.

16.1.4 With a view to achieve required goals and progressive increase in the use of Hindi in the official work, twenty sections of the Department have been notified under Official Language Rule 8(4) to do maximum official work in Hindi. This has been very helpful in getting enhanced and fruitful contribution of officers/employees of the Department in fulfilment of constitutional mandate regarding use of Hindi in official work.

16.2 Monitoring of Implementation of Official Language Policy

16.2.1 With a view to ascertain status of implementation of Official Language Policy in the Department and Offices/Institutes/ Autonomous Bodies/Undertakings under its control, a Quarterly Report is obtained from all sections of the Department and attached/ subordinate offices. These reports are reviewed regularly by the Official Language Wing of the Department in context of the relevant rules/ provisions. The position is also reviewed extensively in the meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee of the Department under the chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Incharge, Official Language), with all divisional heads i.e. Directors/Deputy Secretaries as members. During the period under review,

decisions were taken to effectively implement progressive use of official language Hindi.

16.2.2 The Hindi Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Commerce & Industry, monitors the implementation of Official Language Policy at highest level. In the above committee, many linguistic experts are included besides Hon'ble Members of Parliament. In the meetings of the Committee, the overall position regarding implementation of Official Language Policy of the Government and provisions contained therein, are reviewed in respect of the Ministry as well as offices under its administrative control.

16.2.3 With a view to increase the use of Hindi in the official work and its extensive propagation in public domain, information related to various activities/achievements of the Department is uploaded regularly on the official website of the Department in Hindi also.

16.2.4 The Divisions of the Department as well as offices under its control, are inspected by the concerned officers of the Department from time-to-time to have an on-the-spot assessment of implementation of the Official Language Policy.

16.3 Training

16.3.1 With the aim of maximizing interest/ capability of the employees to work in Hindi, they are nominated for training in Hindi Typing/Shorthand/Hindi Language from time to time under Hindi Teaching Scheme being administered by M/o Home Affairs. This has been very beneficial in increasing use of Hindi in the Department. Three officials (Two Typist and One Stenographer) have been nominated in Feb., 2019 session for Hindi typing and Hindi stenography training respectively.

16.3.2 Workshops are organized from time to time to acquaint the Officers/Staff of the Department with Official Language Policy of the Government and related provisions, resolve their related problems and to impart practical training in the related field. Experts are invited for conducting these workshops. The experts interact with the participants on Official Language Policy, know-how about noting/ drafting in Hindi as well as proper methods for doing work easily in Hindi on computers etc. Unicode software has been provided in all the computers to ensure uniformity in the working. A glossary containing Hindi version of various English words, abbreviations, phrases, short notes etc. used frequently in the official work, has also been circulated in the department for assistance in doing work in Hindi.

16.4 Incentive Schemes

16.4.1 Annual Cash Prize Scheme for noting/drafting in Hindi. For the purpose of propagation of Hindi and its maximum use, an incentive scheme namely Annual Cash Prize Scheme for noting/drafting in Hindi formulated by the Department of Official Language, is implemented in the Department every year. Under this scheme, First, Second & Third prizes of Rs. 5000 (Two Prizes), Rs. 3000(Three Prizes) & Rs. 2000 (Five Prizes), (Total 10 prizes) respectively, are awarded to individuals for doing noting/drafting in Hindi as per prescribed word limit or above, in a financial year.

16.4.2 Half Yearly Cash Prize Scheme for Sections/Units of the Department. To encourage divisions of the Department to do their maximum official work in Hindi as a team and to develop a positive competition among them, a Half Yearly Cash Prize Scheme for Sections/Units of the Department is implemented. Under this scheme, Cash Prizes of Rs. 7000, 6000 & 5000 are awarded as first, second & third prize respectively and Two Consolation prizes of Rs.3000 each to the sections.

16.5 Other Important Activities

16.5.1 As per directives contained in the Official Language Policy of the Government, various activities are arranged to encourage employees to do work in Hindi. During the period under review, a 'Hindi Fortnight' 'हिन्दी पखवाड़ा' was organized on the occasion of Hindi Diwas 'हिन्दी दिवस'. An appeal was also issued from Secretary, DPIIT urging the employees to do their maximum work in Hindi.

16.5.2 During the above 'Hindi Fortnight', six competitions namely Hindi Essay, Noting/Drafting, Typing, Poem Recitation, Hindi Translation and Dictation for MTS employees, were conducted to promote staff to do their official work in Hindi. In the above competitions, two competitions (Hindi Essay and Noting/Drafting) were exclusively for Non-Hindi speaking employees.

16.5.3 With the aim of utilizing writing skill of employees in Hindi, annual issue of Departmental Magzine 'Sugandhi' is published and circulated. Interesting and readable self-written compositions of the officers/employees of the Department and offices under it, are incorporated in the Magazine.

16.5.4 The offices/autonomous bodies etc. under this Department continued their endeavour towards ensuring effective implementation of Official Language Act and Official Language Policy framed under it. Their performance was encouraging. They are continuously urged to achieve prescribed targets. Hindi Week/Fortnight/Month is organized by all the aforesaid offices and various competitions are organized by them during the said period.

16.5.5 In this way, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade and its Offices/Institutes/Autonomous Bodies have made all-out efforts to ensure compliance with the Official Language Policy of the Government.

Chapter 17

Vigilance Matters

17.1 The Vigilance Unit of the Department is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the rank of Additional Secretary appointed on the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), who functions as the nodal point in the vigilance set up of the Department. Vigilance Section is entrusted with the following functions under the supervision of CVO :-

i. Identification of sensitive areas prone to mal-practices/temptations and taking preventive measures to ensure integrity/ efficiency in Government functioning.

ii. Taking suitable action to achieve the targets fixed by the Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) on anti-corruption measures. - Scrutiny of complaints and initiation of appropriate investigation measures and follow up action on the same;

iii. Initiation of disciplinary proceedings.

iv. Maintenance of Property Folders and issue of sanctions under CCS (Conduct) Rules FR & SR in respect of officers/ officials of DPIIT.

v. Identification of sensitive posts and ensure rotational transfer of the officials posted against these posts in phased manner.

vi. Circulation of orders/instructions of DoPT & CVC concerning vigilance matters.

vii. Maintenance of APAR Dossiers of Officers/Officials of the Department and Group 'A' Officers of Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation & O/o Salt Commissioner.

viii. Handling and custody of Union War Book.

ix. There are part time Chief Vigilance Officers for attached and subordinate offices under DPIIT. The overall responsibility of vigilance activities of these offices, however rests with the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade. Vigilance Section handles the proposal for appointment of part-time CVOs in these attached/subordinate offices who are appointed on the recommendation of CVC.

x. Preventive vigilance continues to receive priority attention with emphasis on identification of areas sensitive/prone to mal-practices and temptation. The guidelines/instructions etc. issued by the DoPT atnd CVC from time to time in this regard are followed.

17.2 During the period 2018-19, exercise of identification of sensitive posts in the Department was carried out so that the officials holding these posts for more than 3 years may be transferred from their present posting in phased manner. In addition, Vigilance Awareness Week was organized in the Dept from 29th Oct to 3rd Nov 2018 to create awareness amongst officers and staff.

Chapter 18

Citizen's Charter

18.1 The Department consciously and diligently upholds the values of integrity, transparency and accountability in its day-to-day public dealings. The Department endeavors to add value to services and to speed up the process of decision making and timely implementation by adopting modern management systems and practices. The Department is committed to:

i. Continuously consult the stakeholders and other interest groups / stakeholders in reviewing the policies and procedures to reflect their views, perceptions and concerns on the policy documents.

ii. Consider the stakeholders and interest groups as partners in progress and accord them respect and cordiality, encourage them to come out with innovative concepts and procedures to provide for cross-fertilization of ideas that help overall promotion of industrial climate.

iii. Create more effective channels of communication for a interface with the stakeholders and other interest group through e-governance with widespread use of electronic mode.

iv. Maintain the confidentiality of the personal and business information disclosed to the Department.

v. Simplifying procedures for industrial approvals keeping minimum controls that are considered critically essential.

vi. Place in the public domain all changes in law and procedures through appropriate media channels as and when these are finalized.

18.2 Quick disposal of cases and redressal of grievances is accorded top priority. Towards this, the Department continues to issue on the spot written acknowledgments to all queries and applications and responds to all queries within time bound manner. A detailed list of service provided including standards thereof is at **Table 18.1.**

18.3 For successful implementation of the Citizen's - Charter, the Department expects cooperation of the users. An indicative list of expectations is given below:

i. Submission of duly completed application forms in all respects.

ii. Proper utilization of central financial assistance released to States Governments/UT Administrations for specific projects and making efforts for the timely completion of these projects.

iii. Always keeping proper records of letters and communications with the Department.

iv. If the user wants to cancel an appointment, a written notice via fax or email may be sent at least two days in advance.

v. To send reports in the prescribed format as per prescribed timelines.

vi. To check the website regularly for updates on policies, programmes and procedures.

vii. Give their suggestions/inputs on drafts placed on Ministry's website/those circulated to them.

viii. State representatives should attend the conference with complete information.

18.3 Service Audit

18.3.1 The Department is committed to periodical audit of the quality of the services based on stringent benchmarks and standards set, both at the unit and national levels. It is envisaged to hold independent surveys to capture the stakeholder's perceptions and assessment of the quality of services.

18.4 Information Support

18.4.1 Citizens/users desirous of obtaining any information about the Department can approach Information and Facilitation Counter & Public Relation Office (IFPRO), at Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi, (Near Gate No.11) Tele No. 011-23063651.

18.4.2 The Department's cell for investment Promotion and Infrastructure development provides information, guidance and escort services on investment promotion and infrastructure development.

18.4.3 Printed publications of the Department can be obtained from any outlet of the controller of Publications. Users may visit Department's website (http://dipp.gov.in) for downloading relevant forms for making applications for Industrial Entrepreneurs-Memorandum, Letter of Intent, Foreign Collaboration etc.

18.5 Investor facilitation cell at Invest India

18.5.1 Investor Facilitation Cell (IFC) at Invest India is the first point of reference for foreign and domestic investors and acts as the primary support for all queries and provide handholding and liaisoning services. Its experts, specializing across different countries, Indian states and sectors, handhold investors through their investment lifecycle from pre-investment to after-care. Queries could be raised through filling up a web-form at Invest India's website or by writing an email to contact@investindia.org.in and Telephone Number 011-23048155.

18.6 Grievance Redressal

18.6.1 DPIIT is committed to redressal of all grievances received from stakeholders with a view to accelerate the pace of Industrial development in the country. DPIIT has put in place a mechanism to promptly examine all grievances and provide its response/ redressal. All grievances received are directly attended by the officers of the department to ensure a well-coordinated and timely response. Senior officers regularly review the redressal of grievances and issue directions for providing effective relief, wherever required. A grievance pertaining to this department can be submitted through any of the following modes: -

i. Grievance can be emailed to grievance-dpiit[@]gov[dot]in

ii. Grievance can also be submitted on-line at DPIIT website https://dipp.gov.in/public-grievances

Table 18.1

List of Some Services/ Transaction included in the Citizen's Charter

1. Grant of ad-hoc permission for manufacture and sale of cement without standard mark for a maximum period of 150 days.

2. Certification of essentiality for import of capital goods required for initial setting

up of new projects of expansion of the existing projects for items pertaining to DPIIT.

3. Issuing Industrial License for compulsory licensable items under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

4. Issuing Licence for items requiring Licence for Manufacturing and/or Proof testing of Arms and Ammunitions in Form-VII from DPIIT as per powers of Licensing Authority delegated to Secretary, DPIIT under Arms Act, 1959 vide MHA Notification dated 14.12.2018.

5. Issuing Acknowledgement for the Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM).

6. Recognition of Competent Authority (CA), Inspecting Authority (IA), Well known Material Testing Laboratory, Well known Steel maker, Well Known Foundry/ Forge, Well-Known Tube/Pipe Maker and Well-Known Remnant Life Assessment Organisation under the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.

7. Approval of pressure parts materials for boiler made outside the country under Regulation 393 (b) of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.

8. Issue of Central Boiler Board authorization card for "competent person" under Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 for inspection and certification of Boiler and Boilers components.

9. Release of funds to Projects under IIUS/ MIIUS.

10. Processing and Monitoring of all Foreign Direct Investment Proposals received by the Government at Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal http://www.fifp.gov.in.

11. Release of Wholesale Price Index.

12. Approval of foreign visit of Ministers and officers of the State Government concerning industry sector.

13. Release of benefits under the schemes for Industrial Development in North Eastern Region (NER) & Himalayan States (J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttrakhand).

Useful Addresses

Information and Facilitation Counter

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Address	Tel. No & e-mail
1	**Shri Sunil Aggarwal** Under Secretary and Public Relations Officer	Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade, Entrepreneurship Assistance Unit, Basement 37-B, Near Gate No. 11, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.	Tel: 011-23063651 EPABX: 011-23063321 Extn. 3341 sunilk.aggarwal@nic.in
2	**Shri Narender Kumar** Deputy Secretary	Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Room No. 251B, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.	Tel: 011- 23063596 EPABX: : 011-23063321 3401 narender.kumar24@nic.in
3	**Shri S. D. Sharma** Grievance Officer and Joint Secretary	Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Room No. 257, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.	Tel: 011-23063554 Fax: 011- 23062626 som.sharma@nic.in
4	**Dr. Subhash Chandra Pandey** Business Ombudsman and Special Secretary & Financial Adviser	Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Room No. 244, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi	Tel: 011-23062756 Fax: 011-23062101 pandeysc@cag.gov.in

Chapter 19

Right to Information (RTI)

19.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade has implemented the Right to Information Act, 2005.

19.2 The proactive disclosure scheme and other guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) are being implemented scrupulously by this Department. All the 27 items required to be published proactively in terms of Section 4(i) to (xii) of the RTI Act have been placed on the website of the Department at http://dipp.gov.in.

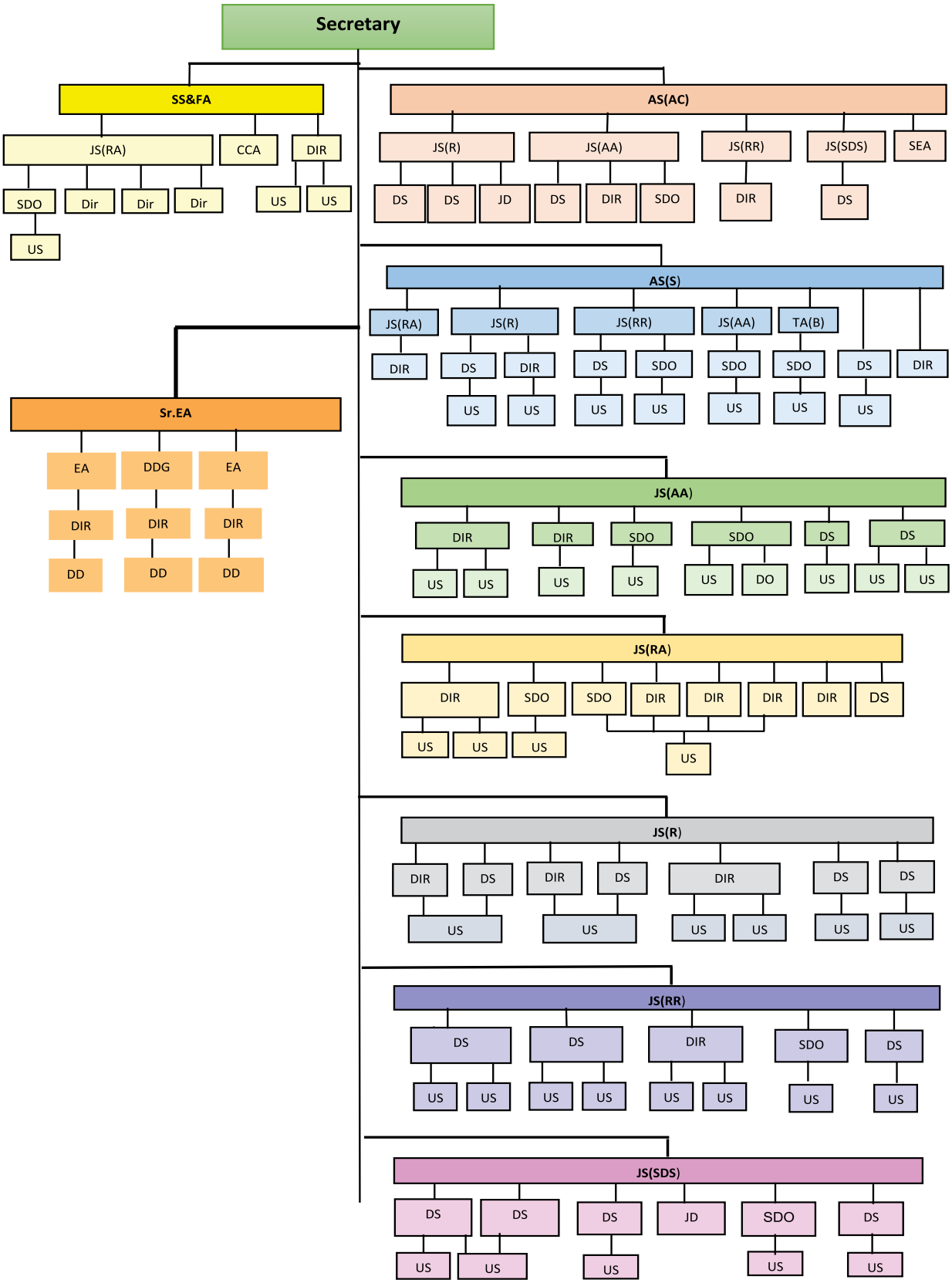
19.3 To facilitate the citizens who come in person to submit RTI applications/appeals, an RTI counter at Gate No.11, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi has been set up to receive applications from them. Disposal of all the applications/appeals received under RTI Act, 2005 in the Department is being centrally monitored by RTI Section.

19.4 All the Director/Deputy Secretary level officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers to provide information to the citizens. Further, Shri Rajiv Aggarwal, Joint Secretary has been designated as the Appellate Authority to entertain appeals and to pass appropriate orders thereon.

19.5 During the year 2018-19 (01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019), a total of 1322 RTI applications were received in this Department out of which 108 No. of applications were transferred to concerned Public Authorities in other Ministries/ Departments. 12 No. of Appeals were received in the Department which were disposed off within the stipulated time-frame. Reports in respect of RTI Act are being sent to Central Information Commission (CIC) regularly, as prescribed.

APPENDIX –I

Organisation Chart of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade



APPENDIX –II

Offices/Organisations under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.

Attached Offices

1. Office of the Economic Adviser, New Delhi
2. Tariff Commission, New Delhi
3. Office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur

Subordinate Offices

1. Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Mumbai
2. Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization, Nagpur

Other Organizations / Grantee Institutions

1. Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur
2. Delhi Mumbai Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi
3. India International Convention and Exhibition Ltd, Dwarka, New Delhi
4. Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association, Thane
5. Intellectual Property Appellate Board, Chennai
6. National Council for Cement & Building Material, Ballabgarh, Haryana
7. National Institute of Design, Ahmadabad
8. National Institute of Design, Amravati
9. National Institute of Design, Bhopal
10. National Institute of Design, Jorhat
11. National Institute of Design, Kurukshetra
12. National Productivity Council, New Delhi
13. Quality Council of India, New Delhi

Appendix III

YEARWISE AND STATEWISE BREAKUP OF INDUSTRIAL ENTREPRENURS MEMORANDUM FILED

Name of the State	2014		2015		2016		2017		Jan 2018 to March 2019	
	Numbers Filed	Proposed Invest-ment (Rs.Cr)	Numbers Filed	Proposed Invest-ment (Rs.Cr)	Numbers Filed	Proposed Invest-ment (Rs in crore)	Num-ber	Proposed investment Rs in crore)	Num-ber	Pro-posed Invest-ment (in crore)
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	1	47	0	0	1	395
Andhra Pradesh	121	21510	135	21300	164	34464	154	29537	199	24617
Arunachal Pradesh	2	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	33	1882	13	1058	55	3664	39	1437	22	725
Bihar	18	1449	23	1247	19	5794	7	469	13	8529
Chandigarh	0	0	3	321	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	37	162584	118	36511	50	11853	38	2483	50	4674
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24	683	20	590	36	1766	32	1458	18	5006
Daman & Diu	5	68	5	203	13	525	10	484	6	785
Delhi	16	588	20	279	5	72	5	199	8	362
Goa	21	16448	9	8	13	1201	12	132	14	1530
Gujarat	352	39597	314	64733	415	56156	428	79068	561	101781
Haryana	65	2635	80	2872	59	2152	44	2469	93	3326
Himachal Pradesh	26	969	11	537	9	803	6	96	23	525
Jammu & Kash-mir	12	297	11	663	8	979	7	1008	7	207
Jharkhand	7	368	6	153	15	1329	14	13002	30	9680
Karnataka	83	21858	106	31668	285	154173	194	152118	204	95606
Kerala	13	3276	8	5107	0	0	3	152	3	154
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	96	12089	110	13652	85	16113	76	7162	182	25551
Maharashtra	277	40367	349	33277	378	38193	354	48581	530	98420
Manipur	3	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	45
Meghalaya	1	58	2	30	2	114	6	247	3	84
Mizoram	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	27	28219	26	24524	36	22507	31	6971	59	17089
Puducherry	4	146	7	598	4	12	4	403	3	10
Punjab	61	3624	37	1989	49	5596	34	1807	59	20974
Rajasthan	77	7332	76	6894	97	5613	99	7252	133	45498
Sikkim	9	208	13	553	15	952	23	1229	1	17
Tamil Nadu	94	14596	107	19811	106	6172	62	3131	128	15158
Telengana	109	6200	145	10209	139	22146	114	16209	91	6328
Tripura	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	64
Uttar Pradesh	106	12344	136	11522	121	13722	70	12224	177	28586
Uttarakhand	38	1976	38	3061	42	2764	45	1894	61	2069
West Bengal	60	2774	70	17660	62	5204	61	4074	72	6351
Total	**1801**	**404339**	**1998**	**311031**	**2283**	**414086**	**1972**	**395296**	**2754**	**524146**

APPENDIX-IV

SECTORWISE AND YEARWISE LISTS OF IEMs FILED DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

	2014		2015		2016		2017		Jan 2018 to March 2019	
SCHEDULED INDUSTRY	Nos filed	Proposed Investment in Rs Crore	Nos filed	Proposed Investment in Rs Crore	Nos filed	Proposed Investment in Rs Crore	No. Filed	Proposed Investment in Rs Crore	No Filed.	Proposed Investment in Rs crore
01 Metallurgical Industries	99	27239	63	14342	62	49436	87	39311	173	106025
02 Fuels	8	1870	4	7849	7	880	9	757	9	28779
03 Boilers&Steam Gen.Plants	1	26	1	99	4	192	1	32	4	52
04 Prime Movers	34	1625	7	901	15	3049	7	164	19	2453
05 Electrical Equipments	147	34873	259	64797	346	141870	274	58103	286	77576
06 Telecommunications	2	26	19	1248	21	1913	21	6536	23	5552
07 Transportation Industry	56	6109	66	5775	71	28204	98	21749	203	20209
08 Industrial Machinery	40	3472	30	1586	35	1579	20	1469	38	2586
09 Machine Tools	1	21	7	811	8	406	2	214	8	491
10 Agricultural Machinery	4	673	5	274	2	141	3	192	3	46
11 Earth Moving Machinery	3	601	4	101	1	59	1	54	4	81
12 Misc.Mechanical & Engg.Ind	94	3881	100	7669	123	6782	95	11562	155	17831
13 Comm/Office/Hhold equpts	12	949	52	6477	33	4081	52	22391	71	13921
14 Medical and Surgical equip	3	131	9	200	14	224	4	471	3	77
15 Industrial Instruments	3	95	3	458	5	225	5	99	5	124
16 Scientific Instruments	0	0	8	798	3	36	2	36	0	0
17 Math,Survey,Drawing Inst.	0	0	1	45	1	42	0	0	0	0
18 Fertilizers	14	81754	12	1961	12	6331	9	200	24	24886
19 Chemicals(Except Fertilizers)	124	52874	114	23269	142	33995	109	12991	177	54227
20 Photographic raw film/Paper	2	16	1	16	0	0	0	0	1	24
21 Dye Stuffs	3	42	6	221	6	262	6	258	8	649
22 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	86	3942	79	6660	103	13952	105	8113	110	5181
23 Textiles	260	16634	251	15080	287	21669	219	15271	294	26207
24 Paper and Pulp	48	2175	56	2779	50	3208	55	4650	87	28727
25 Sugar	38	3672	35	6150	22	4106	15	1223	40	2661
26 Fermentation Industries	28	2229	48	4249	68	5162	26	1891	84	9075
27 Food Processing Industry	169	10223	199	17301	203	17233	180	12789	259	27636
28 Vegetable Oil & Vanaspathi	23	534	29	746	38	3026	22	1734	26	1760
29 Soaps, Cosmetics and Toiletries	10	1895	4	359	28	3044	17	789	12	692
30 Rubber Goods	14	4790	26	5609	13	1353	24	7825	30	4482
31 Leather	6	136	1	43	4	19	1	59	9	34
32 Glue and Gelatin	4	919	1	50	4	70	3	82	6	380
33 Glass	5	206	13	1075	6	1880	11	1268	19	2121
34 Ceramics	35	1517	42	2407	84	4280	72	3106	55	1869
35 Cement and Gypsum	44	19754	54	10478	62	15558	71	16006	82	11941
36 Timber Products	8	760	5	151	12	1345	14	1149	13	337
37 Defence Industries	1	61	74	3423	24	3723	0	0	0	0
38 Misc.Industry	44	1321	110	10028	158	9407	146	9234	193	10528
Others	328	117294	200	85546	206	25344	186	133518	221	34926
Total	**1801**	**404339**	**1998**	**311031**	**2283**	**414086**	**1972**	**395296**	2754	**524146**

Appendix V

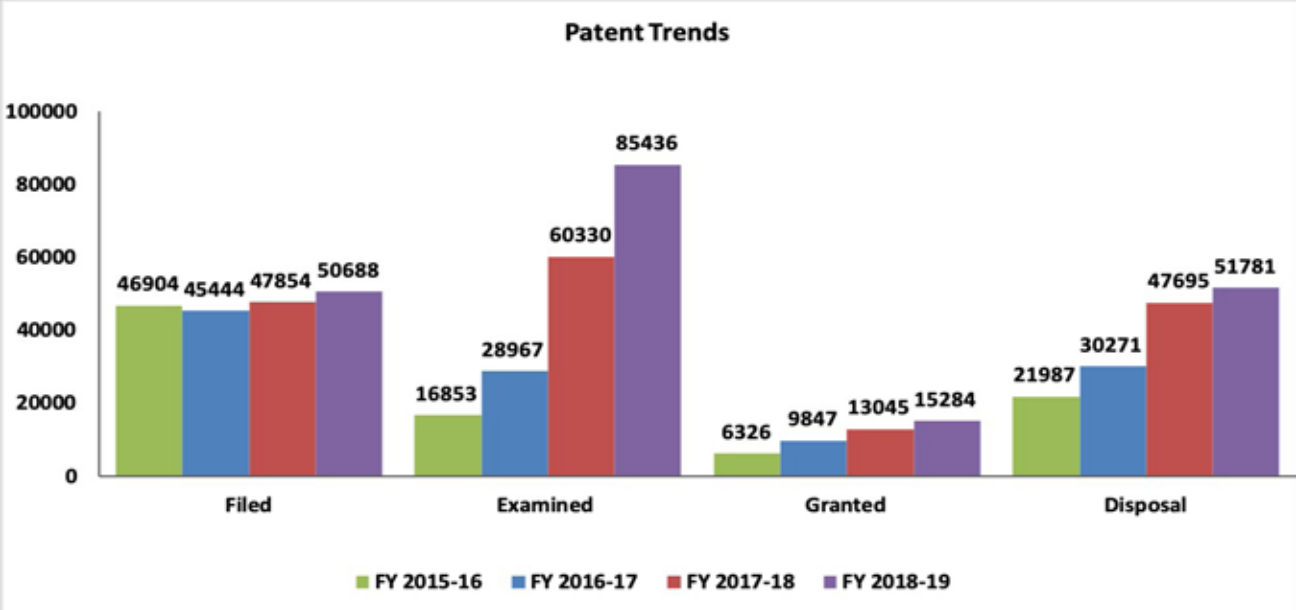
STATEWISE BREAK UP OF IEMs IMPLEMENTED (during the last five years)
BASED ON PART B OF IEM FORM FILED BY ENTREPRENEURS

Name of the State/UTs	2014		2015		2016		2017		Jan 2018 to March 2019	
	No filed	Invs (Rs.Cr)	No filed	Invs (Rs.Cr)	No Filed	Inv (Rs.Cr)	No. Filed	Inv (Rs cr)	No. Filed	Inv (Rs cr)
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	29	2804	51	4542	79	11395	62	4509	84	12629
Arunachal Pradesh	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21
Assam	12	470	13	578	14	1137	60	4121	26	979
Bihar	4	420	9	610	7	959	2	139	8	811
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	5	2037	5	3993	5	1553	7	1189
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	96	4	226	4	131	7	268	9	613
Daman & Diu	2	41	3	88	1	25	1	27	3	192
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	1	2	1	14	2	52	2	110	3	402
Gujarat	78	40954	80	5991	101	8267	77	9795	381	48095
Haryana	10	977	11	901	7	481	5	354	29	4348
Himachal Pradesh	1	112	8	242	2	73	0	0	7	889
Jammu &Kashmir	0	0	1	648	0	0	0	0	5	932
Jharkhand	9	1002	1	345	2	86	12	1086	14	2557
Karnataka	17	2361	29	13780	32	9162	24	2455	96	40807
Kerala	1	37	3	82	0	0	0	0	1	11
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	13	2625	30	17277	48	2823	31	11715	84	7352
Maharashtra	48	6024	69	18854	67	40588	112	18993	196	143371
Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	30	1	31	0	0
Meghalaya	3	47	3	314	2	544	5	639	1	44
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	1	7521	2	538	1	769	4	179	6	6918
Puducherry	0	0	1	12	0	0	1	20	0	0
Punjab	2	162	4	340	9	716	4	708	22	2216
Rajasthan	13	1544	24	3918	32	7277	27	3016	43	4759
Sikkim	6	504	5	393	7	382	11	1134	11	947
Tamil Nadu	7	2500	6	501	20	4793	9	1574	43	2689
Telengana	8	1137	9	494	18	2405	29	3306	54	8145
Tripura	1	17	3	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	9	872	17	1791	16	522	18	2253	57	13232
Uttarakhand	28	2749	23	2426	14	494	22	809	40	3202
West Bengal	32	3747	26	983	34	3433	40	2602	34	7471
Total	**340**	**78747**	**441**	**77972**	**525**	**100537**	**571**	**71396**	**1265**	**314821**

IPR Trends

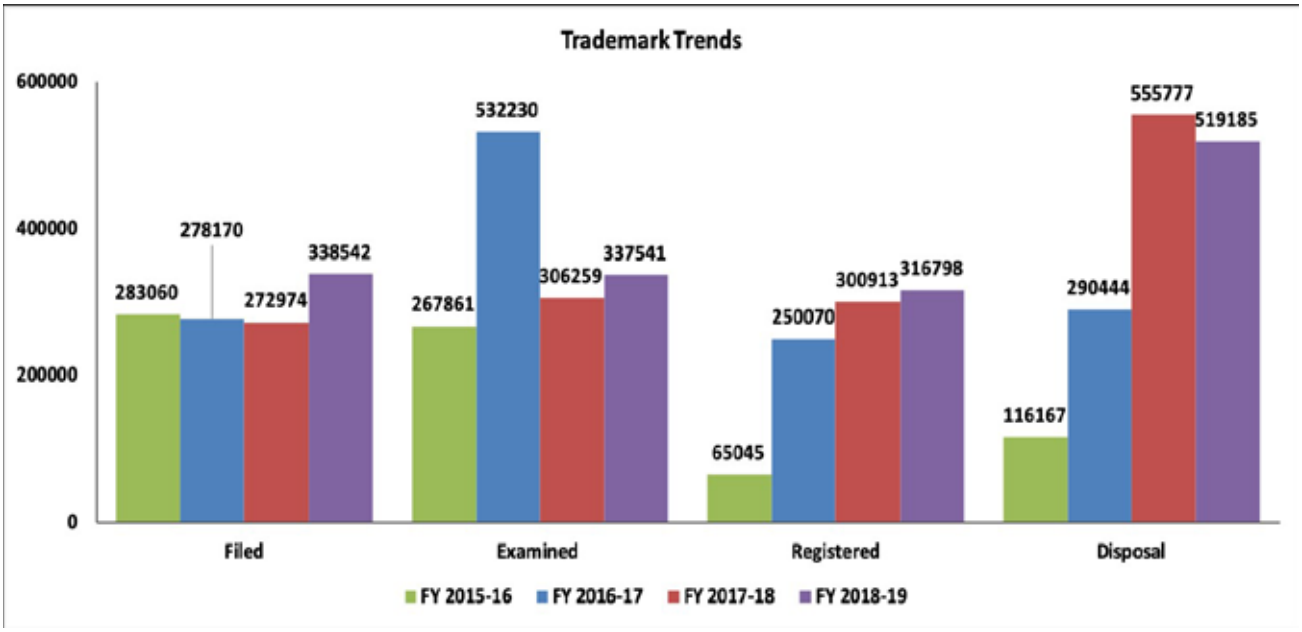
1. Patents:-

In Patents, examination has increased by 108.3 %, patents granted have increased by 32.5 % and disposal of applications has increased by 57.6 % in 2017-18 vis-à-vis 2016-17. In 2018-19, Patent Examination (FER) increased by 40.7 % , Number of Granted Patents increased by 142 % and total Disposal increased by 136 %, as compared to 2015-16.



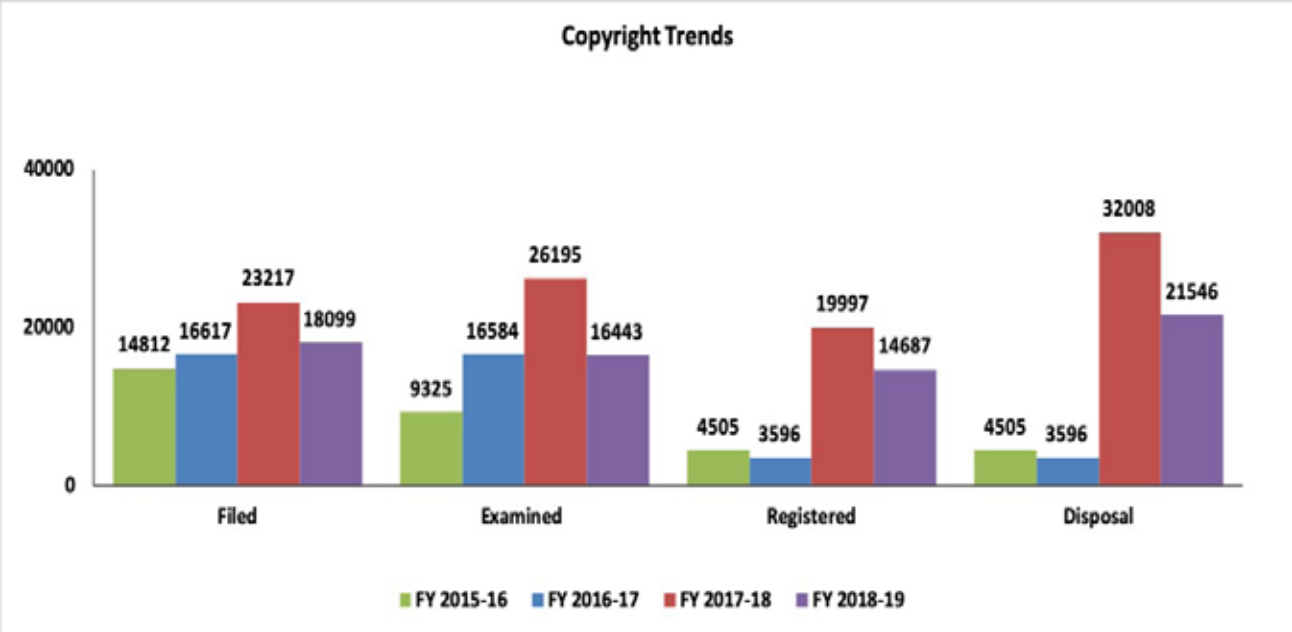
2. Trademarks

In Trademarks, registrations increased five-fold whereas disposal of applications increased four-fold in 2018-19 vis-à-vis 2015-16.



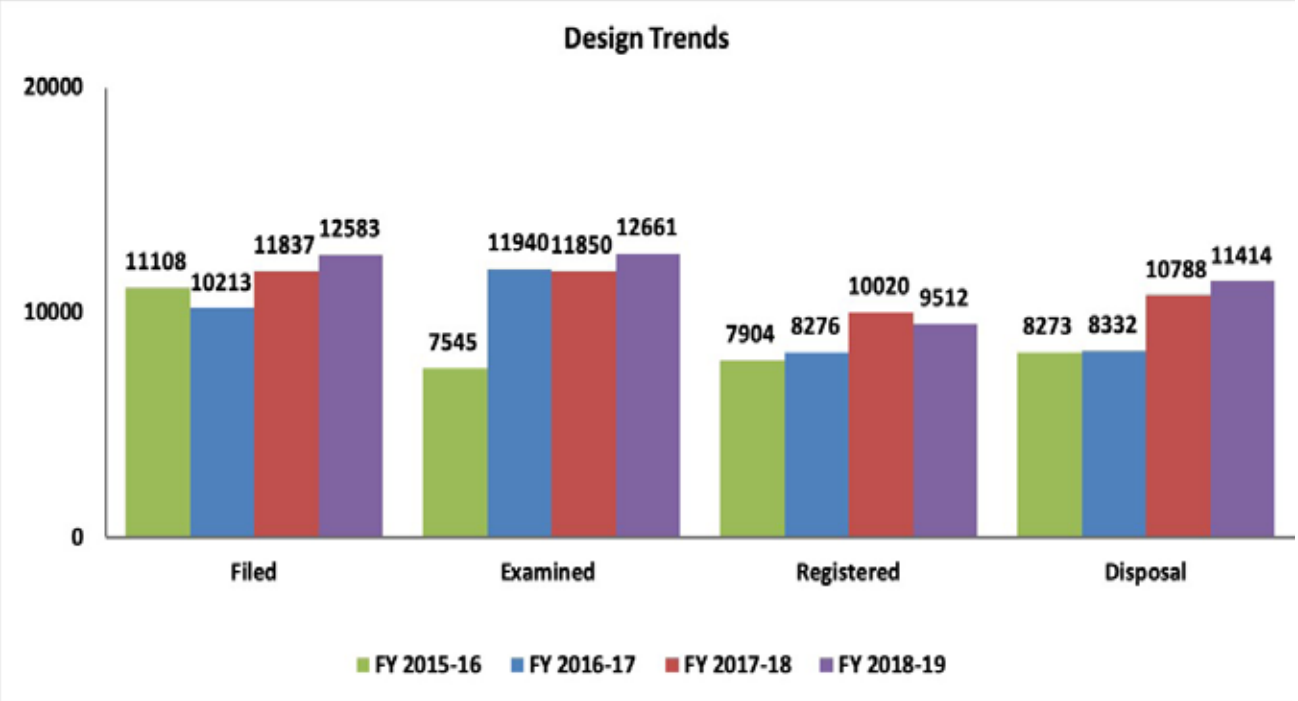
3. Copyright

In Copyright, Examination of applications has increased by 76%, Registration increased by 226 % and Disposal of applications has increased by 378% in 2018-19 vis-à-vis 2015-16.



4. Designs

In Designs, Registration has increased by 21.1% whereas Disposal of applications has increased by 29.5 % in 2017-18 vis-à-Vis 2016-17. In 2018-19, Examination has increased by 6.8 % and Disposal increased by 5.8 %.



IPR STATISTICS

1. Patents

Year	Filed	Examined	Granted	Disposal
2005-06	24,505	11,569	4,320	NA
2006-07	28,940	14,119	7,539	NA
2007-08	35,218	11,751	15,316	15,795
2008-09	36,812	10,296	16,061	17,136
2009-10	34,287	6,069	6,168	11,339
2010-11	39,400	11,208	7,509	12,851
2011-12	43,197	11,031	4,381	8,488
2012-13	43,674	12,268	4,126	9,027
2013-14	42,950	18,306	4,225	11,672
2014-15	42,763	22,631	5,978	14,328
2015-16	46,904	16,851	6,326	21,987
2016-17	45,444	28,967	9,847	30,271
2017-18	47,854	60,330	13,045	47,695
2018-19	50,667	85,436	15,284	51,781

2. Designs

Year	Filed	Examined	Registered
2006-07	5,521	4,976	4,250
2007-08	6,402	6,183	4,928
2008-09	6,557	6,446	4,772
2009-10	6,092	6,266	6,025
2010-11	7,589	6,277	9,206
2011-12	8,373	6,511	6,590
2012-13	8,337	6,771	7,250
2013-14	8,533	7,281	7,178
2014-15	9,327	7,459	7,147
2015-16	11,108	9,426	7,904
2016-17	10,213	11,940	8,276
2017-18	11,837	11,850	10,020
2018-19	12,583	12,661	9,512

3. Trade Marks

Year	Filed	Examined	Registered	Disposal
2006-07	1,03,419	85,185	1,09,361	NA
2007-08	1,23,514	63,605	1,00,857	NA
2008-09	1,30,172	1,05,219	1,02,257	1,26,540
2009-10	1,41,943	25,875	67,490	76,310
2010-11	1,79,317	2,05,065	1,15,472	1,32,507
2011-12	1,83,588	1,16,263	51,765	57,867
2012-13	1,94,216	2,02,385	44,361	69,736
2013-14	2,00,005	2,03,086	67,873	1,04,753
2014-15	2,10,501	1,68,026	41,583	83,652
2015-16	2,83,060	2,67,861	65,045	1,16,167
2016-17	2,78,170	5,32,230	2,50,070	2,90,444
2017-18	2,72,974	3,06,259	3,00,913	5,55,777
2018-19	3,38,542	3,37,541	3,16,798	5,19,185

4. Copyright

F.Y.	Applications Received	Applications Examined	Registrations	Total Disposal
2015-16	14812	9325	4505	16203
2016-17	16617	16584	3596	5444
2017-18	17841	34388	19997	39799
2018-19	18250	22658	14625	21546

5. Timeliness in issuance of International Search Report By Indian ISA

Year	Average % of ISR issued in Time
2015-2016	41
2016-2017	68
2017-2018	97
2018-2019	99.3

6. Geographical Indications

Year	Filed	Registered
2006-07	33	3
2007-08	37	31
2008-09	44	45
2009-10	40	14
2010-11	27	29
2011-12	148	23
2012-13	24	21
2013-14	75	22
2014-15	47	20
2015-16	17	26
2016-17	32	34
2017-18	38	25
2018-19	32	23

Appendix-VII

List of Completed projects under IIUS/MIIUS

S N	Scheme Name	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Total Project Cost (in Rs. Cr.)	Approved GOI grant (in Rs. Cr.)	Released GOI grant (in Rs. Cr.)
1	IIUS	Pharma Cluster, Hyderabad	Telangana	66.16	49.62	48.13
2	IIUS	Chemical Cluster, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	73.02	41.80	41.39
3	IIUS	Chemical Cluster, Ankleshwar	Gujarat	152.83	50.00	49.50
4	IIUS	Chemical Cluster, Vapi	Gujarat	54.31	40.49	39.28
5	IIUS	Foundry Cluster, Belgam	Karnataka	24.78	18.58	18.02
6	IIUS	Machine Tools Cluster, Bangalore	Karnataka	135.50	49.12	47.65
7	IIUS	Textile Cluster, Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra	68.49	33.25	32.91
8	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Pune	Maharashtra	59.99	44.99	44.54
9	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Pithampur	MP	65.20	47.23	46.76
10	IIUS	Textiles Cluster, Ludhiana, Punjab	Punjab	17.19	12.24	13.16
11	IIUS	Marble Cluster, Kishangarh	Rajasthan	52.87	26.79	26.53
12	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Chennai	TN	57.06	29.32	29.02
13	IIUS	Cereals Pulses & Staples Cluster, Madurai	TN	40.20	30.15	29.85
14	IIUS	Foundry/Pump/Motor Cluster, Coimbatore	TN	55.57	39.66	39.08
15	IIUS	Leather Cluster, Ambur	TN	113.51	45.08	43.50
16	IIUS	Textiles Cluster, Tirupur	TN	143.00	50.00	49.50
17	IIUS	Multi Industry Cluster, Haldia	WB	58.85	25.40	34.89
18	IIUS	Iron & Steel Cluster, Raipur	Chhattishgarh	58.82	21.16	20.94
19	IIUS	Metallurgical Cluster, Jajpur	Odisha	88.62	50.00	49.50
20	IIUS	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala	56.80	42.60	41.32
21	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Vijaywada	AP	30.67	23.01	22.31
22	IIUS	Leather Cluster, Kanpur	UP	14.34	9.32	9.04
23	IIUS	Gem &Jewellery Cluster, Surat	Gujarat	61.00	45.61	44.36
24	IIUS	Engineering Cluster, Nashik	Maharashtra	67.26	42.88	42.45
25	IIUS	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi	MP	42.66	22.39	21.78

S N	Scheme Name	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Total Project Cost (in Rs. Cr.)	Approved GOI grant (in Rs. Cr.)	Released GOI grant (in Rs. Cr.)
26	IIUS	Auto Cluster, Adityapur	Jharkhand	65.63	47.79	46.37
27	IIUS	Marathwada Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	82.55	60.00	58.20
28	IIUS	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	HP	88.43	59.95	58.15
29	IIUS	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam	62.28	52.63	51.05
30	IIUS	Narol Textiles Infrastructure and Environment Management, Narol	Gujarat	196.56	58.28	56.53
31	IIUS	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra	44.9	32.59	31.62
32	MIIUS	Bobbili growth Center, Vizianagaram District	Andhra Pradesh	10.16	2.54	2.60
33	MIIUS	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	49.83	12.26	12.26a
34	MIIUS	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	41.76	8.74	8.74
35	MIIUS	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	MP	48.48	12.62	12.62
36	MIIUS	Hosur Engineering Industry Cluster	Tamil Nadu	30.40	7.69	7.69

Appendix-VIII

List of ongoing Projects under IIUS/MIIUS:

S N	Scheme Name	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Total Project Cost (in Rs. Cr.)	Approved GOI grant (in Rs. Cr.)	Released GOI grant (in Rs. Cr.)	Physical progress (in %)
1	IIUS	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	WB	41.01	15.72	15.24	76.33 %
2	IIUS	Foundry Cluster, Howrah,	WB	95.03	38.68	37.52	58.34 %
3	IIUS	Pandhurna Industrial Cluster, Chhindwara	MP	81.10	43.07	41.77	69.88 %
4	IIUS	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur	MP	60.76	39.68	38.49	84.93 %
5	IIUS	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	81.90	58.28	52.45	96.47 %
6	IIUS	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tirruchirapalli	TN	102.81	58.28	52.45	75.41 %
7	MIIUS	Hindupur Growth Centre & IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District,	Andhra Pradesh	54.20	14.93	10.45	20.03 %
8	MIIUS	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	39.60	10.24	11.97	20.39 %
9	MIIUS	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	36.67	9.62	10.26	23.52 %
10	MIIUS	Industrial Area, Kandrauri	HP	95.77	24.07	16.85	46.48 %
11	MIIUS	Industrial Area, Pandoga	HP	88.05	22.62	15.83	56.34 %
12	MIIUS	Industrial Estate, Kathua	J &K	31.84	14.00	14.00	57.02 %
13	MIIUS	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	96.66	18.96	18.96	63.36 %
14	MIIUS	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	130.94	50.00	50.00	85.00 %
15	MIIUS	Zunagtui Industrial Estate, Aizwl	Mizoram	18.02	14.18	14.18	53.34 %
16	MIIUS	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	MP	75.00	12.75	12.75	90.71 %
17	MIIUS	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	44.26	13.06	13.06	75.00 %
18	MIIUS	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	59.93	43.51	43.44	90.30 %
19	MIIUS	RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	52.25	38.76	38.76	91.80 %

Appendix-IX

The detailed list of the study reports and their outcomes submitted during 2018-19

Sl. no	List of Reports submitted in 2018-19
1	Inputs of Tariff Commission PMO reference on Medical Devices.
2	Inclusion of additional raw materials namely additives currently used in place of Master batch in the manufacture of Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA) sheets (ITCHS code 39201099) for Solar Photo Voltaic Modules in view of inverted duty structure between raw materials and finished product
3	Report on Inverted Duty Structure on Ethyl Acetate (ITCHS code 29153100)
4	Report on the determination of Selling Price of Crude Narcotine manufactured at Government Opium & Alkaloids Works, Neemuch for the Financial Year 2018-19 Onwards
5	Report on Inverted Duty Structure on Optical Fibre Ground Wire (ITCHS Code 85447090)
6	Status note on Inverted Duty Structure in Berger Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (BEVA) film (ITCHS Code 39201012) for manufacturing of Back Sheet (ITCHS Code 39219099) used in Solar Photo Voltaic Modules.
7	Report on Inverted Duty Structure on Card Clothing (ITCHS Code 84483100)
8	Report on Fair price for On Demand Aadhaar Letter Service of Unique Identification Authority of India
9	Report on Inverted Duty Structure in Solar cells (ITCHS code 84514011)
10	Status Note on Invered Duty Structure on Soap Noodles and Soaps (ITCHS codes 34012000 and 340111 & 340119)
11	Note on Exemption of GST on Salt Treated Green Mango (Mango Slice in Brine)
12	Inputs of Tariff Commission on Increasing BCD on Six specified medical equipment (proposal of Meity)
13	Report on Determination of User Charges for Authentication Services provided by Unique Identification Authority of India
14	Report on Inverted Duty Structure on Slewing Bearing used in Non Wind Sector
15	Report on Inverted Duty Structure on PCB Cutting for Tools-Drills & Router used for manufacture of Printed Circuit Board (ITCHS code 82075000 & 82077090)
16	Status Note on Inverted Duty Structure on Aluminium Scrap-FTA related (ITCHS Code 76020010)
17	Report on Inverted Duty Structure on Nylon Tyre Cord Fabric (ITCHS Code 59021090)
18	Report on Inverted Duty Structure on Catalytic Converter (ITCHS code 84213990) (Wash Coat)
19	Report on Inverted Duty Structure on Polyester Tyre Cord Fabric (ITCHS Code 59022090)

Outcomes

A Status of findings of Tariff Commission on Inverted Duty Structure which have been incorporated in 2018-19 budget is as follows:

Sl. No.	Product	Status as per 2018-19 Budget announcement
1	Cochlear Implants **One product**	BCD on raw materials, parts or accessories for the manufacture of Cochlear Implants, has been reduced from 2.5% to 'NIL' , subject to actual user condition vide notification no. 6/2018-Customs, dated 2/2/2018 2018 (New S. no. 578A of refers)

Status of findings of Tariff Commission on Inverted Duty Structure which have been incorporated in 2017-18 budget are as follows:

Sl. No.	Product	Status as per 2017-18 Budget announcement
1	Cast components of Wind Operated Electricity Generator [WOEG] **One product**	Basic Custom Duty (BCD) reduced from 7.5% to 5% on Catalyst [3815 90 00] and Resin [3909 40 90] for use in the manufacture of cast components of Wind Operated Electricity Generator [WOEG], subject to actual user condition. Notification No. 12/2012- Customs, dated 17th March, 2012 as amended vide Notification No.6/2017- Customs, dated 2nd February, 2017 [new S. Nos. 230C and 230D] refers. SAD exempted on Catalyst [3815 90 00] and Resin [3909 40 90] for use in the manufacture of cast components of WOEG, subject to actual user condition. Exemption from SAD will be valid till 30th June, 2017. Notification No. 21/2012-Customs, dated 17th March, 2012 as amended vide Notification No.4/2017- Customs, dated 2nd February, 2017 [new S. Nos. 14H and 14I] refer. Excise duty exempted on Catalyst [3815 90 00] and Resin [3909 40 90] for use inthe manufacture of cast components of Wind Operated Electricity Generator subject to actualuser condition. The exemption from excise duty will be valid till 30th June, 2017.Notification No. 12/2012-Central Excise, dated 17th March, 2012 as amended vide13Notification No.6/2017-Central Excise, dated 2nd February, 2017, [new S. Nos. 145 B and145C] refers.
2	Co-polymer coated MS tape/ stainless steeltape	Exemption from Basic Customs duty (BCD) on Co-polymer coated MS tape/ stainless steeltape for manufacture of telecommunication grade optical fibres or optical fibre cables withdrawn. Accordingly, item No. 23 of List 5 [against S. No 149] of NotificationNo.12/2012-Customs, dated 17th March, 2012 is being omitted. List 5 of Notification No.12/2012-Customs, dated 17th March, 2012 as amended vide Notification No.6/2017-Customs, dated 2nd February, 2017 refers

Sl. No.	Product	Status as per 2017-18 Budget announcement
	One product	10% concessional BCD is being prescribed on Co-polymer coated MStape/ stainless steel tape for manufacture of telecommunication grade optical fibres or opticalfibre cables, subject to actual user condition. Notification No. 12/2012-Customs, dated 17thMarch, 2012 as amended vide Notification No.6/2017- Customs, dated 2nd February, 2017[New S. No. 333D] refers
3	Reverse Osmosis (RO) membrane element for household type filters	Basic Customs duty on Reverse Osmosis (RO) membrane element for household type filtersfalling under tariff item 8421 99 00 is being increased from 7.5% to 10%. Clause 109 (a) ofFinance Bill, 2017 refers. By virtue of declaration under the Provisional Collection of TaxesAct, 1931, this increase will come into force with immediate effect.
	One Product	Excise duty on Membrane Sheet and Tricot / Shaper, falling under tariff item 3921 19 00, foruse in the manufacture of Reverse Osmosis (RO) membrane for household type filters reduced from 12.5% to 6% subject to actual user condition. This concessional exciseduty will be valid till 30th June, 2017. Notification No.12/2012-Central Excise dated 17thMarch, 2012 as amended by Notification No.6/2012-Central Excise, dated 2nd February,2017 [new S. No. 148AAA] refers

B (i) **Data base refinement** - In the back drop of the constraint of getting product wise information Tariff Commission had taken the initiative with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs giving full justification to ensure that the cost audit formats are restored to its earlier format to include product-wise data in respect of production, imports, consumption of raw materials, domestic sales, exports, services rendered/obtained, element-wise cost details including per unit cost etc. in respect of all major sectors of the economy, both in physical as well as value terms. Subsequently, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs have been able to amend the Companies(Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, vide Notification dated 31st December, 2014, and has made it mandatory to provide product wise cost details in the Cost Audit reports at 8 digit HS CETA codes from March, 2017.

(ii) In order to ensure the regular flow of data for Normative price of Jute Bags a joint exercise was conducted along with the Office of Jute Commissioner, resulting in reduction of time for data collection and enabled conducting studies on the basis of latest available data. Two studies have been completed after the data base refinement

C. Outcome of the study reports submitted by the Commission during the period 2013-14 onwards, by way of adoption, indication, appreciation and interest shown by the clients in addition to the usage by the client in analysis and decision making are as below:

i. The Office of Economic Adviser, under the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade vide their letter No.OEA-12026(11)/1/2017-TFP dated 25th January,

2018 have supported the findings of Tariff Commission in 12 reports on Inverted Duty Structure under FTA's.

ii. Department of Pharmaceuticals vide their letter No. 31026/25/2017-Md dated 13/12/2017 have supported the findings of Tariff Commissions report in the report on "Inverted Duty Structure in respect of Cochlear Implants".

iii. Department of Heavy Industry vide their letter No. dated 15th September, 2016 5(1)/2014-PE-XI have communicated that Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade supports the proposal of the Tariff Commission regarding BCD on Steel Balls (HS code 84829119), Rubber Seal (HS Code 40024900), Grub Screw (HS Code 73182990) and Cage Strip (HS Code 84829119) required for the manufacture of Slewing Bearing, to be brought down to 5% under actual user condition.

iv. Light Engineering Industry Division of DPIIT vide their letter No. dated 17th Nov, 2016 F.No.14(37)/2015-LEI have communicated that at the existing concessional exemption on the import duty on the final product(ECCS laminates) and the import duty of 12.5% on the raw material, Effective Rate of Protection (ERP) works out to (-) 40.57% and they support that the ERP should be zero, for which duty on raw material is also required to be brought down at par with the concessional Nil duty on the final product.

v. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy vide their letter dated 21/10/2015 have recommended the proposals of Tariff Commission for redressing the inverted duty structure on input materials required for manufacturing Unsaturated Polyester Resins, Vinyl Ester Adhesive, Epoxy Resins ad Hardener.

vi. Department of Revenue vide their letter No. 15012/3/2015-NC-1dated 11/5/2015 have communicated that the prices of various Alkaloids produced by GOAWs Neemuch and Ghazipur have been revised on the bases on the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission.

vii. Ministry of water Resources vide its letter no. 11/1/2012-PP/1153 dt. 17/6/2014 have appreciated the studies done by Tariff Commission on Operational & Maintenance cost of Irrigation projects and Cost of Water in the context of its [proposed utilization by the 14th Finance Commission.

Appendix-X

Details of Public Accounts Committee (PAC) - CAG Para

Year	No of Paras/PA reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PA reports on which ATNs are pending		
		No. Of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. Of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the ministry to PAC
2017-18	0	0	0	0
2018-19	0	0	0	0

Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Government of India

www.dipp.gov.in