Annual Report 2020-21



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

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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

1 Chapter

Role and Functions

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) was established in the year 1995 and was reconstituted in the year 2000 with the merger of the Department of Industrial Development. Earlier, separate Ministries of Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries (SSI &ARI) 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 as DPIIT in January, 2019.

1.1.2 In 2018, matters related to e-commerce were transferred to the Department and in 2019, the Department has been given charge for matters related to Internal Trade, welfare of traders and their employees and Startups. The role of DPIIT is to promote/accelerate industrial Development of the Country by facilitating investment in new and upcoming technology, foreign direct investment and support balanced development of industries.

1.2 Allocation of Business to the Department

1.2.1 According to the Allocation of Business (AOB) Rules, as updated, the Department is responsible for determining the Industrial Policy at Central Government level, including the following matters:

i. Productivity in Indian industry

ii. Industrial management

iii. Matters related to e-Commerce and start-ups

iv. Facilitating Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)

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 Licenses (IL) and acknowledging Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM).

1.2.2 The Department 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 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 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 legislations 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 (DPIIT) is at **Appendix-I**, while a list of the attached and subordinate offices and other organizations under the Department is at **Appendix-II**.

1.4 Make in India (MII)

1.4.1 Make in India' was launched on September 25, 2014, to facilitate investment, foster innovation, building best in class infrastructure, and making India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. The development of a robust manufacturing sector continues to be a key priority of the Indian Government. It was one of the first Vocal for Local' initiatives that exposed India's manufacturing domain to the world. Since its launch, Make in India has made significant achievements and is now focusing on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0. DPIIT is coordinating Action Plans for 15 manufacturing sectors, while the Department of Commerce is coordinating for 12 service sectors. Now DPIIT is working closely with 24 sub-sectors which have been chosen keeping in mind the Indian industries strengths and competitive edge, need for import substitution, potential for export and increased employability. These 24 subsectors are - furniture, air-conditioners, leather and footwear, ready to eat, fisheries, agri-produce, auto components, aluminum, electronics, agrochemicals, steel, textiles, EV components and integrated circuits, ethanol, ceramics, set top boxes, robotics, televisions, close circuit cameras, toys, drones, medical devices, sporting goods, gym equipment.

1.4.2 Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) and Project Development Cells (PDCs): In the midst of COVID-19 pandemic, with a view to support, facilitate and provide investor friendly ecosystem to investors investing in India, the Union Cabinet approved constitution of an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS), and also Project Development Cells (PDC) in Ministries/Departments to fast-track investments in coordination between the Central Government and State Governments and thereby grow the pipeline of investible projects in India to increase domestic investments and FDI inflow.

1.4.3 PDCs have now been established in 29 Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, headed by respective Joint Secretary-level nodal officers. All PDCs have assumed

a smooth functioning, executing clearly defined investor engagement strategies, which includes identification of prospective investors; multi-level engagements with investors that have shown interest; active engagement with a wide range of stakeholders to resolve existing investors' issues, to develop new projects/ proposals and to promote existing investment opportunities.

1.4.4 PDCs have conducted multiple stakeholder interactions, (with State Governments, industry associations, investors, embassies etc.) in the form of roundtables/ webinars, digital road shows, and one-on-one meeting on virtual format. These interactions are focused on understanding & resolving industry wide issues, identifying policies that will unlock investment potential in sectors, pitching existing opportunities, exploring new projects/proposals etc.

1.4.5 Investment Clearance Cell: Following the Hon'ble FM's budget announcement, an Investment Clearance Cell (ICC) to provide facilitation and support to businesses through a one-stop digital platform - the central Single Window System (SWS) is being set up and the platform is planned for launch with select states by 15 April 2021. This national portal will integrate the existing clearance systems of the various Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India and State Governments without disruption to the existing IT portals of Ministries. Several meetings and workshops have been held to acquaint States with the best practices of developing/upgrading State Single Window Systems through cross-learning, demonstrating select features and briefing on the proposed Investment Clearance Cell. Technology vendor has been on-boarded and they, along with Invest India, have been working on technical parameters. Consequently, detailed system design and architecture including web designs have been prepared and consultations are being held with more than 36 Ministries/Departments and States to facilitate technology integration. The progress of the work being done on the development of ICC is closely monitored by Cabinet Secretary and PMO.

1.4.6 One District One Product (ODOP): The Hon'ble PM's clarion call of 'Atmanirbhar' to the nation in his address on the 74thIndependence Day - August 15, 2020 explicitly emphasized that we as a nation must move on the path of value addition to our natural as well as human resources. DPIIT is working on the initiative of One District One Product to take this vision forward. OODP has been envisaged to be a transformational step forward realizing the true potential of a district, fuel economic growth and generate employment and rural entrepreneurship. ODOP has already been implemented in some of the States (for example, UP). By scaling it up as a national movement, we can look at creating a pool of 739 products from 739 districts in India that can be regulated.

1.4.7 To begin with, 103 districts have been identified with specific products having manufacturing / export potential. 68 products out of the 106 products are available on big ecommerce platforms. With a view to promote manufacturing and exports, an analysis of specific interventions such as marketing, technology, design, etc is underway along with identification of the agency responsible for the same. Hon'ble CIM has also recently approved the merger of the two initiatives "ODOP" and "District as Export Hub" as a common initiative to be led by Department of Commerce and supported by DPIIT.

1.5 Project Monitoring Group (PMG)

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 implementation support in its functioning. It is an institutional mechanism for resolving of issues and bottlenecks and fast tracking the setting up and commissioning of large infrastructure projects in Public and Private sectors.

1.5.2 Any investor facing delays or bottlenecks in the execution of a project with an estimated value of Rs. 500 crore and above can raise them on the PMG portal, which in turn takes them up with the concerned authorities in the Central or State Governments, until the issues are decided.

1.5.3 A new PMG portal (https://pmg.dipp.gov.in) has been developed with an agile and user-friendly interface to strengthen project monitoring framework. All the relevant stakeholders including project proponents, central ministries, and state departments have been onboarded on the portal for regular updation of issue resolution status.

1.5.4 As of 15th December 2020, 1108 Infrastructure projects worth ~INR 43.2 Lakh Crore are enlisted on PMG portal for issue resolution. Out of 1108 projects, 248 projects worth ~ INR 11.5 Lakh Crore are PRAGATI projects which are reviewed by Hon'ble Prime Minister.

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

1.7.1 The Public procurement (Preference to Make in India) order 2017 (PPP-MII Order) was issued on 15th June, 2017 pursuant to Rule 153(iii) of the General Financial Rules, 2017, and subsequently amended on 28.05.2018, 29.05.2019, 04.06.2020 and 16.09.2020, 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 Central Government 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 on the 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 the items with sufficient local capacity and competition, higher minimum local content requirement etc. of concerned products/items under PPP-MII Order.

1.8 Ease of Doing Business (EODB)

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 'information technology' as enabler to make governance more efficient.

1.8.2 India ranks 63rdin the World Bank's annual Doing Business Report (DBR), 2020 as against 77th rank in the DBR 2019 registering a jump of 14 ranks. 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 67.32 in DBR 2019 to 71.00 in DBR 2020. The Ease of Doing business index is meant to measure regulations directly affecting business 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 Border, Enforcing Contracts and Resolving Insolvency.

1.8.3 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. 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 under state reform Action Plans have been successfully completed for the year 2015, 2016 and 2017-2018. The ranking can be accessed on www.eodb.dipp.gov.in. The assignment of states and UTs under state reform action plan 2019 is underway.

1.8.5 DPIIT has also prepared a 218 point District Reforms Plan and shared with States and UTs 2508.2020 for implementation of reforms by all the districts. The Action 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.

1.8.6 DPIIT has been directed by Cabinet Secretary act as the nodal department for coordinating the exercise of minimizing regulatory compliance burden for citizens and businesses. A systematic exercise across Central Ministries/Departments and States/ UTs is being undertaken by DPIIT to eliminate or reduce compliances which have an adverse impact on time and cost of businesses. Making Government to Business and Government to Citizen interfaces online, transparent and time bound are among the key priorities of this exercise.

1.8.7 A Regulatory Compliance Portal https://eodbrcp.dipp.gov.in has been launched by the DPIIT on 1st January 2021. The objective this portal is to act as on online repository of all Central and State-level compliances and

to minimize Regulatory Compliance burden. This will give a comprehensive view of all Acts/Rules/Regulations across Ministries and States/UTs applicable to businesses and citizens. The Dashboard of the RC Portal shall be accessible to Cabinet Secretary, Secretaries and Chief Secretaries to monitor the progress.

1.9 Start-up India

1.9.1 Startup India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to catalyze startup culture and build a strong and inclusive ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship in India. The Startup India Action Plan was launched on 16th January, 2016 with the objective of supporting entrepreneurs, building up a robust startup ecosystem and transforming India into a country of job creators instead of job seekers. Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) acts as the nodal Department for coordinating the efforts of all Central Government Departments and State Governments for carrying this plan forward.

1.10 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

1.10.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is the Nodal Department for formulation of 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 attract 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 the 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 a 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 Competent Authority for grant of Approvals/ Rejection of foreign investment proposals requiring Government approval in case of Trading (Single, Multi brand and Food Product Retail Trading).

1.11 National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy

1.11.1 The National IPR Policy, approved on 12th May, 2016 lays the roadmap for intellectual property in India. The Policy recognizes the abundance of creative and innovative energies that flow in India, and the need to tap into and channelize 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 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 is to be monitored by DPIIT, which is the nodal Department to coordinate, guide and oversee implementation and future development of IPRs in India.

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 of "Innovation Hubs" for sectors such as automobiles and transportation, jewellery, leather, soft goods, digital products, toys and 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 schemes for setting up Design Centres/Innovation Hubs in selected 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 design to all regions of India.

v. Encouraging establishment of Departments of design in all the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and all the National Institutes of Technologies (NITs) as well as in prestigious private sector colleges of Engineering and Architectures.

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

vii. Facilitating the establishment of a Chartered Society for designers (on the lines of 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.

viii. Setting up an Indian 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 IIS system, DPIIT has developed Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS). 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 sprit among park developers and operators (iv) identify requisite policy support to be delivered by state/central government for driving competitiveness of the ecosystem.

1.13.2 Department 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. A total number of 177 industrial parks were assessed across 34 parameters under four pillars contributing to the development of industrial ecosystem viz., (i) Internal Infrastructure and Utilities; (ii) External Infrastructure and Connectivity; (iii) Business Support Services & Facilities; and (iv) Environment & Safety Management.

1.13.3 The objective of this exercise was to analyse and rate the Industrial Parks with a view on quality and adequacy of industrial infrastructure. The assessment of the responses indicate that the nominated

parks perform better on internal and external infrastructure, and utilities, but need to improve on business services and environment safety and sustainability. Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided the technical support to release the pilot phase report on IPRS.

1.13.4 Going forward, under Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS) 2.0, the assessment of IPs including private industrial parks with introduction of qualitative indicators for assessing these parks will be undertaken this year. States have been conveyed that the process of next phase of IPRS will be undertaken with revision of parameters to enhance qualitative measurement and analysis of data across the industrial infrastructure-encompassing private parks and tenant feedback.

1.13.5 IPRS 2.0 will include the introduction of tenant feedback mechanism which will help in assessment of the developer's responses and also engage directly with the ultimate beneficiaries of this exercise.

1.13.6 The State Owned Parks and Private Parks to be included in this exercise will be encouraged to map the primary sector category (even if it is a mixed category park) for optimal allocation of resources within the park and helping the policy makers to devise progressive frameworks for industrialization. The exercise of assessment of the Industrial Park with the technical support of ADB and releasing of report on Industrial Park Rating System 2.0 is likely to be completed by March, 2021.

1.14 Intellectual Property Rights Administration

1.14.1 Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is the nodal department for administration of various laws related to Intellectual Property Rights in the country such as Patents, Trade Marks, Industrial Designs, Geographical Indications of Goods, Copyrights, and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs. Being nodal Department for IPR related matters, DPIIT vets MoUs/MoCs/MoAs/Cabinet Notes/ NDAs etc. entered into by various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India from IPR angle. The negotiations on IPR Chapter under various International Trade Agreements are also done by DPIIT. Besides, DPIIT is also the nodal department formatters related to 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 Ahmadabad, 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 Ahmadabad, 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 Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB): Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) has been established in the year 2003, under Section 84 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999. The Board hears appeals against the decision of Controller of Patents (under the Patents Act, 1970), Registrar of Trade Marks (under the Trade Marks Act, 1999) and Geographical Indication cases (under the Geographical Indication & Protection Act, 1999). The Copyright Board and Plant Varieties Protection Appellate Tribunal function under the ambit of IPAB in accordance with their respective Acts and Rules.

1.14.5 Presently, IPAB has its Headquarters at Chennai and conducts its Circuit Bench sittings periodically at Ahmedabad, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai.

1.15 Cell for IPR Promotion And Management (CIPAM)

1.15.1 In pursuance of the National IPR Policy 2016, a specialized 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 visions of the Policy. Since the adoption of the Policy, CIPAM has worked towards changing the IP landscape of the country, which inter-alia includes:

i. Around 100 capacity building programs for better enforceability of IPRs have been conducted for police, customs and judiciary. Through a unique initiative, capacity building programs have also been conducted for judicial academies of Kerala and Uttarakhand.

ii. IPR Awareness programs have been continuously organised for reaching out to schools, colleges and industries. Approximately 3000 academic institutions have been covered and 270 programs been conducted for industries till date.

iii. In one of the enforcement initiatives, CIPAM in collaboration with NIXI and Maharashtra Cyber and Digital Crime Unit (MCDCU) facilitated suspension of over 380 infringing websites having 186 million hits per month.

iv. CIPAM has been playing an important role in establishing Technology and Innovation Support Centre (TISC), a WIPO initiative. Till now, CIPAM has been successful in establishing 9 Technology and Innovation Support Centre (TISC) has been established across India. These Centre are at PIC Chandigarh; Anna University, Chennai; NRDC-IPFC Visakhapatnam; PIC Kerala; GUJCOST, Gujarat; KSCST, Karnataka; CTTC Bhubaneshwar, Odisha; ICRISAT, Hyderabad and RAJCOST, Rajasthan.

v. Content on IPRs has been included in the NCERT curriculum of commerce stream. Recently, a chapter on IPR has also been included in the NCERT Handbook for Entrepreneurship for North-Eastern Region. The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE) has incorporated IPR as a topic in the curriculum for Legal Studies. Content on IPR will soon be a part of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) curriculum for Entrepreneurship at senior secondary level.

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 for 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 (QCI), another important organization under this Department, which was set up as an autonomous body to establish an accreditation structure in the country, to create a mechanism for independent third-party assessment of products, services and processes and to spread quality movement in India by undertaking a National Quality Campaign.

1.16.3 QCI functions through the Governing Body and other executive bodies (Boards/ Committees) for implementing the strategy, policy and operational guidelines as set out by its Governing Council. QCI operates its quality assurance activities in areas related to industry, education environment, health care, sports etc. through its constituent boards [namely: National Accreditation Boards for Testing & Calibration Laboratories (NABL); National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH); National Accreditation Board for Education & Training (NABET); National Accreditation Board for and Division [namely: Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED), Project Analysis and Documentation Division (PADD) & Project Planning and Implementation Division (PPID)]. Every Board is functionally independent and works within it s area of expertise.

1.17 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (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 Nation's 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 or 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 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.

1.17.4 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. The five year tenure of IC-ISID ended on 30.09.2020. The proposal for its extension is under consideration.

1.17.5 DPIIT undertook 4 core projects under IC-ISID related to Leather, Pulp & Paper, Cement and Bicycle Sector. Out of these the Cement, Leather, Paper Phase-1 and Bicycle projects have been completed. The Pulp & Paper Phase-11 project, which started w.e.f. 01.08.2019, is ongoing and likely to be completed by 31.07.2022.

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 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022. 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, 48017 industrial units, were set up. These generated employment for 3,97,272 people and attracted an investment of Rs.26,514.68 crore in NER states up to 31.03.2020. Since inception of the scheme, a total or Rs. 3053.17 crore has been released to the states of NER.

1.18.3 The Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS)/Freight Subsidy Scheme, (FSS), 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. 5500.21 crore (approx.) has been released to the State/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

01.04.2018 to 31.3.2021.with committed liabilities accrued 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 Up-gradation Scheme (MIIUS)

1.20.1 Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation 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 the potential to become globally competitive. 37 projects have been approved in the 10thand 11thFive Year Plan under IIUS, out of these 31 projects have been completed and 6 projects are under implementation and these projects have been provided central assistance of Rs. 1430.18 crore (up to 21.12.2020) out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 1455.64 crore.

1.20.2 The scheme was continued after being renamed as MIIUS (Modified Industrial Infrastructure Up-Gradation Scheme) with effect from 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 up to 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. At Present, 21 projects have been sanctioned under MIIUS, of which 12 projects have been completed and remaining 09 are under implementation. These projects have been provided central assistance of Rs. 353.31 crore (up to 21.12.2020), out of sanctioned central grant or Rs. 388.11 crore. Further, the scheme has not been continued beyond 31.03.2017 for taking up new projects.

1.21 Industrial Corridors

1.21.1 Government of India is developing various Industrial Corridor Projects as part of National Industrial Corridor programme which is aimed at development of futuristic industrial cities in India which can compete with the best manufacturing and investment destinations in the world. The program is aimed at providing multi modal connectivity with complete “plug and play” infrastructure till the plot level along with building resilient and sustainable future ready cities.

1.21.2 Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor is the first Industrial Corridor project which is being implemented in the country wherein substantial progress has been made. For coordinated and unified development of industrial corridor projects, Government 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).

1.21.3 Presently, as part of National Industrial Corridor Programme, following 11 Industrial Corridors are being taken up for development with 32 Projects to be developed in 04 phases forming part of National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP):

i. Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC);

ii. Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC);

iii. Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC);

iv. East Coast Industrial Corridor (ECIC) with Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) as Phase 1;

v. Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC);

vi. Extension of CBIC to Kochi via Coimbatore;

vii. Hyderabad Nagpur Industrial Corridor (HNIC);

viii. Hyderabad Warangal Industrial Corridor (HWIC);

ix. Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC);

x. Odisha Economic Corridor (OEC) and

xi. Delhi Nagpur Industrial Corridor (DNIC).

1.21.4 Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC):

1.21.4.1 This 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 socioeconomic development. The project covers six States namely Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

1.21.4.2 National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (NICDC) [erstwhile Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Ltd. (DMICDC)] was incorporated in January, 2008 for development, coordination and implementation of the project. The company has an equity stake of 26% by Government of Japan and remaining by Government of India and public financial institutions like HUDCO, IIFCL, and LIC. The project has been planned for implementation in phases. Perspective planning for the entire DMIC corridor has been completed. 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.

1.21.4.3 The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project has made considerable progress wherein construction activities are nearing completion in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra and have been completed in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The details of these projects are as under:

i. Dholera Special Investment Region in Gujarat (22.5 sq. kms Phase-I).

ii. Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area in Maharashtra (18.55 sq. kms Phase-1).

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

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

1.21.4.4 Hon'ble Prime Minister dedicated Shendra Industrial Area including AURIC Hall to the Nation in September, 2019. Total of 84 plots covering an area of 544 acres have been allotted so far with a committed investment of around Rs. 16,100 Crore in above highlighted 4 cities. Some of the prominent investors include HAIER, HYOSUNG, AMUL and TATA Chemicals. 9 companies have started production in Shendra Industrial Area. Total developed land available which is ready for allotment to industries is 3620 acres and 3000 acres for other than industries.

1.21.4.5 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, Distt.-Mahendragarh, Haryana and Sanand, Gujarat

ii. Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH) at Boraki in Greater Noida.

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

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

1.21.5 Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC):

1.21.5.1 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 priority nodes have been identified for further development.

1.21.5.2 Accordingly, high impact/ market driven nodes at strategic locations are being developed Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Tumakuru (Karnataka) and Ponneri (Tamil Nadu) within the corridor to provide transparent and investment friendly facility.

1.21.5.3 These regions are proposed to be self- sustained nodes with world-class infrastructure, road and rail connectivity for freight movement to and from ports and logistics hubs, served by reliable power, quality social infrastructure, and provide a globally competitive environment conducive for setting up businesses.

1.21.5.4 For Krishnapatnam and Tumakuru, project development activities have been completed and approval is being sought from Govt. of India to initiate the implementation related activities. For Ponneri, project development activities have been initiated.

1.21.5.5 Further, CBIC is being extended to Kochi via Coimbatore which is aimed at integrating Kerala and Western Tamil Nadu with the network of economic and industrial corridors of the country with focus on increasing the share of manufacturing, facilitating existing and upcoming manufacturing units through world class service industries, promoting balanced regional growth and developing

Southern India. Project development activities have been initiated for Palakkad in Kerala and Dharmapuri Salem in Tamil Nadu.

1.21.6 Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC):

1.21.6.1 AKIC is being developed along the alignment of the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) traversing a route length of 1839 km in six States. Objectives of AKIC to optimise the present economic and employment potential of the region, stimulate investments particularly in the manufacturing, agro-processing, services and export-oriented units and promote overall economic development of the area through creation of high standard infrastructure and an enabling pro-business environment. AKIC will have an influence area across seven States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal with one node in each State for development of Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC).

1.21.6.2 The Perspective Plan for the overall AKIC region has been completed and seven Integrated Manufacturing Clusters (IMCs) sites, one in each AKIC State(s) is proposed to be developed.

1.21.6.3 For West Bengal, Raghunathpur has been identified by the State Govt. and detailed master planning and preliminary engineering has been completed. For Punjab (Rajpura Patiala), Haryana (Hisar) and Uttarakhand (Prag Khurpia), the project development activities are being initiated.

1.21.7 East Coast Industrial Corridor (ECIC) with Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) Project as part of phase-I:

1.21.7.1 East Coast Industrial Corridor linking Kolkata- Chennai - Tuticorin has been envisaged with VCIC as phase-1 of the project. VCIC region encompasses one of the largest concentrations of industrial, mineral and urban nodes supplemented by strong local factor advantages which inter alia include good connection with its hinterland and major ports in the proximity of East Asian economies (around 80% of Andhra Pradesh).

1.21.7.2 For VCIC, Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) has been prepared by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Kopparthy and Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh have been identified to be developed and project development activities have been initiated. Also, for Vizag node, State Govt. has initiated the project development activities.

1.21.8 Odisha Economic Corridor (OEC):

It has been planned wherein two nodes i.e. Gopalpur-Bhubaneshwar-Kalinganagar (GBK) and Paradip-Kendrapada-Dhamra-Subarnarekha (PKDS) have been identified for development and project development activities are being initiated.

1.21.9 Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC) Project:

The Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC) is envisioned to facilitate development of a well-planned and resource-efficient industrial base to the two states of Karnataka and Maharashtra. Perspective Plan for the overall corridor has been prepared and Dharwad (Karnataka) and Satara (Maharashtra) has been identified as the priority nodes.

1.21.10 Hyderabad Warangal and Hyderabad Nagpur Industrial Corridor:

The Government of India has considered Hyderabad Warangal and Hyderabad Nagpur Industrial Corridors, which would have an Influence Area spread across the states of Telangana and Maharashtra. A strong connectivity through road, rail and airways shall serve as a critical factor in boosting industrial growth, making it a potential hub for attracting investors and industries from across the globe. Zaheerabad as part of Hyderabad Nagpur Corridor and Hyderabad as part of Hyderabad Warangal Corridor has been identified for development.

1.21.11 Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC):

Government of India has recently approved the development of Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, which will have an Influence Area spread across the states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, connecting the central parts of the country with southern parts. Under HBIC, Orvakal node in Andhra has been identified for development in initial phase and project development activities are being initiated.

1.21.12 Delhi Nagpur Industrial Corridor (DNIC):

1.21.12.1 Ministry of Railways is developing the Dedicated Freight Corridors to bring in a modal shift in the transportation of various goods from road to rail thereby bringing in efficiency in the overall logistics chain. Currently, the construction of two Dedicated Freight Corridors, namely, Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (Ludhiana to Dankuni) and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (JNPT/ Mumbai to Dadri) are in advance stages of completion. Further, to cater to the projected traffic growth on other high-density routes, DPRs have been sanctioned for about 4000 kms of future DFCs, i.e. East Coast Corridor, East-West Corridor, North - South Sub-Corridor.

1.21.12.2 Delhi Nagpur Industrial Corridor has been conceptualised along the North-South Corridor of DFC. The proposed Industrial Corridor will leverage not only on the DFC but also on the existing NH network. The project development activities will be initiated and further deliberations with the respective State Govt.(s) will be undertaken

1.22 Indian International Convention & Expo Centre (IICC), Dwarka

1.22.1 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 (including Exhibition & Convention spaces, arena, trunk-infrastructure, Metro/NHAI connectivity, hotels, office and retails spaces etc.) at an estimated cost of Rs.25,703 crore by the year 2025. The Government has further approved incorporation of a new Government company as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the implementation and development of IICC, Dwarka project with 100% equity from Government through DPIIT. A Special Purpose Vehicle for development of the project 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.

1.22.2 Phase-1 of the project comprising trunk infrastructure along with Exhibition-cum Convention Centre is under development and is expected to be completed by July 2021 based on the schedule submitted by the EPC Contractor. These will be implemented as non-PPP component. EPC Contractor for Phase-I development and Operator for Exhibition and Convention Centre have been appointed. 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. Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of this project on September 20, 2018. The operator for Exhibition and Convention Centre has been appointed.

1.22.3 A MoU has been signed with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) for extension of Airport Express line to IICC Project. The construction work of metro connectivity by DMRC is in progress and Tunnelling works under Exhibition Hall - 3 was completed by DMRC and handed over to L&T for further construction works. Physical progress for construction works of DMRC metro station and metro tunnel under IICC complex is 89% and 88% respectively and metro services are expected to be commissioned by 31st March 2022.

1.22.4 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 a term loan amounting to Rs. 2150.16 crore with the approval of Board of IICC. National Council for Cement & Building Material (NCCBM) has been appointed as Third-Party Quality Assurance Agency (TPQA).

1.22.5 A MoU was signed with BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd (BRPL) for Bulk power supply to IICC Dwarka. The work of feeder cable laying up to IICC plot by BSES and procurement of GIS substation has been completed. An amount of Rs. 92.39 crore has been transferred from IICC to NHAI for onward payment to DDA for transfer of 18.66 acres of land for external road connectivity to IICC being developed by NHAI. Further, NHAI has awarded works to J. Kumar Infra projects Limited for Package-II of development of Dwarka Expressway (which includes road connectivity to IICC Complex). Pile foundation works for elevated road of UER-II and Dwarka Expressway along the IICC plot boundary has been completed. DDA has permitted IICC Ltd. to plant trees & maintain as Public Park in 34 Ha of land in the green belt adjoining IICC site (South Side).

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

1.23.1 Earlier Schemes (Special Packages-I&II): Industrial policy and other concessions for the erstwhile state of J&K and for the States of Himachal Pradesh & Uttrakhand under Special Package I remained in force during 14.06.2002 to 14.06.2012 and 07.01.2003 to 06.01.2013 respectively providing Central Capital Investment Subsidy, Central Interest Subsidy & Central comprehensive Insurance Subsidy for J&K and Central Capital Investment Subsidy for Himachal Pradesh & Uttrakhand.

1.23.2 Special Package was further extended during 15.06.2012 to 14.06.2017 and 07.01.2013 to 31.03.2017 for the erstwhile state of Jammu & Kashmir and for the states of Himachal Pradesh & Uttrakhand respectively.

Progress Made:

(a) In Financial Year 2019-20 budget allocation was Rs. 133.00 crore for special package schemes of State of Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh and total of Rs. 133.00 crore has been fully utilized during the year.

(b) During the current FY 2020-21, Rs. 175.00 crore. Budget has been allocated under BE 2020-21 for special package schemes of State of Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, UT of J&K and UT of Laddakh out of this an amount Rs. 40.04 crore, got released (up to November, 2020).

(c) Total funds released since inception of the scheme (i.e.2002-3):

State	Amount of central assistance released (Rs. In crore)	No. of Industrial Units benefited
Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Laddakh	474.80	1001
Himachal Pradesh	377.42	2365
Uttarakhand	350.42	1876
Total	**1203.98**	**5242**

1.23.3 Current Scheme: Industrial Development Scheme-2017 (IDS-2017) for the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Laddakh: To boost up industrialization in the Himalayan States, DPIIT have launched New Industrial Development Schemes (IDS for UT of J&K and UT of Laddakh w.e.f. 15.06.2017 up to 31.03.2020 further extended up to 31.03.2021 and IDS for the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand w.e.f. 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022. These schemes have the following incentives:-

i. Central Capital Investment for Access to Credit (CCIIAC)- Incentive of 30% of Plant and Machinery cost with a limit of Rs. 5 crore.

ii. Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII)- Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 Years.

Following additional incentive are only for UT of J&K and UT of Laddakh:-

(a) Central Interest Incentive (CII)- Reimbursement of 3% on working capital credit for first 5 Years from date of commencement of commercial production.

(b) Income Tax Reimbursement of centre's share of first 5 years.

(c) GST reimbursement – Central Govt.'s share of CGST & IGST for 5 years.

(d) Employment Incentive – 3.67% of the employer's contribution to EPF in addition to 8.33% EPS contribution of employer in PMRPY.

(e) Transport Incentive for 5 year from the date of commencement of commercial production/operation – On finished goods movement by Railways (20% cost of transportation), by Inland Waterways Authority (20% of cost of transportation) & by air (33% of cost of transportation of air freight) from the station/port/airport nearest to unit to the station/port/airport nearest to the destination point.

In case of UT of J&K and UT of Laddakh, a single unit can avail overall benefits up to Rs. 200 crore. Under these schemes, Empowered Committee has granted registration to total

777 units (UT of J&K-169, UT of Ladakh-7 Himachal Pradesh – 398 and Uttrakhand-203) till November 2020.

1.24 Scheme of Budgetary Support to the eligible units located in the UT of J&K, UT of Laddakh, States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North Eastern States including Sikkim under GST Regime

1.24.1 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) has notified 'The Scheme of Budgetary Support under Goods and Services Tax Regime to the eligible units located in States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, North East including Sikkim, Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Laddakh' on 05.10.2017. It will remain in force from 01.07.2017 till 30.06.2027.

1.24.2 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 2191 units have so far applied for registration. The Revised Estimate for F.Y. 2020-21 for the scheme is Rs. 2716/- crore. In the F.Y. 2020-21, DPIIT authorized CBIC Rs. 1148.91/- crore to refund to the industrial units. Till 07.01.2020, a sum of Rs. 824.29 crore has been disbursed by CBIC to eligible registered units under the Scheme.

1.24.3 As per Scheme guidelines, one time inspection of units is to be conducted. To carry out this huge task, 103 teams have been formed by DPIIT comprising of representatives from sectoral Ministries, CGST authorities and State authorities.

1.25 National Plan for Manufacturing Clusters (NPMCs)

1.25.1 The Group of Secretaries on Commerce and Industry formed by the Government in September 2016 recommended that NITI Aayog may coordinate and develop a comprehensive National Plan for Manufacturing Clusters in collaboration with the respective Ministries and States.

1.25.2 The objective of the National Plan is to bring about convergence in the multiple models of development of industrial clusters by the Central Government and State Governments so as to affect better cost efficiency and optimal utilization of resources.

1.25.3 In accordance with the recommendations of the GoS (C&I), the DPIIT has developed Industrial Information System (IIS) (URL: https://iis.ncog.gov.in/parks/login) Information on the said portal has been entered and is periodically updated by Central Government and State Governments. IIS provides GIS enabled database of industrial areas including clusters, parks, nodes, zones etc. across the country to help investors identify their preferred location for investment. Industrial Information System (IIS) is being strengthened with information on more than 3500 industrial clusters, covering 5.00 lakh hectares approx from 31 states/ U.Ts are available on the portal along with net land area availability.

1.25.4 Further, a National level Land Bank has been developed by integrating IIS with State industrial GIS systems. 16 States have such systems in place which provide plot level information, including information of allotted and vacant industrial plots. However, GIS system of each state is at a different level of sophistication. In order to align with the common framework, a standard set of guidelines are sent to all states and the states have to modify their existing GIS systems to comply with these guidelines.

1.25.5 The GIS enabled Land Bank on the IIS Portal was launched on 27th August 2020 by Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister for 6 States [Gujarat, Telangana, Haryana, Goa, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh] and now 13 States have been on boarded on the Land Bank so far including Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, and Uttarakhand with plot level information on line of activity, allotted and vacant plots, contact details and available land for allotment. Integration of more States/UTs on the portal is under way. The Beta version of the IIS mobile application on both Android and IIS platforms is also in public domain.

1.25.6 Over the period, the IIS web portal has evolved and presently, nearly 3355 parks/ clusters covering about 4.75 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 DIPP in the respective States to facilitate smooth data entry and transfer of knowledge.

1.25.7 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.

1.26 Specific Industries Administered by DPIIT

1.26.1 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.

1.26.2 Indian Footwear, Leather & Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP) a Central Sector Scheme approved for implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20 for infrastructure development, addressing environment concerns, facilitate additional investments and increase in production specific to leather and footwear sector. The implementation of IFLADF scheme has been extended till 31.03.2021. A new scheme in lieu of IFLADP scheme is under formulation for development Council for Footwear sector. A Development Council namely Development Council for footwear and Leather Industry (DCFLI) has been established for footwear and leather industry vide Notification dated 11.09.2020.

1.27 Investment Promotion and International Cooperation

1.27.1 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.

1.28 Monitoring of Industrial Activity, Production and Prices

1.28.1 DPIIT monitors the performance of the industrial sector by collating information from 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.

1.29 National Medical Devices Promotion Council

1.29.1 The Medical Devices Industry (MDI) plays a critical role in the health care ecosystem and is indispensable to achieve the goal of health for all citizens of the country. A National Medical Devices Promotion Council has been 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.

1.29.2 The Council is 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 Med Tech 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 Department of Posts (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 foot hold 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.

1.30 E-Commerce

1.30.1 Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is responsible for matters related to E-Commerce, including formulation of e-commerce policy, conduct and follow the recommendations of the Standing Group of Secretaries (GoS) on e-commerce, stakeholder interactions, inter-departmental coordination on cross cutting aspects of e-commerce and analysis of discussion papers thereof, examination of industry representation and engaging with e-commerce platforms for promotion of indigenous products.

1.30.2 This Department is also responsible for formulating and negotiating India's stance on e-commerce, both in bilateral discussions and multilateral for a, such as WTO, G20, India-Peru Trade Negotiations, Shanghai cooperation Organization (SCO), India-Singapore CECA etc. This Department was also the negotiating lead for e-commerce at the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

1.30.3 On February, 23,2019, the first draft of the National e-commerce Policy was placed in public domain for receiving stakeholder's comments and so far about 120 comments have been received on the same. A series of meetings have been held at the level of Secretary, DPIIT with different stakeholders, including major e-commerce companies, start-ups, industry associations, think-tanks, academicians etc. as well as data centre providers, logistics companies, export promotion councils to discuss the issues facing the sector and the provisions contained in the draft Policy. Based on the observations/ comments received, over the course of recent consultations, the revised policy is being formulated.

1.31 Internal Trade

1.31.1 The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion was renamed as Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) in January, 2019 and designated as nodal department for Internal Trade as per Gazette Notification dated 27.01.2019, S.O. 503(E), Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. Additional responsibilities for promotion of Internal Trade, including Retail and Welfare of Traders and their Employees, were assigned to DPIIT

1.31.2 A National Traders' Welfare Board (NTWB) has been constituted for the following objectives:-

i. To identify policy measures to achieve the objective of welfare of traders and their employees.

ii. To suggest simplifications in the Acts and rules applicable to traders.

iii. To make recommendations to reduce the compliance burden of traders.

iv. To improve access to funds for traders.

v. To make recommendations regarding social security benefits like insurance, pension, healthcare etc, for traders and their employees.

vi. To make recommendations to address any other problems and issues of traders and their employees.

1.32 Technical Regulation

1.32.1 In order to provide safe reliable quality goods; minimizing health hazards to consumers; promoting exports and imports substitute, Technical regulation/Quality Control Orders (QCOs) are issued by DPIIT for industries falling under its domain (i.e. Light Engineering Industry (LEI), Consumer Industry (CI), Cement, Paper, Rubber & Linoleum, Leather & Footwear, and Explosives). DPIIT as per its mandate has been issuing QCOs since 1987. QCI for 100 products (Cement, Tyre, Domestic Pressure Cooker, ACs and Toys, etc.) under BIS Act, 1986/2016 as well as 15 products under India Explosives Act, 1884 (Gas Cylinder, Valves and Regulators) have been issued. DPIIT is continuously engaged with BIS and relevant stakeholder for notification QCOs.

1.32.2 Further, 71 HSN Codes as identified by Department of Commerce (DoC) based on import surge have been examined by DPIIT. Out of which, QCOs have been notified/formulated for 26 and 9 are under process. For the rest, 36 HS lines OCO are not feasible.

1.32.3 Development Councils for promotion & Growth of Industries: Under Industrial (Development & Regulation Act, 1951, the Department has given the responsibility for setting up Development councils for Scheduled Industries to help provide a forum for discussion on Policy strategies and formulation. In keeping the above stated objective of the Department to guide the growth & development of industries, following Development Councils merit a mention:-

i. Foundry Development Council: It was constituted for Foundry Industry in 2014 and re-notified in 2017 for a period of 2 years. It will be re-notified again.

ii. Bicycle Development Council: Bicycle Development Council has been notified on 15.11.2019.

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Industrial Promotion

2.1 Make in India

2.1.1 Make in India' was launched on September 25, 2014, to facilitate investment, foster innovation, building best in class infrastructure, and making India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. The development of a robust manufacturing sector continues to be a key priority of the Indian Government. It was one of the first 'Vocal for Local' initiatives that exposed India's manufacturing domain to the world. Since its launch, Make in India has made significant achievements and is now focusing on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0. DPIIT is coordinating Action Plans for 15 manufacturing sectors, while the Department of Commerce is coordinating for 12 service sectors.

2.1.2 Now DPIIT is working closely with 24 sub-sectors which have been chosen keeping in mind the Indian industries strengths and competitive edge, need for import substitution, potential for export and increased employability. These 24 subsectors are – furniture, air-conditioners, leather and footwear, ready to eat, fisheries, agri-produce, auto components, aluminium, electronics, agrochemicals, steel, textiles, EV components and integrated circuits, ethanol, ceramics, set top boxes, robotics, televisions, close circuit cameras, toys, drones, medical devices, sporting goods, gym equipment.

2.2 Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) and Project Development Cells (PDCs)

2.2.1 In the midst of COVID-19 pandemic, with a view to support, facilitate and provide investor friendly ecosystem to investors investing in India, the Union Cabinet approved constitution of an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS), and also Project Development Cells (PDCs) in Ministries/ Departments to fast-track investments in coordination between the Central Government and State Governments and thereby grow the pipeline of investible projects in India to increase domestic investments and FDI inflow.

2.2.2 PDCs have now been established in 29 Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, headed by respective Joint Secretary-level nodal officers. All PDCs have assumed a smooth functioning, executing clearly defined investor engagement strategies, which includes identification of prospective investors; multi-level engagements with investors that have shown interest; active engagement with a wide range of stakeholders to resolve existing investors' issues, to develop new projects/ proposals and to promote existing investment opportunities.

2.2.3 PDCs have conducted multiple stakeholder interactions, (with State Governments, industry associations, investors, embassies etc.) in the form of roundtables/ webinars, digital road shows, and one-on-one

meeting on virtual format. These interactions are focused on understanding & resolving industry wide issues, identifying policies that will unlock investment potential in sectors, pitching existing opportunities, exploring new projects/proposals etc.

2.3 Investment Clearance Cell

2.3.1 Following the Hon'ble FM's budget announcement, an Investment Clearance Cell (ICC) to provide facilitation and support to businesses through a one-stop digital platform – the central Single Window System (SWS) is being set up and the platform is planned for launch with select states by 15 April 2021.

2.3.2 This national portal will integrate the existing clearance systems of the various Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India and State Governments without disruption to the existing IT portals of Ministries.

2.3.3 Several meetings and workshops have been held to acquaint States with the best practices of developing/upgrading State Single Window Systems through cross-learning, demonstrating select features and briefing on the proposed Investment Clearance Cell.

2.3.4 Technology vendor has been on-boarded and they, along with Invest India, have been working on technical parameters. Consequently, detailed system design and architecture including web designs have been prepared and consultations are being held with more than 36 Ministries/Departments and States to facilitate technology integration. The progress of the work being done on the development of ICC is closely monitored by Cabinet Secretary and PMO.

2.4 Industrial Information System (IIS)

2.4.1 DPIIT has developed an Industrial Information System (IIS) which provides a GIS-enabled database of industrial areas including clusters, parks, nodes, zones, etc. across the country to help investors identify their preferred location for investment. 3390 industrial parks/ estates/SEZs in 4.76 lakh hectares have been mapped on Industrial Information System (IIS) along with net land area availability.

2.4.2 Further, a national level land bank is being developed by integrating IIS with State industrial GIS systems. This will enable the investors to see plot level data and availability of updated land related information in real time. A mobile app is also available for easy viewing by users.

2.5 Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS)

2.5.1 Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS) is an exercise which recognizes best performing parks, identifying interventions and serving as a decision support system for investors and policy makers in being undertaken by DPIIT, under the technical guidance of ADB.

2.5.2 DPIIT aims to develop the first annual 'Industrial Park Rating System 2.0' that shall widen its coverage and aim to bring in qualitative assessment further to the pilot phase. Under IPRS 2.0, the assessment of Industrial Parks including private industrial parkswith introduction of qualitative indicators for assessing these parks will be undertaken this year. IPRS 2.0 will include the introduction of tenant feedback mechanism which will help in assessment of the developer's responses and also engage directly with the ultimate beneficiaries of this exercise. The exercise of

assessment of the Industrial Park will conclude with releasing of report on Industrial Park Rating System 2.0 by March-2021.

2.5.3 A Steering Committee is guiding the entire rating exercise of these Industrial Parks. The overall output of the study will provide recognition to parks and zones across various categories such as sector focused parks, geographical leaders, special economic zones, and private sector parks. It will enable states to showcase their strengths and promote investment in the state industrial ecosystem.

2.6 One District One Product (ODOP)

2.6.1 The Hon'ble PM's clarion call of 'Atmanirbhar' to the nation in his address on the 74thIndependence Day – August 15, 2020 explicitly emphasized that we as a nation must move on the path of value addition to our natural as well as human resources. DPIIT is working on the initiative of One District One Product to take this vision forward. OODP has been envisaged to be a transformational step forward realizing the true potential of a district, fuel economic growth and generate employment and rural entrepreneurship. ODOP has already been implemented in some of the States (for example, UP). By scaling it up as a national movement, we can look at creating a pool of 739 products from 739 districts in India that can be regulated.

2.6.2 To begin with, 103 districts have been identified with specific products having manufacturing / export potential. 68 products out of the 106 products are available on big ecommerce platforms. With a view to promote manufacturing and exports, an analysis of specific interventions such as marketing, technology, design, etc is underway along with identification of the agency responsible for the same.

2.6.3 Hon'ble CIM has also recently approved the merger of the two initiatives "ODOP" and "District as Export Hub" as a common initiative to be led by Department of Commerce and supported by DPIIT.

2.7 Industrial Licensing:

2.7.1 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.

2.7.2 Currently, only following four industries require an industrial licence:

i. Cigars and cigarettes of tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; (However, licencses 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).

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

i. Period of validity of Industrial Licence 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 the Industrial Licence 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 Licence.

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

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 Licence 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 Licence 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. 1342(E), dated 27.10.2017, it has inter alia been stipulated that a licence 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 licence. 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 licence shall be suspended or revoked.

xii. A new online portal has been developed for facilitating filing of online applications for Industrial Licence 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 licence from DPIIT under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and Arms Act, 1959 has been pruned, 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. To facilitate further ease of doing business in Industrial Licensing Press Note 2(2019 Series) dated 11.09.2019 has been issued clarifying that No Industrial Licence/Arms Licence is required for manufacture of any parts or accessories in Defence Sector, unless they are specifically listed in any of the Annexures of Press Note 1(2019 Series). This shall not apply to issue of Arms Licence for small arms by MHA.

xv. Press Note 3(2019 Series) dated 11.09.2019 was issued thereby withdrawing Press Note 17(1984 Series).

xvi. Final notification regarding Amendment in the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking Rules, 1952 under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 was published vide Notification No. G.S.R 637(E) dated 04.09.2019 and the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking Rules, 2019 has been laid on table of the Houses of Parliament in the Winter Session 2019.

2.8 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

2.8.1 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.

2.8.2 FDI Policy

2.8.2.1 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).

2.8.2.2 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.

2.8.2.3 *The country has registered highest ever FDI Inflow of US $ 74.39 billion during the financial year 2019-20. The FDI worth US$ 313 billion 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.*

2.8.2.4 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.

2.8.2.5 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.

2.8.3 Liberalization & FDI Policy Reforms

2.8.3.1 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 4(2019) series

dated 18.09.2019 has liberalized FDI policy in the Coal Mining, Contract Manufacturing, Single Brand Retail Trading and Digital Media

2.8.3.2 The measures towards FDI policy liberalization and reforms continued in this financial year. Vide Press Note 1(2020), 100% FDI has been permitted in Intermediaries or Insurance Intermediaries including insurance brokers, re-insurance brokers, insurance consultants, corporate agents, third party administrator, Surveyors and Loss Assessors and such other entities. Government amended the extant FDI Policy to permit Foreign Investment(s) in M/s Air India Ltd. by NRIs, who are Indian Nationals, up to 100% under automatic route. *The path breaking reform measures taken by the Government have resulted in increased FDI inflows in the country, which year after year is setting up new records. FDI inflows in India stood at US $ 45.15 billion in 2014-2015 and have increased since then. Country registered its highest ever FDI Inflow of US $ 74.39 billion during the financial year 2019-20, a new all-time high.*

2.8.3.3 FDI equity and total FDI inflow in last five years and the current financial year (up to September, 2020) are given below:

Table 2.1: FDI equity and total FDI inflow in last five years and the current financial year

(Amount in US$ billion)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	FDI Equity inflow	Total FDI Inflow
1.	2015-16	40.00	55.56
2.	2016-17	43.48	60.22
3.	2017-18	44.86	60.97
4.	2018-19	44.37	62.00
5.	2019-20 (P)	49.98	74.39
6.	2020-21 (P) (up to September, 2020)	30.00	39.93

Source: RBI. (P) Data is provisional.

2.8.3.4 In order to curb opportunistic takeover/acquisition of Indian companies due to the COVID-19 pandemic, vide Press Note 3(2020), Government amended the FDI policy according to which an entity of a country, which shares land border with India or where the beneficial owner of an investment into India is situated in or is a citizen of any such country, can invest only under the Government route. Further, in the event of the transfer of ownership of any existing or future FDI in an entity in India, directly or indirectly, resulting in the beneficial ownership falling within the restriction/purview of the said policy amendment, such subsequent change in beneficial ownership will also require Government approval.

2.8.3.5 The FDI policy amendments, notified vide Press Note 4 (2020 series) dated 17.09.2020, have been carried out to realize the vision of an Aatmanirbhar Bharat. Now, FDI in defence sector is allowed up to 74% through automatic route (from earlier 49%) for companies seeking new industrial licenses. FDI beyond 74% and up to 100% will be permitted under Government route. For existing

FDI approved holders/defence licensees, infusion of fresh foreign investment up to 49% resulting in change in equity/ shareholding pattern can be done by making declaration within 30 days (earlier Government approval was required). Now, foreign investments in the defence sector shall be subject to scrutiny on grounds of National Security.

2.8.3.6 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 and Food Product Retail Trading.

2.8.4 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.

2.9 Industrial Promotion

2.9.1 It has been continuous endeavour of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade of Make its functioning Industry Friendly. The Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum Section is ISO9001:2008 certified for maintaining the Quality Policy.

2.9.2 Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM)

2.9.2.1 As per the liberalized policy in place since 1991, all non-MSME Industrial undertakings (with an investment above Rs 50 crore in Plant and machinery for manufacturing sector and service sector) which are exempt from obtaining an industrial license are required to file an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) with the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (DPIIT).

2.9.2.2 IEM is an acknowledgement of information on capacity, location, investment, items of manufacture, registered address and status of company. 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. Part 'B' of IEM is required to be filed immediately after commencement of commercial production and it is also issued within 48 hours without approval. As

a measure to facilitate ease of doing business, filing of online IEMs was initiated on January 2014 through e-BIZ portal. Subsequently, the portal has been migrated to G2B portal hosted by NIC.With a view to further enhancing transparency and ease of doing business, the DPIIT has completely digitized the entire process of IEM with effect from 25th May 2020. The enhanced portal offers online filing of applications for IEM- Part A, Part B and amendments, processing of applications in a paperless mode and issue of acknowledgement certificates electronically with QR code . The applicants shall be notified through SMS upon approval. Concerned State governments shall also be notified by email simultaneously. This dispenses physical submission of applications and the entrepreneurs need not visit Udyog Bhavan, N.Delhi

2.9.2.3 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.

2.9.2.4 Since August 1991 a total of 1,07,090 IEMs with proposed investment of Rs 13172443 crore are on record as on 30/11/2020. State-wise and sector-wise lists of IEMs filed during the last five years on a yearly basis are at **Appendices III and IV**.

2.9.2.5 Since the inception of the IEM scheme in August 1991 till November 2020 , a total of 15,523 units have formally intimated commencement of commercial production. The investment reported in respect of these IEMs is Rs 3141691 crore. The State-wise report of implementation of IEMs for the last five years is at **Appendix V**.

2.10 Industrial Investment Intentions

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

2.10.2 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.

2.11 Industrial Performance

2.11.1 The Index of Industrial Production (IIP), one of the core economic indicators, is a short-term indicator for measuring growth of industrial production in the country. Based on the production data sourced from various Ministries / Departments including DPIIT, present series of IIP with base year 2011-12 is released by National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics &Programme Implementation every month.DPIIT collects production data of more than seventy percent of total item-groups from industrial establishments.

2.11.2 As per the IIP growth indicated in Table 2.1, it can be seen that annual industrial growth hovered between3.3 and 4.6 percent during 2012-13 to 2018-19. Industrial output decelerated abruptly by 0.8 percent in 2019-20 and by 17.5 percent during the period April 2020 to October 2020. The contraction in industrial growth wasdue to disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in the country.

Table-2.2: Annual Growth of IIP since the year 2015-16

(figures in percent)

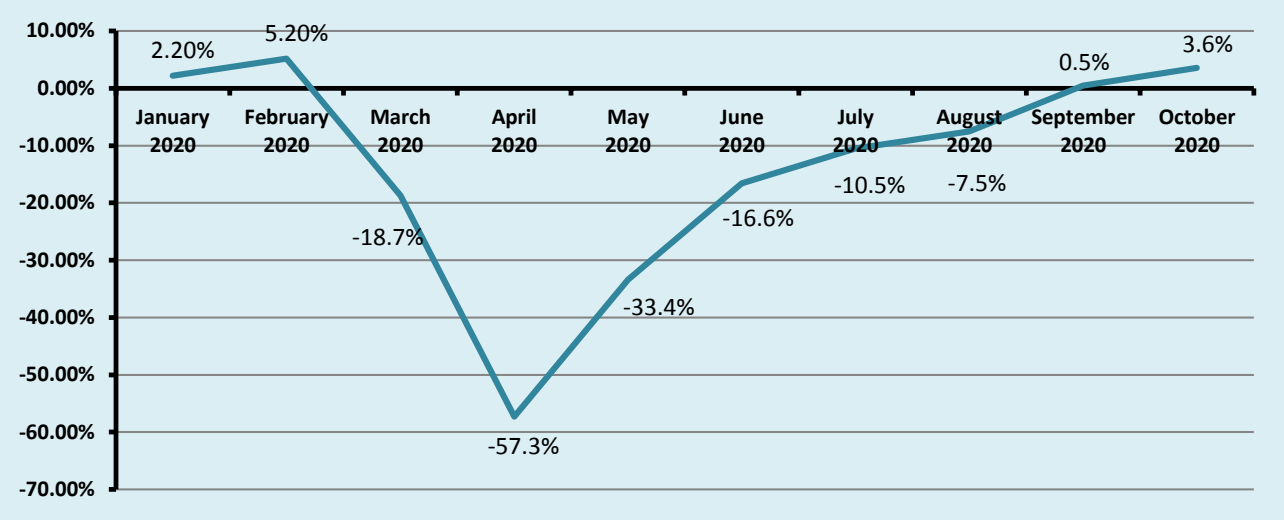
Industrial Sectors / Categories	Weight	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Oct*)
Sector							
Mining	14.37	4.3	5.3	2.3	2.9	1.6	-13.3
Manufacturing	77.63	2.8	4.4	4.6	3.9	-1.4	-19.7
Electricity	7.99	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.2	1.0	-5.6
Use-based Category							
Primary goods	34.05	5.0	4.9	3.7	3.5	0.7	-12.7
Capital goods	8.22	3.0	3.2	4.0	2.7	-13.9	-34.5
Intermediate goods	17.22	1.5	3.3	2.3	0.9	9.1	-19.6
Infrastructure/ construction goods	12.34	2.8	3.9	5.6	7.3	-3.6	-20.8
Consumer durables	12.84	3.4	2.9	0.8	5.5	-8.7	-31.7
Consumer non-durables	15.33	2.6	7.9	10.6	4.0	-0.1	-5.9
Overall IIP	**100.00**	**3.3**	**4.6**	**4.4**	**3.8**	**-0.8**	**-17.5**

**Provisional*
Source: National Statistical Office

2.11.3 Industrial Growth during 2020-21

2.11.3.1 With an objective to break the chain of the disease,the Government declared nation-wide lockdown on 24th March 2020 whichwas continued till 31st May 2020 with some relaxation in the month of May. Industrial production dropped sharply in March 2020 and plunged further in April 2020. With gradual unlocking of the economy since June 2020, supportive policy initiatives towards industries, and steady revival in consumers demand with constant falling cases of COVID-19 cases, industrial growthstarted to recoverconsistently and recorded 3.6 percent growth in October 2020 as depicted in the Graph 2.1.

Graph 2.1: IIP growth (in percent) since lockdown due to COVID-19 in the year 2020



Source: National Statistical Office

2.11.3.2 Industry-groups namely, Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical & botanical products; Manufacture of electrical equipment; Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers and other transport equipment; Manufacture of rubber & plastic products; Manufacture of fabricated metal products; shown quick recovery by recording increased growth at double digit level in October 2020. On the other hand, several industry-groups namely, Manufacture of textiles and wearing apparel; Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products Manufacture of furniture, paper & paper products; and Printing & reproduction of recorded media shown slower pace of recovery and recorded depressed growth till October 2020 during 2020-21.

2.11.4 Performance of Eight Core Industries

2.11.4.1 The Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) monitors monthly growth of production of eight core industries i.e. Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement and Electricity. 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. The growth rates for Eight Core Industries since 2012-13 are given in Table 2.2.

2.11.4.2 During the year 2019-20, the Index of Eight Core Industries registered growth of 0.4 per cent. The production of Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Electricityregistered positive growth whereas, Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas& Cement sector witnessed negative growth of production.

2.11.4.3 In the current financial year 2020-21(Apr-Oct), Index of Eight Core Industries registered decline of (-) 13.0 per cent. Except Fertilizers, production of all Core sectors showed decreased growth.Deceleration is attributed to spread of COVID-19 pandemic and preventive measures (nation-wide lockdown) to contain the disease earlier. However, supportive policy environment towards industry & revived consumer demand has given a gentle push to these affected industries.

Table 2.3: Growth of Index of Eight Core Industries (in per cent)

Sector	Weight	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Oct)
Coal	10.3335	3.2	1.0	8.0	4.8	3.2	2.6	7.4	-0.4	-3.6
Crude Oil	8.9833	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-1.4	-2.5	-0.9	-4.1	-5.9	-6.1
Natural Gas	6.8768	-14.4	-12.9	-5.3	-4.7	-1.0	2.9	0.8	-5.6	-12.5
Refinery Products	28.0376	7.2	1.4	0.2	4.9	4.9	4.6	3.1	0.2	-16.4
Fertilizers	2.6276	-3.3	1.5	1.3	7.0	0.2	0.03	0.3	2.7	4.1
Steel	17.9166	7.9	7.3	5.1	-1.3	10.7	5.6	5.1	3.4	-22.8
Cement	5.3720	7.5	3.7	5.9	4.6	-1.2	6.3	13.3	-0.9	-21.3
Electricity	19.8530	4.0	6.1	14.8	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.2	0.9	-5.6
Overall Index	**100.0000**	**3.8**	**2.6**	**4.9**	**3.0**	**4.8**	**4.3**	**4.4**	**0.4**	**-13.0**

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, DPIIT

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Regulatory Reforms- Creating Ease for Doing Business

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Regulatory burden on a business has a significant impact on its performance. Regulations impose both time and cost for compliance and, thus, affect competitiveness of business. Regulations, however, are an important tool for ensuring that markets work effectively and do not meet failure due to trust deficit in products or among various players. Regulations bring in the minimum threshold of acceptability and thereby make markets work.

3.1.2 In view of these conflicting aspects, there is a requirement to ensure that, while necessary regulations are imposed, their implementation remains efficient and effective. The time and costs imposed by the regulations should be minimum. 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. There are several ways in which delivery of government services can be improved.

3.1.3 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. 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 Improvement in India's Rank in World Bank's Doing Business (DB) Ranking

3.2.1 The World Bank conducts an annual study of participating countries/economies [190 for Doing Business Report (DBR), 2020], to assess the regulatory burden that a small size business has to face in these countries. For India, this study is conducted in the cities of Delhi and Mumbai. The DBR covers 10 indicators which span the lifecycle of a business.

3.2.2 The World Bank released the Doing Business Report (DBR), 2020 on 24th October, 2019. India ranks 63 among 190 countries assessed by the Doing Business Team. India has for the third consecutive year improved its rank significantly and leapt 14 ranks over its rank of 77 in the DBR 2019. The indicator wise ranks of India in World Bank's DBR 2019 and DBR 2020 are as follows:

Table 3.1: Indicator Wise Rank of India in World Bank's DBR 2019-20

S. No.	Indicator	Rank	
		DBR 2019	DBR 2020
1.	Starting a Business	137	136
2.	Dealing with Construction Permits	52	27
3.	Getting Electricity	24	22

S. No.	Indicator	Rank	
		DBR 2019	DBR 2020
4.	Registering Property	166	154
5.	Getting Credit	22	25
6.	Protecting Minority Investors	7	13
7.	Paying Taxes	121	115
8.	Trading Across Borders	80	62
9.	Enforcing Contracts	163	163
10.	Resolving Insolvency	108	52
Overall		**77**	**63**

3.2.3 India has improved its rank in 7 out of 10 indicators during the year and has moved closer to international best practices calculated by a score of Distance to Frontier (DTF). India's DTF score improved from 67.5 in DBR 2019 to 71.0 in DBR 2020. India has been recognized as one of the top 10 improvers for the third time in a row, with an improvement of 67 ranks in three years. India's rank has improved from 142 in 2014 to 63 in 2019, registering an improvement of 79 positions since start of the initiative.

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

3.2.4.1 Starting A Business:

i. Ministry of Corporate Affairs has introduced a new Web form called SPICe+ replacing the existing SPICe form. SPICe+ offers 10 services like Incorporation, DIN allotment, mandatory issue of PAN and TAN, mandatory registration of EPFO and ESIC, mandatory issue of Profession Tax registration in case of companies being incorporated in Maharashtra, opening of Bank account of the company and allotment of GSTIN.

ii. Removing the requirements of company seal, minimum capital and obtaining certificate of commencement.

iii. Incorporation fee has been eliminated for companies with authorized share capital up to INR 15 lakh.

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. Registrations under Mumbai Shops & Establishments Act are provided instantly at no cost through an online application removing requirement of physical inspection.

3.2.4.2 Dealing with Construction Permits:

(a) Mumbai

i. PR card can now be digitally retrieved from Online Building Permission System.

ii. Digitally authenticated CTS maps can now be downloaded from 'Mahabhunakasha' portal.

iii. All NOCs required for Construction Permits including Fire and Water can now be applied online and Single Joint Site Inspection is being carried out.

iv. Risk based approval for construction permits has been made mandatory.

(b) Delhi

i. Online application for building plan approval has been introduced.

ii. Online submission of application for NOCs and final site inspection has been introduced.

iii. MCDs have introduced joint inspection by all associated agencies (including Fire).

3.2.4.3 Getting Electricity:

i. The number of processes involved has been reduced by elimination of non-essential processes. This has also reduced the time taken for grant of a new electric connection.

ii. The number of documents required has been restricted to (i) a proof of identity, and (ii) a proof of address/ownership/ occupancy.

iii. A load based estimate has been introduced to reduce time taken in this process.

iv. Reduction in Service Line Development (SLD) charges to INR15000 from INR 25000 in Delhi.

3.2.4.4. Registering Property:

(a) Mumbai

i. Online access of land records for last 30 years (deeds & cadastral maps).

ii. Land ownership registry and mapping agency database are linked.

iii. Automatic Mutation and Name Changes in Land Record after deed execution.

iv. Independent Grievance Redressal mechanism for citizens.

v. Online payment of Stamp duty.

vi. All privately held land plots are formally registered and mapped.

(b) Delhi

i. Online access of land records is available on DORIS Portal (deeds & cadastral maps).

ii. Comprehensive and functional electronic database for checking encumbrances.

iii. Independent Grievance Redressal mechanism for citizens.

iv. Online payment of Stamp duty.

3.2.4.5. Getting Credit:

3.2.4.5.1 Following Amendments have been made in SARFAESI Act with effect from 24.01.2020:-

i. All creditors can now file security interest transaction on Central Registry.

ii. Attachment orders and court orders relating to various properties can also be filed on Central Registry.

iii. Creditor gets priority from the date and time of filing security interest on Central Registry.

3.2.4.6. Protecting Minority Investors:

- Class Action suits may be filed for seeking inter alia to claim damages or compensation or any other suitable action from or against the company or its directors.

3.2.4.7. 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, 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. Minimum Alternate Tax Rate reduced from 18.5% (earlier) to 15% (now).

iii. Domestic company has an option to pay income-tax at the rate of 22% subject to condition that they will not avail any exemption / incentive. Also, such companies are not required to pay Minimum Alternate Tax.

iv. New companies incorporated on or after 1st October 2019 making fresh investment in manufacturing, has an option to pay income-tax at the rate of 15%.

v. Payments for the contribution for EPFO and ESIC have been made online.

3.2.4.8. Trading Across Borders:

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

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

iii. Importers can self-register their goods online on ICEGATE Portal.

iv. Electronic delivery of customs clearance copy has been introduced.

v. Priority assessment and examination module are facilitated at JNCH.

vi. Direct payment of Terminal Handling Charges can now be made to Terminal Operators.

vii. Authorized Economic Operator Scheme has been streamlined and utilization of Direct Port Delivery/Direct Port Entry scheme has been enhanced.

viii. 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.

3.2.4.9. Enforcing Contracts

i. Dedicated Commercial Courts have been established in Delhi (22) and Mumbai (4).

ii. Pecuniary Jurisdiction of District Commercial Courts has been reduced to INR 3 lakh.

iii. Facility of E-filing and E-Summons have been extended.

iv. Automated System for Random Allocation of Cases has been introduced.

v. Judges and Lawyers may access online information about cases and other relevant details through Integrated Electronic Case Management Tools (ECMT).

3.2.4.10. Resolving Insolvency

i. The Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been introduced with the aim of resolution of insolvency in a time bound manner along with maximization of the value of assets of the debtor in default. The objective of the act is that the debtor is a going concern rather than it being liquidated or sold piece meal.

ii. IBC has given time bound procedure for disposal of corporate insolvency thereby limiting possibility of delays in the process.

iii. Creditors can now initiate both liquidation and reorganization processes.

iv. Continuation of essential goods or services critical to protect and preserve the value of the debtor during the proceedings is allowed.

v. Financial creditors not agreeing to reorganization proceedings will receive same amount, they would have received if liquidation were to take place.

DPIIT has started a cohesive communication campaign whereby information is shared with the stakeholders through social media such as Twitter, Instagram and Facebook. Ministries and Departments have been advised to make a separate tab for 'Ease of Doing Business' on their websites. The focus is to spread awareness among professionals about reforms implemented in recent past through extensive outreach campaign and at the same time, to list out new reforms to be implemented so as to broaden the reform agenda. DPIIT has also initiated the Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism for systematic feedback from the stakeholders on regular basis. Pilot survey by a third party agency, i.e. QCI, has already been initiated.

3.3 Regulatory Reforms at State and District Level

3.3.1 State Reform Action Plan (SRAP)

3.3.1.1 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.

3.3.1.2 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.

3.3.1.3 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.

3.3.1.4 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.

3.3.1.5 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.

3.3.1.6 The reform exercise in 2016 saw 12 States achieved 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.

3.3.1.6 In 2017-18, 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.

3.3.1.7 The assessment of Business Reform Action Plan, 2017-18 was released jointly by DPIIT and the World Bank on 10th July, 2018. 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.

3.3.1.8 In the new sector specific reforms added in 2017-18, 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.

3.3.1.9 An important addition to methodology under BRAP 2017-18 had 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.

3.3.2. State Reform Action Plan 2019

3.3.2.1 DPIIT had circulated a draft Action Plan containing 203 reform points to States/ UTs vide email dated 12th June 2018. DPIIT had invited comments from States/UTs on the draft plan and 13 States shared their inputs on the same. Based on the inputs received from States and industry associations, a consolidated 80 point State Reform Action Plan 2019 was shared on 11th October 2018 with States and UTs. The States/UTs have been requested to implement these reforms by 14th August 2019 and share data by 15th October 2019 for respondents to carry out feedback survey. UTs/North Eastern states were given time till 30th November 2019 to submit the data.

3.3.2.2 An important change introduced in State Reform Action Plan 2019 is that the assessment shall be based only on the feedback received from users and industries. The feedback was conducted with an objective to identify implementation gaps in 12 business regulatory areas of SRAP. A comprehensive business-to-government (B2G) feedback on 180 out of 187 reforms actions was conducted from the actual users submitted by States and UTs. Based on adequacy and completeness of database, only the 29 states were eligible for user feedback.

3.3.2.3 Considering India's diverse landscape, the questionnaire was administered in several regional languages to ensure that the most common language (regional language) was used. More than ~35,000 calls were made to cover approximately 5,600 users for the feedback. The final feedback-based ranking of State/UTs on their implementation was done. However, more than the ranks, feedback highlights significant gap in the de jure and de facto implementation across State/UTs. Reengineering and digitalizing processes, developing monitoring and evaluation mechanism, engaging private sector and creating awareness on implemented reforms were key findings of the feedback for efficient and effective service delivery of government services.

3.3.2.4 The assessment of States/UTs under State Reform Action Plan, 2019 was released by DPIIT on 5th September, 2020.

3.4 DPIIT has undertaken a number of Capacity building initiatives:

3.4.1 Union Territory Workshops and Regional Workshops: Various workshops have been organised by DPIIT to discuss both the state and district-level reform plans related issues and clarifications.

(a) **7 workshops** conducted in **Union Territories** (Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep)

(b) **5 Regional Workshops** conducted in Lucknow (North Region), Kolkata (East Region), Mumbai (West Region), Bengaluru (South Region) and Guwahati (North-East Region).

3.5 State Reforms Action Plan 2020

3.5.1 Draft State Reforms Action Plan, 2020 was prepared and with the approval of Secretary, DPIIT shared with all the States/UTs vide D.O. letter dated 21.02.2020, seeking their comments/inputs. The final 301-point State Reform Action Plan, 2020 is spread across 15 reform areas with an addition of several sector-specific reforms to ensure sectoral coverage. The SRAP, 2020 was shared with States/UTs on 25.08.2020 for implementation by 31.01.2021.

3.5.2 Subsequently, regional VCs were held with States to discuss and to provide clarification on the State and District Reform Action Plans from 26.08.2020 to 07.09.2020. Further, the Methodology for assessment of States/UTs for ranking under State Reforms Action Plan, 2020 was shared with States/UTs on 16.10.2020. In order to explain the Action Plans, Ranking Methodology and to provide clarifications to the States, six more region-wise VCs have been organized between 03.11.2020 and 05.11.2020.

3.5.3 In order to guide States/UTs for implementing critical and complex reforms, a series of capacity building webinars were organized in the months of November, 2020 and December, 2020, in association with the States having best practices on various areas. Each webinar has been recorded and uploaded to EODB YouTube channel. Further, a set of FAQs have been prepared and shared with the States/UTs on 16.11.2020 to help them in understanding reform requirements, objective and other key points.

3.6 Year-wise Ranking of States/UTs under SRAPs

Table 3.2 : So far, four editions of ranking have been released under the State Reform Action Plan. Year-wise rankings of States/UTs are tabulated below:-

S. No.	States/UTs	Ranking under SRAP, 2015	Ranking under SRAP, 2016	Ranking under SRAP, 2017-18	Ranking under SRAP, 2019
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	1	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	32	31	34	29
3	Assam	22	24	17	20
4	Bihar	21	16	18	26
5	Chhattisgarh	4	4	6	6
6	Goa	19	21	19	24
7	Gujarat	1	3	5	10
8	Haryana	14	6	3	16
9	Himachal Pradesh	17	17	16	7
10	Jammu and Kashmir	29	31	22	21
11	Jharkhand	3	7	4	5
12	Karnataka	9	13	8	17
13	Kerala	18	20	21	28
14	Madhya Pradesh	5	5	7	4
15	Maharashtra	8	10	13	13
16	Manipur	Not Evaluated	28	32	29
17	Meghalaya	30	31	34	29
18	Mizoram	28	29	30	25
19	Nagaland	31	26	28	29
20	Odisha	7	11	14	29
21	Punjab	16	12	20	19
22	Rajasthan	6	8	9	8
23	Sikkim	27	30	33	29
24	Tamil Nadu	12	18	15	14
25	Telangana	13	1	2	3
26	Tripura	26	22	25	29
27	Uttar Pradesh	10	14	12	2

S. No.	States/UTs	Ranking under SRAP, 2015	Ranking under SRAP, 2016	Ranking under SRAP, 2017-18	Ranking under SRAP, 2019
28	Uttarakhand	23	9	11	11
29	West Bengal	11	15	10	9
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	31	31	22
31	Chandigarh	24	31	29	29
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Not Evaluated	25	26	23
33	Daman and Diu	Not Evaluated	23	24	18
34	Delhi	15	19	23	12
35	Lakshadweep	Not Evaluated	31	34	15
36	Puducherry	20	26	27	27

3.7 District Reforms Action Plan

With an objective to take the reforms to the grass-root level, DPIIT has prepared a District Reforms Action Plan which is spread across 8 areas: Starting a Business, Urban Local Body Services, Land Reform Enabler, Land Administration and Property Registration Enablers, Obtaining Approval for Construction, Paying Taxes, Miscellaneous and Grievance Redressal/ Paperless Courts and Law & Order.

3.7.1 On **27 February 2018**, DPIIT 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. Thereafter, a draft District Reform Plan was shared with Central Government Ministries and industry bodies for their inputs on 23rd May 2018 and with States/UTs on 20thcJune 2018. 7 States had provided suggestions viz. Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka on the same and 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. The **final 213-point District Reforms Action Plan, 2020** was shared with States/UTs on 25.08.2020 for implementation.

3.7.2 The Action 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.

3.8 Additional Borrowing to States

3.8.1 As per the Department of Expenditure letter dated 17th May 2020 on Additional Borrowing, 0.25% of GSDP to the States in 2020-21 is linked to the implementation of Ease of Doing Business reforms, namely, i. District-level Business Reform Action Plan, ii. Eliminate the requirement of renewal of certificates and iii. Computerized central random inspection system. This connects

borrowing to reforms and shows the unwavering determination to usher in reforms. So far, based on the compliance report received from the States, 8 States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala and Odisha have been recommended for additional borrowing of 0.25 of GSDP.

3.9 Minimizing Regulatory Compliance Burden

3.9.1 Background: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been directed by Cabinet Secretary to act as the nodal department for coordinating the exercise of minimizing regulatory compliance burden for citizens and businesses. A systematic exercise across Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs is being undertaken by DPIIT to eliminate or reduce compliances which have an adverse impact on time and cost of businesses. Making Government to Business and Government to Citizen interfaces online, transparent and time bound are among the key priorities of this exercise.

3.9.2 Objective: All Ministries and States/ UTs have been requested to complete the exercise of minimizing Regulatory Compliance burden in a time-bound manner (by 15th August 2021). The key focus areas of the exercise are:

(a) Decriminalization of all laws w.r.t. technical and minor non-compliance issues while retaining strict criminal enforcement for serious fraudulent offences that jeopardize and prejudice public interest.

(b) Removing all redundant laws/ provisions.

(c) Removing all regulatory burdens in all procedures rules/ notifications which add cost and time burden without achieving any tangible improvement in governance.

(d) While taking up the exercise of minimizing regulatory burden Ministries/States/ UTs have been requested to identify and propose big ticket reforms for businesses and citizens which will usher ease of doing business for industry and ease of living for citizens.

3.9.3 Strategy: It is noted that 5 Ministries (i.e. M/o Finance, M/o Corporate Affairs, M/o Health and Family Welfare, M/o AYUSH and M/o Mines) account for 71% of the burdensome compliances. The task of reducing compliance burden has been taken up by these 5 Ministries on a war footing.

All Ministries and States/UTs (along with their sub-ordinate and autonomous organizations) have also been requested to take up this activity after doing a thorough analysis of all the processes (Government Process Re-engineering) and weed out redundant and time-consuming processes.

3.10 Proposed Action: Minimizing Regulatory Compliance Burden

3.10.1 This exercise is divided into two phases:

3.10.1.1 Phase-I (till March 31st 2021) focuses on reducing regulatory burden across six areas, namely:

i. Renewals of licenses/certificates/ permissions to be removed altogether or their periodicity to be increased/Self-certification or auto-renewals for low risk industries with satisfactory track record of compliance

ii. Inspections to be assigned randomly to Risk-based inspections/ Third-party inspections/ Joint Inspections by concerned government authorities

iii. Returns/Filings to be standardized and simplified and number of filings to be reduced

iv. Registers & Records maintenance to be rationalized or removed

v. Display requirements for licenses/ permissions to be minimized or eliminated

vi. Digitization and Simplification of all manual records or procedures

3.10.1.2 Phase-II (till August 15th 2021) focuses on four areas, namely:

i. Regulatory Impact Assessment: Assessment of regulatory burden (in terms of time and cost) for all new Regulations that Central and State governments intend to introduce

ii. Intensive use of New-Age Digital Technologies: Usage of blockchain (land registry), analytics (sentiment analysis of public services), artificial intelligence (detection of discrepancies/fraud), chat-bots (grievance redressal through chat-bots), DigiLocker (Central Data Repository), Single Business Identity, etc.

iii. Decriminalization: Identification and decriminalization of Regulations which prescribe imprisonment as punishment for minor civil offences

iv. Redundancy: Identification and repeal of archaic laws (Acts, Rules and Regulations)

3.10.1.3 Industry Consultation: Consultations are being held by DPIIT with various Industry Associations like Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Associated Chambers of Commerce of India (ASSOCHAM) to seek their inputs on regulatory compliance burden faced by industries across Ministries and States/UTs. DPIIT has received details of burdensome compliances from Industry Associations and the same have been submitted for review to the concerned Ministries/Departments and States/UTs.

3.11 Regulatory Compliance Portal

3.11.1 A Regulatory Compliance Portal (https://eodbrcp.dipp.gov.in/) has been launched by the DPIIT on 1st January 2021. The objective this portal is to act as an online repository of all Central and State-level compliances and to minimize Regulatory Compliance burden. This will give a comprehensive view of all Acts/Rules/ Regulations across Ministries and States/UTs applicable to businesses and citizens.

3.11.2 The RC Portal will provide all the Central Ministries/Departments and States/ UTs to examine laws/regulations/rules under their purview and implement Action Plan to rationalize and simplify all the processes and remove burdensome compliances, decriminalize laws and repeal redundant Acts. Industry Associations such as CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM would also be able to submit compliance and proposed recommendations for suitable action by the concerned Ministry/ Department/State/UT. The Dashboard of the RC Portal shall be accessible to Cabinet Secretary, Secretaries and Chief Secretaries to monitor the progress.

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Startup India

Introduction

On 15 August 2015, as part of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's Independence Day speech from the Red Fort, a new vision for the Indian economy was announced. A vision that aimed to tap the entrepreneurial potential of the people of India. A vision that enabled the talent of India to dream of ideas, put them in action, and convert them into game changing ventures.

In five months, putting words into action, on 16 January 2016, the Government launched the 'Startup India' program with a stated objective to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups in the country that would drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

In order to imbibe all these objectives under one umbrella policy framework for the entire nation, while addressing all the aspects of the startup ecosystem, a Startup India Action Plan was announced. It comprised of 19 action items spanning across three key areas of 'simplification and handholding', 'funding support and incentives', and 'industry-academia partnerships and incubation'.

With this Action Plan the Government hopes to accelerate spreading of the startup movement:

- From digital/ technology sector to a wide array of sectors including agriculture, manufacturing, social sector, healthcare, education, etc.; and
- From existing tier 1 cities to tier 2 and tier 3 cities including semi-urban and rural areas.

Startup India has been vital in engaging the ecosystem levers in identifying special needs of startups and offers tailored solutions under each pillar much beyond its original envisaged role.

4.1 Startup India

4.1.1 The Startup India Action Plan was launched on 16th January 2016 with the objective of supporting entrepreneurs, building a robust startup ecosystem, and transforming India into a country of job creators instead of job seekers. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) acts as the nodal Department for coordinating the efforts of all central government departments and state governments in carrying this plan forward.

4.1.2 The definition of startups was modified on 19.02.2019 vide notification G.S.R. 127 (E) dated 19th February 2020 issued by DPIIT. An entity is now considered as a Startup up to ten years from the date of its incorporation/ registration, with an annual turnover not exceeding INR100 crore for any of the financial years since incorporation/ registration.

4.1.3 As on 30th December 2020, 41,317 startups across 601 districts have been recognized as startups by DPIIT. =More than

4.7 lakh jobs has been reported by more than 39,000 startups with an average number of 12 employees per startup. 44% of the recognised startups have at least one woman director. Now, 30 states and UTs have a dedicated startup policy.

4.2 Fund of Funds

4.2.1 For providing fund support for Startups, the Government has created a 'Fund of Funds for Startups' (FFS) at Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) with a corpus of INR 10,000 Crore. The FFS shall contribute to the corpus of Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs) for investing in equity and equity linked instruments of various Startups. The FFS is managed by SIDBI for which operational guidelines have been issued.

4.2.2 As of December 1, 2020, Fund of Funds has made commitment of Rs. 4326.95 crore to 60 Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs). AIFs are formed as investment vehicle to collect and disburse funds in accordance to the investment policy. Investments of Rs. 4509.16 crore has been made in 384 startups.

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 10.03.2016) 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 25.07.2016 and 20.09.2016), 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 08.11.2016).

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 25.07.2017 allowing all Startups as recognized by DPIIT exemption from submission of EMD/Bid Security in public procurement tenders.

4.3.5 GeM Startup Runway, a dedicated corner for startups to sell products & services to Government, has been launched. As of December 2020, 53,226 orders worth more than Rs. 2,279 crores from public entities have been placed with startups

4.4 Tax incentives

4.4.1 Three Year Income Tax Exemption: With a view to stimulate the development of Startups in India and provide them a competitive platform, the profits and gains derived by an eligible startup from eligible business may get 100% exemption for three consecutive assessment years out of seven years from the year of its incorporation. In order to further rationalise the provisions relating to startups, Finance Act 2020 provided for an amendment in section 80-IAC which allows for a deduction of an amount equal to hundred per cent. of the profits and gains derived from an eligible business by an eligible start-up for three consecutive assessment years out of ten years from the date of incorporation. This amendment will take effect from 1st April 2021. To avail these benefits, a Startup must

get a Certificate of Eligibility from the Inter-Ministerial Board (IMB).As on November 2020, 319 Startups have been granted income tax exemptions.

4.4.2 Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value: DPIIT recognized startups are exempt from tax under Section 56(2)(viib) of the Income Tax Act when such a Startup receives any consideration for issue of shares which exceeds the Fair Market Value of such shares. The startup has to file a duly signed declaration in Form 2 to DPIIT {as per notification G.S.R. 127 (E)} to claim the exemption from the provisions of Section 56(2) (viib) of the Income Tax Act.

With regard to declarations received from entities, furnished in Form 2, intimation regarding receipt of declaration in Form 2 has been mailed in the cases of 3,422 entities till 29th December 2020.

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

4.5.1 The Scheme for Startups IPR Protection (SIPP) 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. Under this, 902 facilitators have been empanelled to facilitate the process of filing and acquisition. The facilitators provide legal guidance and handholding through the entire patent acquisition process free of cost.

As of November 2020, 5,020 patent applications have been granted 80% rebate on filing fee and 1170 applications were granted expedited examination out of which 459 Patents were granted. 12,264 trademark applications have been filed for 50% rebate on filing fee.

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, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) 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) Gess (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. These are 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.

4.6.3. 15 states have complied with the self-certification advisory for five years and 12 states have complied with the advisory for three years. 9 states have integrated their portals with Shram Suvidha Portal. 169 startups have availed the benefits of self-certification. A list of 64 Startups that have self-certified has been uploaded on the Shram Suvidha Portal. 36 white category industries identified for availing self-certifications.

4.7 Setting up of Incubators and Tinkering Labs

4.7.1 Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) has selected 86 incubators across the country to provide financial support through grants in aid. and has already disbursed grants worth ~Rs. 201 Crores to 68 incubators.

4.7.2 Within the past three years, and as self-reported by the incubators, 1,250+ startups have been incubated in the Atal Incubation Centers/ Established Incubation Centers out of which ~500 are women-led startups. 144+ MSME's have been supported to build business sustainability and Rs. 62+ crores of seed funding have been leveraged from other sources based on the Rs. 6+ crores granted by AIM. 13,800+ jobs have been created by the startups incubated at the Atal Incubation Centers/ Established Incubation Centers. 1,000+ mentors have been onboarded by the Atal Incubation Centers/ Established Incubation Centers to guide startups. 2,200+ events and 700+ trainings have been reported by this network of Atal Incubation Centers/ Established Incubation Centers.

As of Feb 2020, 14,916 schools across the country have been selected for Atal Tinkering Laboratories, out of which 4,875 have received Rs. 12 Lakhs grant each and are operational

4.7.3 NITI Aayog has launched Innovation Awards through the challenge route by the name of Atal New India Challenges (ANIC). For this, call for applications in 24 focus areas across 5 ministries was conducted and 26 Applicants have been shortlisted for funding and handholding support and additional 26 applicants have been shortlisted for handholding support.

(Data is as of Feb 2020)

4.8 Building Innovation Centre at National Institutes

4.8.1 As of February 2020, 11 Technology business Incubators (TBIs) have been approved for set up by Department of Science and Technology (DST). The need for instruments such as TBI has been recognised world over, for initiating technology led and knowledge driven enterprises. TBIs also facilitate speedy commercialisation of research outputs.

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 new Research Parks are being setup.Further support to the Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar is on-going.

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 offices and bio connect offices 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 Four bio-clusters at Kalyani, Bangalore, Faridabad, and Pune are operational. EFC has been approved for the establishment of 10 URJIT clusters- (University Research Joint Industry Translational Cluster). As per this model, the universities in the region would become central part of the cluster approach. 48 bio- incubators have been supported creating an incubation space of 523,449 sq. ft ,all of them are operational and a total of 650 Incubatees supported. Five bio-connect offices have been established as following:

I. CCAMP, Bengaluru with California Institute for Quantitative Biosciences (QB3)

ii. CCAMP- Sister Innovation HUB with Roslin Innovation Centre, University of Edinburgh, UK

iii. CEIIC BioNEST with European Union

iv. KIIT BioNEST – with TECHNOPORT SA – BELVAL Business Incubator, Luxembourg

v. KIIT BioNEST – with Start-Life Centre, Wageningen University Netherland

4.10.3 The target for 2020 – 2021 is to set up 8 additional Bio-connect offices. Four BIRAC Regional Centres have already been set up at Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Bhubaneswar, and Pune. For this, `16.95 crore have been sanctioned and `9.42 crore have been disbursed.

4.10.4 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 investment.

4.10.5 The Funds are disbursed to Bio-Incubators who in turn provide seed funding to their incubatees. Rs. 150 Crores committed under Biotechnology Innovation - AcE (Accelerating Entrepreneurs) Fund supporting 27 Companies so far and `25.1 crore has been disbursed. BIRAC's SEED Fund with 16 Bio-incubators as Seed fund partners are operational, `supporting 40+ startups.

4.11 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 portal serves as a virtual incubator to Startups which provides access to information, knowledge, industry programmes, Government schemes, and networking opportunities within Startup community and provides a one-stop digital platform for Startup aspirants, Startups and ecosystem builders. The portal hosts Startups, investors, funds, mentors, incubators, accelerators, corporates, academia, Government bodies and more. The online hub also hosts pro-bono services, knowledge modules and other relevant government schemes for all Startups and startup aspirants.

i. 4,49,978 users have registered on the website, as on 31th December 2020.

ii. A total of 2,01,289 queries have been addressed through the Startup India portal and Startup India's Twitter seva, as on 31th December 2020

iii. The Learning and Development course has been accessed by 2,80,000 users till date.

iv. 11 International bridges have been established with the aim to provide market opportunities for Startups in the respective countries (Portugal, Israel, Netherlands, Korea, Finland, Singapore, Sweden, UK, Japan, Brazil and Russia) till September 2020.

4.11.2 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 ecosystem. More than 446 Innovation Hunts and programs have been hosted on the Startup India portal by various government departments and corporates.

4.12 Learning and Development Program

4.12.1 One of the marquee programs on the Startup India portal 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. The course has been accessed by over 2,85,000 aspiring entrepreneurs.

4.13 Startup India Yatra

(i) Since its launch, Startup India Yatra has covered 224 DISTRICTS across 23 States

(ii) Rs. 1.05 Crore worth cash prizes distributed

(iii) 78,346 individual outreaches

(iv) Sensitising regional STARTUP ecosystems

* 145 Bootcamps conducted
* 315 Van Stops
* 441Institutes Covered
* 1,424 incubation offers

As part of the awareness and outreach efforts of Startup India, the Yatra initiative was launched in 2017 to scout for potential startup ideas, spread awareness on the growing Indian startup ecosystem, and the related incentives. The "Startup India Yatra" initiative was also launched with an aim to identify grassroot level entrepreneurs in tier 2 & 3 cities of India.

This initiative provided aspiring entrepreneurs a mechanism to develop upon their ideas through incubation at selective facilities. It was conducted through a collaboration between DPIIT and State departments. The mission was to create awareness about the Indian Startup ecosystem & provide mentorship to budding entrepreneurs, provide Incubation offers to the best talent within Tier 2/3 districts of the States, and provide other incentives from the resource partners of Startup India such as legal consultation, advisory services, mentorship, cash prizes, etc.

The Yatra initiative also conducted knowledge and activity-based sessions wherein startup enthusiasts were imparted deeper understanding of the culture of entrepreneurship, emerging technologies, and

processes involved in stagewise development of a startup.

A 'Startup India Mobile Van' was also launched that travelled throughout participating States to record ideas during the workshops. The ideas selected were further evaluated and rewarded to mentor the Next Gen Entrepreneurs of India.

The ideas shortlisted from these bootcamps were further eligible to attend a two-day acceleration program to develop their potential from validation of products/ offerings to developing lucrative marketing pitches.

The initiative identified numerous innovative ideas from entrepreneurs chiefly in the following sectors:

(i) Technology

(ii) Social Sector

(iii) Agriculture

(iv) Sustainability

4.14 States' Startup Rankings

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 Ecosystems, the States' Startup Ranking Framework was launched by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) on 6th February 2018. A total of 27 States and 3 UTs 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 As a result of SRF 2018, new Startup policies were launched, old and archaic laws were abolished, new Government orders were issued and many Startups were supported .Some of the major impacts of the ranking exercise include Implementation of Startup Policies in 25 States, Seed Funding through Venture Funds; 17 States announcing incentives for women entrepreneurs; Incubation area of 10.2 lakh Sq.ft supported by State Governments; Establishment of 596 Entrepreneurship Cells across 340 districts; Registration of 1996 mentors across 19 States and organization of 233 Startup events across 21 States.

Results of the Ranking Exercise were announced by DPIIT on 20th December 2018 at a special event organized at Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra, New Delhi.

(i) Gujarat was rated the 'BEST-PERFORMING STATE' for the year.

(ii) Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, and Rajasthan were judged as 'TOP PERFORMERS'

(iii) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana were ranked as 'LEADERS'.

(iv) States identified as 'ASPIRING LEADERS' were Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

(v) Assam, Delhi, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand were identified as 'EMERGING STATES'.

(vi) Chandigarh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Sikkim, and Tripura were recognised as 'BEGINNERS'.

4.14.3 The Department has launched States' Startup Ranking Framework for 2019 with the key objective to encourage States and UTs to take proactive steps towards strengthening the Startup ecosystems within their jurisdictions.

The second edition of the State Ranking Framework on startup initiatives was launched on February 18, 2019. The framework aims to evaluate States/UTs in a balanced and transparent manner and has thus made documentary evidence of compliance on action points by the State/UT Government a pre-requisite for collection of feedback. Scoring has been be done on the basis of the feedback received. The consideration period (the period in which compliance on action points will be considered for the evaluation process) for the 2019 ranking exercise is made from 1st May to 30th September 2019. Under the framework, all 30 action points require submission of supporting document(s).

The second edition of States' Startup Ranking saw participation from 22 states and 3 union territories. The framework measures states and UTs on 30 Acton Points across 7 reform areas. The seven diverse reform areas of the ranking framework cover parameters such as Institutional Support, Simplifying Regulations, Ease in Public Procurement, Incubation Support, Seed Funding support, Venture Funding support, and Awareness and Outreach.

4.14.3 Results

(i) After the successful completion of a rigorous evaluation process, Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Railways and Commerce & Industry, announced the results of the 2nd edition of States' Startup Ranking on 11 September 2020, at an event held at the National Media Centre, New Delhi.

(ii) Gujarat was rated the 'Best Performer' in Category X. Karnataka and Kerala were judged as 'Top Performers' and four states, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Bihar, were ranked as 'Leaders'. Five States identified as 'Aspiring Leaders' were Telangana, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Jharkhand and Punjab. Emerging Startup Ecosystems consisted of Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, and Delhi.

(iii) Under Category Y, Andaman and Nicobar was rated as the 'Best Perfomer' followed by Chandigarh as the Leader. The state of Nagaland was rated 'Aspiring Leader' whereas Mizoram and Sikkim were identified as emerging startup ecosystem.

4.14.4 Impact of States' Startup Ranking 2019

Results of the exercise reveal painstaking efforts by all participating States to support startups. A total of 29 States and UTs now have Startup Policies in place. 23 States have a dedicated Nodal officer and a dedicated team for startups. More than 19 States offer special incentives to Startups founded by women entrepreneurs. A total of 37 amendments have been made by States in various rules, regulation or Acts for supporting Startups. More than 300 incubators have been upgraded by State governments' support across the country. And now, we have at least one startup recognized from each of the 28 States and 8 Union Territories! These outcomes have made the Ranking exercise a valuable instrument in directing efforts of States into meaningful directions.

4.14.5 A number of reforms have been undertaken by the states and the State Ranking Framework 2019 evaluated the number of rules, regulations and Acts amended or introduced to support startups.

The reforms are as follows:

S. No	State/UT	Reforms
1.	Andhra Pradesh	• Electric Mobility Policy 2018-2023 introduced in June 2018.
2.	Bihar	• Taxi Aggregator Operational Directives 2019
3.	Gujarat	• Biotechnology Policy 2016-2021 • Disposal of applications received from Startups for CTE - Gujarat Pollution Control Board; dated 31-Jul-19
4.	Karnataka	• Karnataka Open Data Initiative (K-Odi) • Karnataka Biotechnology Policy 2017-22 • Karnataka Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics Policy 2017-22 • Karnataka Electric Vehicle & Energy Storage Policy 2017 • Karnataka Electronics System Design and Manufacturing Policy 2017-22
5.	Kerala	• Establishment of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Super Fab Labs • Establishment of Hardware Accelerator by BRINC at Integrated Startup Complex; dated 7-Mar-19 • Senior Fellowship Program
6.	Maharashtra	• Maharashtra's Electric Vehicle policy, 2018 • Maharashtra Fintech Policy
7.	Odisha	• Odisha State Youth Policy (OYSP) 2013 • Odisha State Film Policy 2016 • Renewable Energy (RE) Policy 2016 • Biotechnology Policy 2018 • Aerospace Defence Manufacturing Policy 2018
8.	Punjab	• Punjab Pollution Control Board - Relaxed norms for industries falling under Orange & Green categories
9.	Telangana	• Drone Policy 2019 • Blockchain Policy 2019
10.	Uttarakhand	• Startup Uttarakhand Policy 2018 (English) • Startup Uttarakhand Policy 2018 (Hindi) • Purchase Preference Policy • Uttarakhand Procurement (Amendment) Rules

4.15 National Startup Awards 2019

4.15.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) conceived the National Startup Awards to recognize and reward outstanding Startups and ecosystem enablers that are building innovative products or solutions and scalable enterprises, with high potential of employment generation or wealth creation, demonstrating measurable social impact. The measure of success was not only financial gains for investors, but also contribution to social good. The first edition of the Awards invited applications across 12 sectors, which were further sub-classified into a total of 35 categories.

These 12 sectors were Agriculture, Education, Enterprise Technology, Energy, Finance, Food, Health, Industry 4.0, Space, Security, Tourism, categories and Urban Services. In addition to these categories, those startups were recognised that are creating an impact in rural areas, are women-led, or founded in an academic campus.

S. No.	Sector	Category
1.	Agriculture	• Productivity • Farmer Engagement and Education • Post-Harvest • Allied Areas (Fisheries, Poultry, Animal Husbandry etc.)
2.	Education	• Access to Institutional Education • Access to Open Education • Teacher Training
3.	Enterprise Technology	• Enterprise Solutions
4.	Energy	• Clean Energy • Energy Storage • Energy Efficiency
5.	Finance	• Payments Wallets – include P2P lending etc. • Financial Literacy Engagement
6.	Food	• Food Processing • Access to Food
7.	Health	• Access to healthcare • Diagnostics • Life Sciences • Medical Devices
8.	Industry 4.0	• Big Data • Internet of Things • 3D Printing • Augmented Reality Products /Wearables • Cloud computing • Robotics • Computer Vision

S. No.	Sector	Category
9.	Space	• Space Tech Solutions
10.	Security	• Cyber Security • Citizen Security Solutions
11.	Tourism	• Travel Planning & discovery • Hospitality
12.	Urban Services	• Construction/development monitoring solutions • Traffic Management • Water/water networks • Waste Management
13.	Special Category: Women-led Startup	• Women-led startups across sectors
14.	Special Category: Rural Impact Startup	• Impact in Rural Areas
15.	Special Category: Campus Startup	• Startups coming out of educational institutes and led by students

4.15.2 Details of Application and Evaluation Process

The applications for the 'National Startup Awards 2020' were hosted on the Startup India portal – www.startupindia.gov. in – through which a total of 1,641 applications were received from Startups across 23 States and 4 Union Territories. 41 ecosystem enablers (incubators and accelerators) also participated in the Awards.

A four-stage evaluation process was followed for the applications received.

Phase 1 – Pre-screening of the applications for DPIIT-recognition and other documents to ensure that the information provided by the applicants fulfilled the criteria of application to the awards

Phase 2 – Objective eligibility check basis a pre-decided matrix by an independent agency. The parameters for evaluation were:

(i) Innovation
(ii) Scalability
(iii) Economic Impact
(iv) Social Impact
(v) Inclusiveness and Diversity
(vi) Environmental Impact

Phase 3 – Shortlisting of startups for jury evaluation by independent agency, followed by due diligence and detailed interaction with startups

Phase 4 – Final pitches over a video conference for each category to external jury panels (15 panels of 68 jury members) of industry stalwarts for deciding winners

4.15.3 Award for Winners

Startups

(i) INR 5 to the winning startup in each of the 38 Categories

(ii) Opportunity to pitch in front of relevant line-ministry/ department/ corporates to all finalist startups (that qualified to Phase 4 of evaluation)

(iii) Priority for participation in national and international events to all finalist startups

Ecosystem Enablers

INR 15 Lakh to one winning incubator and one accelerator each

4.15.4 Declaration of Results

The Results of the National Startup Awards 2020 were released by Hon'ble Minister of Railways and Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal, on 6th of October 2020 at the National Media Centre, New Delhi. The virtual felicitation ceremony was held in the august presence of Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce & Industry, Shri Som Parkash.

4.15.5 DPIIT has now embarked on a new journey with all of the 192 NSA finalists (including the winners), handholding them reach their next stage of growth.

(i) DPIIT undertook a survey from NSA finalists which was responded by 130 startups and it was heartening to know that majority of startups are making profits, contributing notably to job creation as well as to country's formidable position in being a favoured destination for global investors. This is a true testimony to the Indian startup ecosystem contributing towards Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of *Atma Nirbhar Bharat*.

(ii) As committed during NSA felicitation ceremony, **DPIIT is supporting the startups across 8 key tracks** viz. Investor Connect, Mentorship, Corporate Connect, Government Connect, International Market Access, Regulatory Support, Benefits under Startup India initiative, and Startup India Showcase.

(iii) All the 8 tracks are tailored as per the "wish-lists" of the startups and host of exclusive opportunities are being worked upon with renowned partner organisations to support these champions of Indian startup ecosystem.

Benefits under Startup India initiative:

(i) There are host of benefits available to startups recognised by DPIIT like tax benefits, IPR support, relaxation in public procurement norms, self-certification for some environment and labour laws, access to Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), and faster exit, among others.

(ii) Startup India has already undertaken 6 workshops for NSA finalists apprising and walking them through various benefits available as part of Startup India initiative.

Investor Connect:

(i) Under Investor Connect, the startups will be given opportunities to pitch before reputed national and international investor groups.

(ii) For this, DPIIT has commitment from the likes of SIDBI, Sequoia, IVCA and Mumbai Angels which are facilitating exclusive investor connect opportunities for NSA finalists.

(iii) This facilitation has gained notable traction and the glimpse of progress made (in just about a month), is as below:

(iv) First round of pitching for startups from financial services and food processing sectors before over 70 AIFs associated with SIDBI. SIDBI will be facilitating similar investor connect programs for other sectors over a period of 2-3 months.

(v) 23 startups have been shortlisted by number of IVCA's portfolio investors.

(vi) Mumbai Angels is evaluating individual cases of startups which are expressing their interest in raising funds through Mumbai Angels.

Mentorship:

(i) Organisations including TiE Global, NASSCOM, FICCI, IAN, and Sequoia have agreed to provide a multi-faceted mentorship program tailored per the "wish-lists" of the NSA finalists.

(ii) Startups will undergo both one-on-one mentorship program and curated group mentorship programs such as the one facilitated as part of this exciting TiE Global Summit.

Corporate Connect:

(iii) All committed organisations will support in facilitating corporate connect as per "wish-list" of the startups.

(iv) The organisations will also provide access to various global platforms and events for NSA awardees to network and collaborate including all-access memberships to corporate programs.

(v) Through our collaboration with TiE Global, all our NSA finalists were privileged to have complimentary all-access to this enriching and exciting TiE Global Summit.

(vi) FICCI has provided free of cost exhibit opportunity for our NSA finalists at their annual flagship program – FICCI Annual Business Summit – which otherwise would cost over INR 20,000 per startup.

International Market Access:

(i) In collaboration with MEA and as part of Startup India international bridge program, we are supporting in realization of "global wish-list" of NSA finalists.

(ii) All the startups got a unique opportunity to virtually exhibit and showcase their offerings as part of the first ever SCO Startup Forum.

(iii) Several startups have been shortlisted under various programs of different countries including Japan, Sweden, Croatia, Netherlands, and USA.

(iv) US-India Strategic Partnership Forum has initiated a mentorship program curated especially for NSA finalists.

(v) 10 of the startups are in advance discussions with senior stakeholders from renowned Japanese conglomerates for B2B connect.

(vi) 7 startups pitched before global investors as part of Sweden Innovation Day.

(vii) This is just the beginning and a lot more international opportunities are being fructified by Startup India.

Government & Regulatory Support:

(i) The key regulatory concerns of the startups have been identified and shared with the EoDB team for their necessary action.

(ii) Detailed discussions with the startups will be held to understand more about fostering ease of doing business for the ecosystem.

(iii) We are working on a unique buyer-seller connect program which will be a game changer for government procurement

from startups and will assist the award-winning offerings of NSA finalists to be pitched before government stakeholders.

(iii) The startups are being handheld for on-boarding on Government e-Marketplace so that they get access government buyers from across the country.

(iv) Various roundtable discussions are being planned under which select startups will share their practical insights and inputs on government procurement regulations before the concerned line ministries/ departments.

(v) Our teams are also in discussion with nodal departments from State Governments for supporting NSA finalists and exploring the possibilities of procurement from them.

Startup India Showcase:

(i) DPIIT has launched the Startup India Showcase – an online discovery platform for the most promising startups of the country chosen through various DPIIT and Startup India programs, exhibited in a form of virtual profiles.

(ii) NSA finalists are being provided exclusive handholding support and priority access to be on-boarded on the showcase.

4.16 Regulatory Reforms

4.16.1 39 regulatory reforms have been undertaken since January 2016 for enabling small businesses or Startups across the country.

4.16.2 In order to improve regulatory regime, an institutional mechanism has been established within Startup India. A Committee of Secretaries (CoS) chaired by Finance Secretary, for dealing with regulatory issues facing Startups, has been constituted.

4.16.3 Following is the list of regulatory reforms undertaken from January 2016 till date for enabling small businesses or Startups across the country:

4.16.4 Reserve Bank of India

(i) Startup enterprises permitted to access loans under External Commercial Borrowing Framework up to USD 3 million. (Oct, 2016)

(ii) A Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) registered Foreign Venture Capital Investor (FVCI) may contribute up to 100%of the capital of an Indian company engaged in any activity mentioned in Schedule 6 of Notification No. FEMA 20/2000, including startups irrespective of the sector in which it is engaged, under the automatic route. (Aug 2017)

(iii) An Indian startup having an overseas subsidiary, may open a foreign currency account with a bank outside India for the purpose of crediting to it foreign exchange earnings out of exports/ sales made by the said entity and/ or the receivables, arising out of exports/ sales, of its overseas subsidiary. (June, 2016)

(iv) SOFTEX form filed by software exporters moved online. (Feb, 2019)

4.16.5 Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

(i) Lock in period for investments made by an Angel Fund reduced to 1 year from 3 years as amended by the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations,2016, w.e.f. 04-01-2017.

(ii) Angel Funds are allowed to invest in overseas venture capital undertakings upto 25% of their investible corpus in line with other AIFs as provided by the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016, w.e.f. 04-01-2017.

(iii) The upper limit for number of angel investors in a scheme is increased from forty-nine to two hundred as amended by SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016, w.e.f. 04-01-2017

(iv) The requirements of minimum investment amount by an Angel Fund in any venture capital undertaking is reduced from fifty lakhs to twenty-five lakhs as amended by SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016, w.e.f. 04-01-2017

(v) "Operating Guidelines for Alternative Investment Funds in International Financial Services Centres" issued by SEBI. (Nov 2018)

4.16.6 Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade

Amendment in the definition of a Startup by way of a notification issued by DPIIT in this regard. Now, an entity shall be considered as a Startup upto a period of ten years from the date of incorporation/ registration and turnover of the entity for any of the financial years since incorporation/ registration has not exceeded one hundred crore rupees. Earlier, the criteria for period was seven years and turnover was twenty five crore rupees. (Feb, 2019)

4.16.7 Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

Removal of clause from Electronic Development Fund (EDF) operating guidelines stating that if a fund draws from Fund of Funds for Startups, then they cannot draw from EDF and vice versa. (Nov, 2018)

4.16.8 Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue

i. In the case of a domestic company, where its total turnover or the gross receipt in the previous year does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore rupees, income tax shall be charged at the rate of 25 percent of the total income. (Feb, 2018)

ii. Definition of eligible business as stated in Section 80-IAC aligned with Startups definition. (April, 2018)

iii. Introduction of Section 54EE in the Income Tax Act, 1961: Exemption from tax on long-term capital gain if such long-term capital gain is invested in a fund notified by Central Government. The maximum amount that can be invested is Rs 50 lakh. (May, 2016)

iv. Amendment in Section 54GB of Income Tax Act: Exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house or a residential plot of land if the amount of net consideration is invested in prescribed stake of equity shares of eligible Startup for utilizing the same for purchase of specified asset. (Feb, 2016)

v. Minimum Alternate Tax credit allowed to be carried forward up to fifteenth assessment years instead of ten assessment years. (2017)

vi. Exemption under section 80-IAC of Income Tax Act: Exemption to eligible Startup for any 3 consecutive assessment years out of 7 years (earlier 5 years) beginning from the year in which such eligible Startup is incorporated. (April, 2018)

vii. Exemption from tax under the provisions of section 56(2)(viib) to Startups for issue of shares above fair market value on the basis of a self-declaration to the Central Board of Direct Taxes. The aggregate amount of paid up share capital and share premium of the startup after issue or proposed issue should not exceed Rs. 25 Crore (Feb, 2019)

viii. Taxation of convertible notes - Period for which a bond, debenture, debenture-stock or deposit certificate was held prior to conversion shall be considered for determining the period of holding of such shares or debentures acquired upon conversion. (March, 2016)

ix. Amendment in Section 54GB of Income Tax Act w.e.f 1st April 2020: (August 2019)

(a) The condition of minimum holding of 50% of share capital or voting rights in the start-up relaxed to 25%

(b) Extension of period under which benefit under section 54GB from for sale of residential property can be availed up to 31st March, 2021

(c) Condition restricting transfer of new asset being computer or computer software is to relaxed from 5 years to 3 years w.e.f. 1-4-2020

x. Amendment in Section 79 of Income Tax Act (August 2019): Eligible Startups to carry forward their losses on satisfaction of any one of the two conditions:

(a) Continuity of 51% shareholding/ voting power or

(b) Continuity of 100% of original shareholders carrying voting power

xi. Pass through of losses allowed to Investment Funds i.e. Category I and II AIF similar to pass through of income. These amendments will take effect from the 1st April, 2020 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 2020-21 and subsequent assessment years (August 2019)

xii. The investment made by Venture Capital Fund of Category-I AIF in a startup was exempted from the applicability of the provisions of section 56(2)(viib) of the IT Act. This exemption has been extended to all sub-categories of Category-I AIF and Category-II AIF via introduction of "specified funds" in the said section (August 2019)

xiii. The Finance Act 2020 provides for amendment in section 80-IAC of the Income-tax Act relating to special provision in respect of specified business. The provisions of section 80-IAC, inter alia, provide for a deduction of an amount equal to hundred per cent. of the profits and gains derived from an eligible business by an eligible start-up for three consecutive assessment years out of ten years vis-à-vis the earlier norm of seven years at the option of the assessee and the total turnover of its business does not exceed hundred crore rupees in the

previous year relevant to the assessment year for which deduction under this section is claimed. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 2021 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 2021-2022 and subsequent assessment years. (Feb 2020)

xiv. The Finance Act 2020 provides for amendment in section 80-IAC of the Income-tax Act relating to special provision in respect of specified business. The provisions of section 80-IAC, inter alia, provide for a deduction of an amount equal to hundred per cent. of the profits and gains derived from an eligible business by an eligible start-up for three consecutive assessment years out of ten years at the option of the assessee and the total turnover of its business does not exceed hundred crore rupees vis-à-vis the earlier norm of twenty-five crore rupees in the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which deduction under this section is claimed. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 2021 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 2021-2022 and subsequent assessment years. (Feb 2020)

xv. The Finance Act 2020 provides for amendment in sections 156, 191 and 192 of the Income Tax Act laying to enable employees receiving specified security or sweat equity share as perquisite under section 17(2)(vi) of an eligible startup referred to in section 80-IAC, to deduct or pay, as the case may be, tax on such income within fourteen days after the expiry of forty-eight months from the end of the relevant assessment year; or from the date of the sale of such specified security or sweat equity share by the assessee; or from the date of the assessee ceasing to be the employee of the person, whichever is earlier, on the basis of rates in force of the financial year in which the said specified security or sweat equity share is allotted or transferred. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 2020. As per the earlier norms, the said perquisite including ESOPs were taxed in the hands of the employee at the time of exercise of the option.

4.16.9 Ministry of Corporate Affairs

i. The financial statement, with respect to private company (if such private company is a start-up) may not include the cash flow statement. (June, 2017)

ii. A private company, which is considered as a start-up for a period of five years from the date of its incorporation, is also allowed to accept deposits from members without any restriction on the amount. (Sep, 2017)

iii. Startup defined for the purpose of Companies Act, 2013: As per the definition, a start-up company means a private company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 and recognised as a “start-up” in accordance with the notification issued by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade. (June, 2017)

iv. Exemption from procedural compliance (e.g. such as issue of an offer circular or creation of a deposit repayment reserve) for raising deposits from shareholders. (June, 2017)

v. In relation to a private company (if such private company is a startup), the annual return shall be signed by the Company Secretary, or where there is no Company Secretary, by the Director of the company. (June, 2017)

vi. A private company (if such private company is a startup) is required to conduct at least one meeting of the Board of Directors in each half of a calendar year and the gap between the two meetings is not less than ninety days. (June, 2017)

vii. Name Reservation for Company incorporation: Rule 8, Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014 substituted with Companies (Incorporation) 5th Amendment Rules, 2019,which provides for new regulations on resemblance with an existing company name, new categories of undesirable names of a company and list of words which can be used only after obtaining approval. (May, 2019)

viii. Amendment in Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014: The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued a notification on 16th August, 2019 increasing the period in which ESOPs could be granted to promoters and directors (holding more than 10% equity) of Startups, from 5 years to 10 years from the date of incorporation and thereby aligned the provisions of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules with the provisions referred to in the DPIIT notification dated 19th Feb, 2019.

The notification also escalated the limit on shares with Differential Voting Rights in the Company from 26% of the total post-issue paid up equity capital of the Company to 74% of the total voting power. Further, the condition for the company to have consistent track record of distributable profits for the last three years for issue of DVR shares has been removed. (August 2019)

ix. CSR 2% fund can be spent on incubators funded by Central or State Government or any agency or Public Sector Undertaking of Central or State Government, and, making contributions to public funded Universities, IITs, National Laboratories and Autonomous Bodies (established under the auspices of ICAR, ICMR, CSIR, DAE, DRDO, DST, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology) engaged in conducting research in science, technology, engineering and medicine aimed at promoting SDGs. (October 2019)

x. As part of Government of India's Ease of Doing Business (EODB) initiatives, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has launched a new integrated Web Form christened 'SPICe+' replacing the existing SPICe form. SPICe+ would offer 10 services by 3 Central Govt Ministries & Departments (Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Ministry of Labour & Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance) and One State Government(Maharashtra), thereby saving as many procedures, time and cost for Starting a Business in India and would be applicable for all new company incorporations w.e.f.23rd February 2020. SPICe+ has two parts: Part A-for Name reservation for new companies and Part B offering a bouquet of services viz. (i) Incorporation (ii) DIN allotment (iii) Mandatory issue of PAN (iv) Mandatory issue of TAN (v)

Mandatory issue of EPFO registration (vi) Mandatory issue of ESIC registration (vii) Mandatory issue of Profession Tax registration(Maharashtra) (viii) Mandatory Opening of Bank Account for the Company and (ix) Allotment of GSTIN (if so applied for) (Feb 2020).

xi. Amendment in Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014: The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued a notification on 05th June, 2020 increasing the period in which Sweat Equity shares, from 5 years to 10 years from the date of incorporation and thereby aligned the provisions of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules with the provisions referred to in the DPIIT notification dated 19th Feb, 2019. (June 2020)

xii. Amendment in Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014: The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued a notification on 07th September, 2020 increasing the period of issuance of convertible note, from 5 years to 10 years from the date of issue and thereby aligned the provisions of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 with the provisions referred to in the DPIIT notification dated 19th Feb, 2019. (September 2020)

xiii. Amendment in Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014: The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued a notification on 07th September, 2020 whereby the maximum limit in respect of deposits to be accepted from members by a private company shall not apply to a start-up company for 10 years from the date of its incorporation, instead of 5 years. (September 2020)

4.17 Startup India Tableau

4.17.1 Startup India got the opportunity to showcase itself at the Republic Day Parade 2020. Startup India's tableau was one of the six tableaus from the Departments of Government of India, selected to be showcased at the 71st Republic Day celebrations.

The tableau of Startup India was built on the theme 'Startups: Reach for the Sky'. It showcased various stages of the lifecycle of a startup and the all-round support provided by the Government in this journey. The tableau depicted how ideas come to life and how the innovations that emerge positively affect lives of the citizens of India. The objective was to inspire and motivate the creative youth of India to follow their dreams, to generate wealth, and become job creators instead of job seekers.

The front portion of the tableau depicted a creative mind, full of ideas to solve real world problems. The leaves of the 'Startup India Tree' in the middle represented various kinds of support provided to startups. The staircase denoted the stages of growth of a startup – proving a concept, creating a prototype, preparing a business plan, building a team, launching into markets, and eventually scaling up. The wheel at the rear depicted varied sectors of economy where Indian startup entities have driven economic growth and created employment opportunities at large scale. The map of India represented the spread of the startup movement, steadily reaching the semi-urban and rural areas. The wheel and the map together depicted the width and depth of the Startup India movement in the country.

4.18 Startup India Global Venture Capital Summit

4.18.1 The Global Venture Capital Summit 2018 kicked off in Goa on December 7, 2018. An initiative of the DPIIT and the Government of Goa, in partnership with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Indian Private Equity & Venture Capital Association (IVCA), brought together international fund managers, startups, government officials and other key stakeholders from the startup ecosystem with the aim to mobilize global capital for innovation in India.

Present on the occasion were former Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri. Suresh Prabhu, and former Minister of Revenue, IT, and Labour & Employment, Government of Goa, Shri. Rohan Khaunte. The Summit focused on the opportunities for investments in the Indian startup ecosystem, showcased the diverse market opportunities and technology innovations available in the country, with discussions held around the current and future regulatory changes. Other speakers included eminent names such as Priya Rajan (Silicon Valley Bank), Alok Goyal (Stellaris Venture Partners), Will Poole (Capria Investments), TCM Sundaram (IDG Ventures), Rahul Khanna (Trifecta Capital), Shweta Bhatia (Eight Roads Ventures India), Karthik Reddy (Blume Ventures), and Vikram Gupta (IvyCap Ventures), among many others.

Startup founders like Yashish Dhaniya (PolicyBazaar), Abhinav Jain (Shop 101), Mayank Kumar (UpGrad), Shradul Seth (Agrostar), and Venkatesh Bhat (Blackbuck), were also part of these panel discussions. The Startup India Global Venture Capital Summit also saw the release of a report on 'Mobilizing Global Capital for Innovation'. The report had highlights of the Indian Venture Capital landscape, the startup ecosystem in India, and the regulatory framework in the country. Venture Capitalists at the Summit expressed their interest in investing in the AgriTech, EdTech, FinTech, and HealthTech sectors in India.

The first edition of the Summit brought together over 250 participants from over 9 countries, to showcase the investment opportunities in India and facilitated a rich exchange of ideas on various aspects of the investor world.

4.18.2 Startup India Global Venture Capital Summit 2019

The second edition of the Startup India Global Venture Capital Summit, a two-day event conducted in Goa from 6th to 8th December 2019, displayed the diversity of the Indian startup ecosystem at the global stage. With participation of various stakeholder groups vital to the development of entrepreneurship in the country, the 2019 edition event showcased the potential opportunities in the Indian market with main focus on sectors such as MedTech, Healthcare, EdTech & Fintech. The event was home to numerous cutting-edge innovations and path-breaking technologies that are being used on a large scale.

Department of Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry along with Government of Goa organised this event that set new benchmarks

by bringing over 350 global and domestic investors and Indian policy makers under one roof.

Investors, hailing from over 10 countries explored and analysed various innovations taking place in the Indian startup ecosystem through one-on-one meetings, panel discussions and regulatory roundtables. The summit acted as a platform for the investor community to identify and resolve the issues faced by them through detailed discussions with Indian policymakers. The event was covered by more than 30 media houses, giving it a wider reach within the entrepreneurial community.

Highlights:

- 350+ total delegates from over 10 countries
- 50+ speakers across 9 panel sessions
- 30+ national and international media houses
- 45+ startups participation through innovation showcase and investor interaction
- 91 unique investors, 119 participants from investment community comprising of Venture Capital funds, Corporate Venture Capitals, family offices, Sovereign Wealth Fund, Venture Fund, etc.

4.18.3 Startup- Investor Meetings

Startup Investor Meetings were curated for 32 investment ready startups selected via open call for application done on the Startup India portal. The selection was an outcome of combined evaluations from the three partners including TiE Delhi, Indian Private Equity & Venture Capital Association (IVCA) and International Finance Corporation (IFC).

The objective of the curated meetings was to provide a platform to startups and investors to help them get closer to funding opportunities and thus, create a more favourable environment for both the parties. Interest was sought from investors and meetings were set up basis the interest received. Each entrepreneur got at least half an hour meeting with top investors in the respective sectors.

Regulatory Roundtable at Startup India Global Venture Capital Summit

A roundtable discussion was held during the Startup India Global Venture Capital Summit on on 7th December 2019, under the chairmanship of Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and the representatives from the regulatory authorities and Venture Capital Funds investing in Indian startups over video conference. Agenda of the roundtable centred on discussions with regulators and policy makers to explore options that would ease alternative investments for startups.

The roundtable concluded with a decision to formulate a special advisory committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, DPIIT, and concerned officers from various departments. The committee would examine regulatory concerns related to startup ecosystem. The roundtable also noted suggestions by investors on policy issues to be taken up with different regulators.

A Startup Advisory Council under the chairmanship of CIM to be constituted to advise the Government of India on proactive steps that may be taken for strengthening the startup ecosystem in the country.

Furthermore, a number of measures were suggested relating to procedural changes in the Income Tax Act, AIF Regulations, Companies Act etc. and mobilisation of surplus funds available with EPFO and PSU into startups.

4.19 Shanghai Cooperation Organization Startup Forum

4.19.1 DPIIT in partnership with the Confederation of Indian Industry organised the SCO Startup Forum on 27th October 2020. The SCO Startup Forum was launched by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal. The Forum was one of its kind- the virtual platform was customized to represent the Indian culture in augmented reality. The Forum had 1 plenary session and 6 simultaneous activity zones wherein 11 different activities were held within 3.5 hours in three languages- English, Mandarin, and Russian, which was supported by 14 live interpreters.

4.19.2 The SCO Startup Forum housed a Startup Showcase built to provide a holistic and interactive 3D environment. 90 startups from 4 SCO Member States exhibited their products/ services as part of the virtual startup showcase. 12 Startups from 4 SCO Member States were also given an opportunity to pitch their idea in front of a Jury consisting of renowned professionals and industrialists. Further, 8 Panel Discussions on various areas of cooperation such as Sharing of Best Practices, Promoting Women Entrepreneurship, pitching sessions, Procuring Social Innovations, building successful incubators, among others, were conducted by 49 Speakers from 7 SCO Member States.

The Forum also received global participation- 2,600+ observers from 60 countries and 6 continents registered for the SCO Startup Forum. The top five registrations were received from the Republic of India, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the People's Republic of China.

4.20 Blockchain Based Certification

4.20.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) launched a Blockchain-based Certificate Verification Platform on 6th October 2020.

4.20.2 DPIIT issues certificates to recognized startups through the Startup India platform. Each certificate is allotted a unique number that can be used to verify the authenticity of the certificate. To enable instant access and verification, DPIIT has developed a Blockchain-enabled certificate verification platform to offer an additional layer of security and ensuring transparency of public certificates. The platform can be utilized by Government Departments, PSUs, Banks, and Investors to verify the authenticity of the information submitted by startups, for availing support opportunities.

This initiative has been undertaken to provide an additional layer of security to the startup certificates by making them tamper-proof. This platform is the first step towards introducing emerging technologies within existing government frameworks to transform traditional processes. The long-term vision of DPIIT is to establish a multi-party blockchain-based system to reduce redundancies involved in submission of common details by startups to multiple stakeholders.

4.21 Startup India Showcase

4.21.1 Startup India Showcase is an online platform to exhibit the finest startups of the country that have been handpicked through various DPIIT and Startup India programs. Startup India Showcase is an online discovery platform for the most promising startups of the country chosen through various DPIIT and Startup India programs exhibited in a form of virtual profiles. The startups showcased on the platform have distinctly emerged as the best in their fields. These innovations have been handpicked by experts and have gone through multiple rounds of screening and evaluation.

These innovations span across various cutting-edge sectors such as Fintech, EntrepriseTech, Social Impact, HealthTech, EdTech, among others. These startups are solving critical problems and have shown exceptional innovation in their respective sectors. Ecosystem stakeholders have nurtured and supported these startups, thereby validating their presence on this platform.

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Chapter 5

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

5.1 India – A Robust, TRIPS compliant IPR Regime

5.1.1 India has a Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) compliant, robust, equitable and dynamic IPR regime. 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.

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

5.1.3 TRIPS Agreement allows policy space to countries to evolve a regime that best suits its condition. As use of this policy space is a *sine qua non* for sustainable development of the country, India has made ample use of the same.

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. Accordingly, India's IPR regime aims at protecting public health while providing adequate incentive for innovations.

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 Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) was established in the year 2003, under Section 83 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999. The Board hears appeals against the decision of Controller of Patents under the Patents Act, 1970, Registrar of Trade Marks under the Trade Marks Act, 1999, Geographical Indication cases under the Geographical Indication & Protection Act, 1999, and Registrar of Copyrights under the Copyright Act, 1957. Presently, IPAB has its Headquarters at Chennai and conducts its Circuit Bench sittings periodically at Ahmedabad, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai. IPAB also exercises the powers of the Appellate Board for matters related to plant varieties protection under Section 59 of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001.

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 National IPR Policy

5.5.1 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 on the Departmental website.

5.5.2 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.

5.6 Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM)

5.6.1 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.

5.7 IP Awareness: Activities by CIPAM

5.7.1 IPR Awareness for youth

5.7.1.1 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. Adapting to the COVID-19 pandemic, CIPAM organised 200+ webinars for different stakeholders. Through 290 programs approximately 3000 academic institutions have been covered till date.

S. No.	Target Group	No. of Programs
1.	Academic Institutions (Schools, Colleges, Universities)	290
2.	Industry including MSMEs and Start-ups	296
3.	Enforcement Agencies and Judiciary	100

5.7.1.2 CIPAM and FICCI have come together to host 100 webinars for colleges and universities on the subject of IPRs in FY 2020-21.

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

5.7.1.4 135 IPR cells have been established in colleges/ universities. State Governments have also been taking keen interest in strengthening the IPR regime.

5.7.1.5 Based on our last year's efforts, content on IPRs has been included in the NCERT curriculum of commerce stream. Also, a chapter on IPR which was finalized in previous years for inclusion into NCERT Handbook for Entrepreneurship for North-Eastern Region, got published this year and has become part of the curriculum. This year's efforts have led to the development of the content on IPR for National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS). This content will be soon a part of their curriculum for Entrepreneurship at senior secondary level.

5.7.1.6 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. The videos can be accessed at cipam.gov.in/indias-first-ip-mascot/. Recently, CIPAM also created comics on IPR featuring IP Nani – India's first IP Mascot – in collaboration with International Trademarks Association (INTA).

IP Nani Comics



5.7.1.7 A Training of Trainers Module 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.

5.7.1.8 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, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, Karnataka State Council of Science & Technology, Gujarat Council of Science & Technology and Atal Innovation Mission. Till date around 800 teachers have been trained on the subject of IPR awareness with the objective for them to educate students on the same.

5.7.1.9 In July 2020, an 'Online Certificate Course on Intellectual Property Rights' was launched in collaboration with i-Hub Gujarat. 5000+ faculties registered for the course lunched by Hon'ble Minister of Education, Gujarat, Shri Bhupendrasinh Chudasma.

5.7.2 IPR Awareness in the Industry & MSME

5.7.2.1 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.

5.7.2.2 Awareness programmes have also been organised in MSME clusters. 190 such awareness programmes have been conducted till date.

5.7.2.3 CIPAM has made a Trade Secret Toolkit to guide Indian businesses especially Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Start-ups regarding protection of trade secrets.

5.7.2.4 Recognising the role played by MSMEs in nurturing innovation and creativity in a knowledge economy, the Government has reduced fees by 80% for MSMEs as compared to large entities in context to patent filing and other official fees.

5.7.2.5 About 80 IPR webinars have been conducted in FY 2020-21 for participants from industry, startups, young entrepreneurs & innovators.

5.7.2.6 To strive towards the collective mission of fostering the innovation ecosystem, DPIIT, in collaboration with AGNII - Accelerating Growth of New India's Innovations – a programme of the Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India, has identified some of the most promising, indigenous technologies in the field of agriculture, energy, healthcare and electric vehicles in the Indian innovation

ecosystem. DPIIT through its media team is promoting these technologies through various social media platforms so as to help the innovators reach potential clients.

Indigenous Technologies – CIPAM/AGNIi collaboration





5.7.2.7 In May 2020, a webinar on Brand protection for Industries and SMEs around the globe was conducted in collaboration with ICC BASCAP. The expert panellists discussed in detail about the increase in counterfeit activities and the protective measures that need to be taken specially during the crucial times of COVID 19.

5.7.2.8 In June 2020, a workshop was conducted for young startups and researchers in collaboration with Bangalore Bio Innovation Center, discussing in detail the Patent Landscape in India in times of COVID-19. Another webinar was organised in collaboration CII, Young Indians for young industrialists and start-ups.

5.7.2.9 CIPAM in collaboration with the Danish Embassy has prepared an IP manual as a ready handbook giving details about the IP Law in India and different legal provisions under which IP in India can be protected. The manual has been created to provide an easy understanding of the Indian IP law to international industries and startups that are interested to get their IP registered in India.

5.7.3. Strengthening of IPR Enforcement Mechanism

5.7.3.1 So far, 100 programs on IP Enforcement have been conducted for various law enforcing agencies (Police, Judiciary and Customs) by CIPAM, pan India in association with IP experts from law firms and the industry. 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.

5.7.3.2 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'. Till date 26 training programs have been organized for custom officials.

5.7.3.3 Additionally, sensitization of Judges on IP Enforcement and adjudication has also been undertaken in collaboration with the National Judicial Academy (NJA), Bhopal and State Judicial Academies of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, and Kerala.

5.7.3.4 In June 2020, CIPAM and International Trademark Association (INTA)

joined hands to organize a 3-part dialogue series on "Anti-counterfeiting and Enforcement in the wake of Covid-19 Disruption in India."

5.7.3.5 CIPAM, in association Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA) - IP Desk organised two webinars with respect to Intellectual Property Rights. An IP Awareness webinar for Korean companies was organised in September, 2020. Further, a Counterfeit Product Identification Webinar was organised for Indian police and customs officials in November, 2020.

5.7.3.6 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. This Toolkit aids police officials in dealing with IP Crimes, in particular, Trademark counterfeiting and Copyright piracy.

5.7.3.7 CIPAM in collaboration with ICC-BASCAP (International Chamber of Commerce's Business Action to Stop Counterfeiting and Piracy) has prepared an IPR Training Manual for Customs: Module on Counterfeiting and Piracy to strengthen the IPR enforcement regime in India. The manual once published, would act as a ready compendium for Customs officials and contains all the relevant notifications and circulars governing the provisions of Counterfeiting and Piracy.

5.7.3.8 To counter online piracy, CIPAM collaborated with National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI) and Maharashtra Cyber and Digital Crime Unit (MCDCU), to suspend over 380 infringing websites on the basis of incomplete KYC (or WHOIS norms).

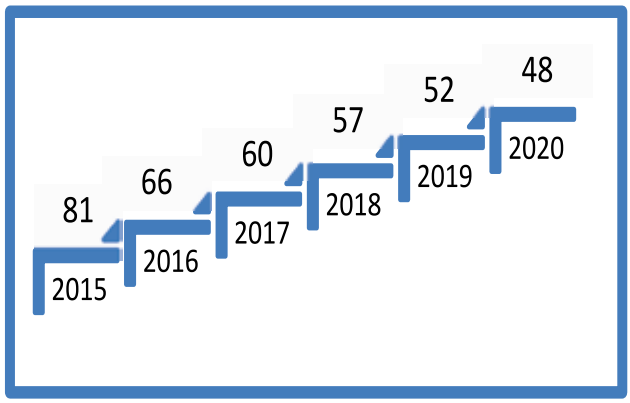
5.7.3.9 In addition, anti-piracy videos were shot with film stars such as Mr. Amitabh Bachchan, Ms Vidya Balan etc.; these are screened in cinema halls and on TV.

5.8 Technology and Innovation Support Centres (TISCs)

5.8.1 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, 9 TISC have been established: PIC Chandigarh; Anna University, Chennai; NRDC-IPFC Visakhapatnam; PIC Kerala; GUJCOST, Gujarat; RAJCOST, Rajasthan; KSCST, Karnataka; ICRISAT, Hyderabad and CTTC Bhubaneshwar, Odisha. 6 more TISCs have been approved.

5.9 Global Innovation Index (GII)

5.9.1 In the past 5 years, India's rank in the Global Innovation Index has improved from the 81st rank in 2015 to the present 48th rank in GII 2020 report.



5.9.2 India maintains the 1st rank in the Central and South Asia region and India ranks 2nd for the fifth consecutive year in the middle-income economy on the quality of innovation, with top positions in the quality of scientific publications (21st globally) and the quality of its universities (22nd), in context to its top three universities: the Indian Institute of Technology (Bombay and Delhi) and the Indian Institute of Science Bengaluru.

5.10 Promotion and Marketing of Geographical Indications

5.10.1 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 launched



Logo and Tagline



5.10.2 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.

5.10.3 Guidelines have been issued for permitting the use of GI logo and tagline.

5.10.4 CIPAM also undertook various social media campaigns for the promotion of Geographical Indications (GIs) in the nation. Successful campaigns include 'Gift a GI' launched during festive seasons to encourage purchase of GI products, and 'Spot the GI' to spread awareness on GIs through interesting factoids.

5.10.5 An article that was prepared on the subject of GIs has been published in India Today English magazine's 45th Anniversary Special Issue in January 2021.


What's in a name?

Quite a bit, in actuality!

What do you think is common between Kashmiri Saffron, Darjeeling tea and Banarasi sarees? On the face of it, nothing much, as in how can saffron and tea be compared to sarees. But then, there is something they have in common. They are all named as per their place of origin and are synonymous with being the best in quality. That is they all are Geographical Indication (GI) products.

5.10.6 The Regional Remote Sensing Centre-South, NRSC, ISRO, Bengaluru, and Geographical Indications Registry had envisaged a project for developing a geospatial database for spatial visualisation of Geographical Indication products through the use of thematic maps and Satellite Imagery. The main objectives of the project are to create spatial inventory/database for Geographical Indications of India using Geographic Information System (GIS) and to design and develop interactive web-based visualisation with overlay of Open Source Satellite Imagery and Open Source Maps.

5.10.7 The Spatial Representation of Geographical Indications using GIS helps to visualise the distribution of the Geographical Indications in geographic space through maps. A fully integrated GIS database of the Geographical Indications displays the locations of origin of the registered Geographical Indications, and also the extent of production at district or taluk boundary level. In addition, attribute information giving details about Type of Goods, Classification, Applicant Name and Address, Registration Validity, Photograph and Logo of Product are added to the data. Geospatial database would assists in management of the Registration of Geographical Indications.

5.10.8 The geospatial database developed at RRSC-South was customized with the help of NRSC BHUVAN team for hosting in BHUVAN geoportal of ISRO. The website https://bhuvan-app1.nrsc.gov.in/geographicalindication has now been successfully launched on 13-November-2020.

5.11 Bilateral Cooperation on IPRs

5.11.1 Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with various countries so as to establish a wide ranging and flexible mechanism for cooperation in the field of intellectual property and information technology services related to this field. This year MOU has been signed with US, Denmark, Portugal. The MoUs, which have been signed lay the foundation for a technical cooperation between the two countries with the aim of strengthening the protection of intellectual property rights for the benefit of innovation and sustainable economic growth. Details are given in the APPENDIX VI.

5.12 Cooperation with World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

5.12.1 WIPO and Government of India have been working together in close cooperation to strengthen the IP ecosystem of the country. In this regard, numerous initiatives have been taken by the Government of India in collaboration with WIPO wherein DPIIT serves as the nodal department. A key initiative was the signing of Service Level Agreement (SLA) between DPIIT and WIPO for establishing Technology and Innovation Support Centres (TISC) Network in India.

5.12.2 Department participated in various sessions conducted by WIPO throughout the year. Some of the key sessions include PCT working group (13th session) and Standing Committee on the Law of Patents.

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

5.12.4 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.

5.13 Patent Prosecution Highway

5.13.1 On November 21, 2019, the Indian Patent Office for the first time entered into a pilot programme on Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) with Japan Patent Office (JPO) following the approval of the Union Cabinet on a proposal for Bilateral PPH Programme on November 20, 2019.

5.13.2 The programme commenced on December 5, 2019 between JPO and Indian Patent Office on pilot basis for an initial period of three years. Under this pilot programme, Indian Patent Office may receive patent applications in ten specified technical fields that are electrical, electronics, computer science, information technology, physics, civil, mechanical, textiles, automobiles and metallurgy. The Patent Rules have been suitably amended, in this regard.

5.13.3 In the first year of three year's Pilot PPH Program with Japan (which allows 100 applications from Japan in a year), 100 patent applications were received. 80 FERs were issued, 35 Patents granted, 1 application refused and 1 application was withdrawn by applicant. The applicants from India filed 3 PPH requests in the Japan Patent Office during the first year.

5.13.4 Second year of three years' program started from December 5th 2020.

5.14 Amendments in Patent Rules

5.14.1 The Patent Rules, 2003 have been amended and published in official gazette on September 17, 2019 to streamline processes and make them more user friendly.

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

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

5.14.4 Timelines have been imposed to ensure speedy disposal and limits put on the number of admissible adjournments.

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

5.14.6 Expedited Examination is now permitted for startup, SME, Female applicants, Government Departments, institutions established by a Central, Provincial or State Act, which is owned or controlled by the Government, Government Company, an institution wholly or substantially financed by the Government and applicants under PPH and the applicant who has chosen India as an International Searching Authority (ISA) or as an International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA) in a corresponding PCT application. The fastest patent was granted in just 41 days from the 'Date of filing Request for Expedited Examination'.

Category of Applicant	Requests for Expedited Examination Filed	FER Issued	Patent Granted	Patent Refused
Startup	1210	1105	483	131
Applicants for ISR	1128	1079	615	118
Others	822	664	172	12
Total	**3160**	**2848**	**1270**	**261**

5.14.7 Hearings are now conducted through video conferencing.

5.14.8 Special provisions have been made for startups whereby they will get 80% rebate in fees vis-à-vis other companies as also expedite their application.

5.14.9 The Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2020, which came into effect on 19th October 2020 the provision for filing of priority document in case of PCT national phase entry in India and also statement regarding the working of patented invention(s) on a commercial scale in India furnished Form 27 have been streamlined.

5.14.10 Patents (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2020, which came into effect on 4th November 2020, benefits small entities by providing them a fee reduction in all proceedings under the Patents Act, 1970. With regard to applicable official fee, small entities are now at par with natural person(s)/startup(s).

5.15 Amendments in Trademark Rules:

5.15.1 The Trade Marks Rules, 2002 have been revamped and The Trade Marks Rules, 2017 were notified on 6th March, 2017.

5.15.2 50% lower fares for filing Trade Mark Applications by Individuals/ Startups/Small Enterprises vis-à-vis Companies.

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

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

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

5.15.6 Email now recognized as a Mode of Service.

5.15.7 Allowance of Video Conferencing for Hearings.

5.15.8 'Startup' and 'Small Enterprises' defined. Same applies to both Indian and foreign entities.

5.15.9 Provisions relating to expedited processing of an application for registration of a Trade Mark have been extended right up to registration stage (before, it was only up to the examination stage).

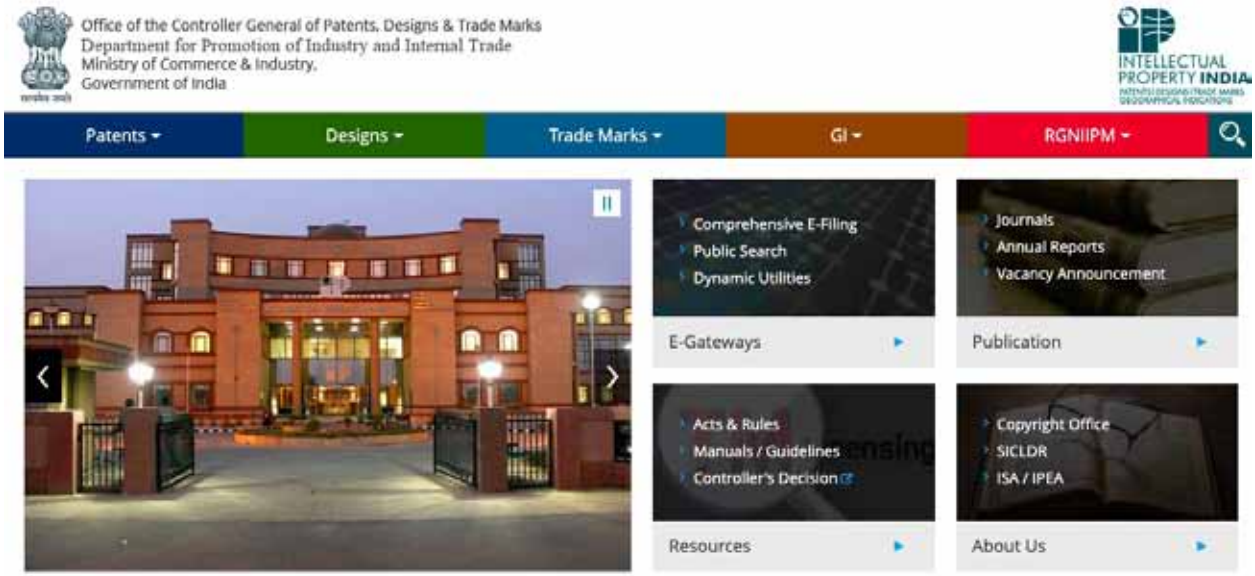
5.15.10 The new Rules have an express provision for filing applications for sound marks which must now be submitted in an MP3 format, not exceeding 30 seconds in length. This is also to be accompanied with a graphical representation of the sound notations. In this regard, the definition of "graphical representation" has also been revised to include representation in digitized form.

5.15.11 Number of adjournments in opposition proceedings has been restricted to a maximum of two by each party, which will help dispose-off matters in time.

5.16 Amendment in Copyright Rules

5.16.1 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 have been received and is in finalization stage.

5.17 Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM)



5.17.1 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 and Semi-Conductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Registry (SCILDR) and functioning of IP offices in the country.

5.17.2 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.

5.17.3 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.

5.17.4 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.

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

5.18 Geographical Indications Registry (GIR)

5.18.1 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 370 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on date in India, including 15 foreign products.

5.18.2 Promotion of Indian GIs has been taken up by the Government in a big way through participation at various events.

5.18.3. To promote GI products among the users, a reduced fee structure for the registration of an authorized user of a registered geographical indication has been approved, through GI (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

5.19 Copyright Office

5.19.1 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

5.19.2 The administration of the Copyright Act, 1957 along with related matters has come under the purview of the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion w.e.f. 17.03.2016, consequent to amendment in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

5.19.3 India acceded to two WIPO treaties on Copyrights i.e. WIPO Copyright Treaty & WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty in 2018. The treaties came into force on 25th December 2018.

5.19.4 Digitization of Records of Copyright Office for the period from date of inception i.e. 1958 and until 2017 has been completed.

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

5.19.6 Pendency in examination of new applications has been reduced to about one month, which being the mandatory waiting period for inviting objections to new applications. This trend has been maintained from previous year.

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

5.20.1 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.

5.20.2 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.

5.20.3 The Registry examines layout designs of the Integrated circuits and issues Registration Certificate to the original layout designs of semiconductor integrated circuits. The SICLD Registry is propagating

the importance of semiconductor IC design registration. Till 2020, eleven SICLD applications have been filed for registration of which two have been registered.

5.21 Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB)

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

5.21.2 The Copyright Board has been merged with IPAB vide the Finance Act 2017. Order regarding the post of Chairman, Intellectual Property Board (IPAB) was issued in December 2017. With the appointment of 5 technical members, IPAB has started functioning regularly.

5.22 Facilities for Startups

5.22.1 Initially the Scheme was run on a pilot basis till 31st March, 2020, however to facilitate the startups in India, this scheme has now been extended is up to 31st March, 2023.

5.22.2 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.

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

5.22.4 Till 31st December 2020, 5154 new startup patent applications have availed benefit of 80% fee reduced in filing, while 12789 trademark applications filed by startups have been given 50% fee concession.

Year	Patents		Trademarks	
	Filed	Granted	Filed	Registered
2016-17	215	37	4	2
2017-18	718	141	1430	1092
2018-19	974	175	2596	1789
2019-20	1851	127	4130	2428
2020-21 (Till December 2020)	1396	16	4629	183
Total	5154	496	12789	5494

5.22.5 Till 31st December 2020, 510 facilitators in Patents and Designs and 392 facilitators in Trademarks have been registered.

5.22.6 Till 31st December 2020, 1210 Startups have submitted request for expedited examination under Rule 24(C) of Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2016. First examination reports were issued in case of 1105 patent applications and 483 patents have been granted as on 31st December, 2020.

5.23 Madrid Protocol for International Registration of Trademarks

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

5.23.2 Till 31st March 2020, 76042 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.

5.23.3 Further, up to 31st December 2020, 85755 such applications have been forwarded by WIPO. On the other hand, Indian Trade Marks Office received 1932 Indian applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid Protocol, out of which 1795 applications have been certified and forwarded to the WIPO and 1424 such applications have been registered at the International Bureau of WIPO.

5.24 Treaties on International Classification (for Trademarks and Design)

5.24.1 India has also acceded to these Treaties on International Classification (for trademarks and designs) in June 2019; came into force on September 2019,

i. Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks

ii. Vienna Agreement establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks

iii. Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs

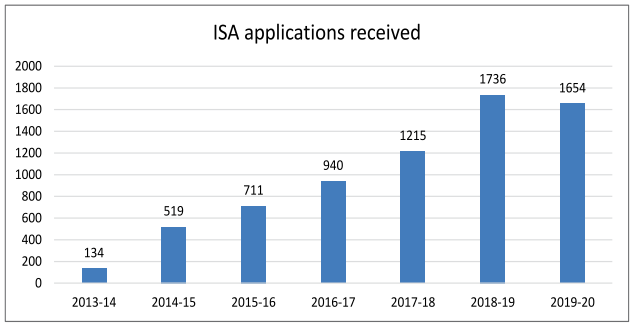
5.25 International Search Authority and International Preliminary Examining Authority

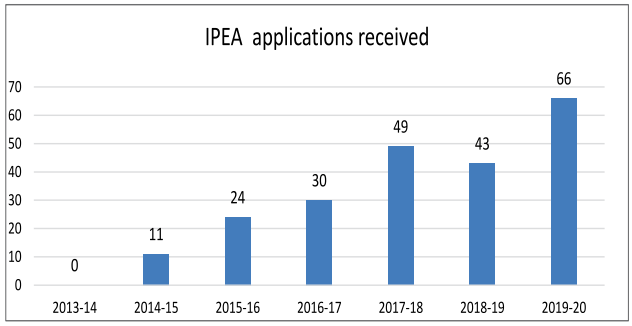
5.25.1 India started functioning as an International Searching Authority/International Preliminary Examining Authority (ISA/IPEA) under the PCT from 15th October, 2013. The ISA/ IPEA functions with a full-fledged set up at the new IPO premises at Delhi with all operational facilities of international standards, including trained manpower, access to major patent databases with modern search engines and maintains a Quality Management System in accordance with the guidelines under the PCT.

5.25.2 As on 31st December, 2020, the Indian Patent Office as ISA, has received 8215 international applications choosing India as ISA, requesting for international search reports and 303 applications choosing India as IPEA for international preliminary examination. During the year 2019-20, 1654 search requests were received in ISA and 66 requests for preliminary examination were received in IPEA. During the year 2020-21 till 31st December 2020, 1306 search requests were received in ISA and 62 requests for preliminary examination were received in IPEA. With respect to number of Search Copies received, the IPO was at the 9th position among the 23 Patent Offices functioning as ISA/IPEA under the PCT during the year 2019-20.

5.25.3. Indian Patent office (ISA) has successfully improved the timeliness of establishing International Search reports (ISR) over the years. The timeliness in establishing the reports was 100% during 2019-20 as all the 1640 reports established during the year were established within the time limit prescribed by WIPO. The timeliness during

2020-21 was affected due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which has regained and reached to 99.4% in December 2020.





5.26 Quality Management in Processing of IP Applications:

5.26.1 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.

5.26.2 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.

5.26.3 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.

5.27 IPR Trends (IPR Statistics in the form of Tables are at Appendix-VI)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

6.1 Introduction and overview

6.1.1 The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.

6.1.2 UNIDO's mission is to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) in its 170 Member States. India has been an active member of UNIDO since its inception. India is both a recipient and well as a contributor to the programmes of UNIDO and hosts one of the UNIDO's largest technical cooperation portfolios. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is the nodal government department for all matters related to the operations of UNIDO in India.

6.1.3 UNIDO's activities in India are guided by a Country Program (CP), which serves as the framework for its interventions, aligned with national priorities. The 2018 independent country evaluation confirmed the relevance and strong alignment between UNIDO projects and government policies, existence of strong partnerships with national institutions, and revealed across-the-board satisfactory progress towards outputs and outcomes.

6.1.4 These findings were included in CP 2018-2022 was approved and executed by DPIIT and UNIDO. CP 2018-2022 focuses on 4 key result areas, namely (i) productive and resilient MSMEs; (ii) solutions for climate, resources and environment; (iii) inclusive and responsible value chains and businesses; and(iv) strategic policy for industrial transformation. The objectives of the CP 2018-22 are fully aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2018-2022 (agreed upon between the NITI Aayog, Government of India and all UN agencies in India) and are supportive to the policies, missions and initiatives of the Government of India (such as Make in India, Skill India, Smart Cities, Swachh Bharat, Start-up India, etc.).

6.1.5 UNIDO has established its presence in India by means of the following office and centre:

6.1.5.1 UNIDO Regional Office (URO), New Delhi

The UNIDO Regional Office is headed by a UNIDO Representative (UR) in India. The URO promotes UNIDO's mandate of inclusive and sustainable industrial development. It coordinates mobilization and dissemination of knowledge, information, skill and technology for fostering industrial development by applying best practices and approaches to common problems of the region. The core elements of UNIDO's technical cooperation services in India are to implement its activities

in support of national policy priorities and development strategies; to build strong and long-term partnerships with governments and manufacturing sector; to increase UNIDO's visibility; and to focus its assistance in a manner that addresses global, especially the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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

DPIIT and UNIDO jointly established the International Centre for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (IC-ISID) in August 2015. IC-ISID brings together best practices and manufacturing technology to Indian Industries and share India's experience in cluster-based development with other developing countries, within the framework of South- South Cooperation. Several projects have been undertaken through IC-ISID in sectors such as leather, pulp and paper, cement and bicycles. 6.2 About UNIDO 6.2.1 DPIIT is the nodal department in the 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 the organization since its inception.

6.2 About UNIDO

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6.3 Aims and Objectives:

6.3.1 UNIDO's mission, as described in the Lima Declaration adopted at the fifteenth session of the UNIDO General Conference in 2013, is to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) in developing countries and economies in transition. In line with this mandate, the organization's programmatic focus is structured in four strategic priorities:

i. Creating shared prosperity

ii. Advancing economic competitiveness

iii. Safeguarding the environment

iv. Strengthening knowledge and institutions

6.3.2 Each of these programmatic fields of activity contains a number of individual programmes, which are implemented in a holistic manner to achieve effective outcomes and impacts through UNIDO's four enabling functions: (i) technical cooperation; (ii) analytical and research functions and policy advisory services; (iii) normative functions and standards and quality-related activities; and (iv) convening and partnerships for knowledge transfer, networking and industrial cooperation.

6.4 Organization and Its Policymaking Organs

6.4.1 The Organization is headed by a Director-General. The main policymaking organs of UNIDO are (i) General Conference;

(ii) Industrial Development Board; and (iii) Programme and Budget Committee.

6.4.2 General Conference (GC)

The General Conference (GC) is UNIDO's supreme policymaking organ where all Member States meet once every two years. The GC determines the guiding principles and policies of the Organization, approves the budget and work programme of UNIDO. Every four years, the GC appoints the Director-General. The GC also elects the members of the Industrial Development Board and the Programme and Budget Committee.

6.4.3 Industrial Development Board (IDB)

The Industrial Development Board (IDB) comprises (53 members), elected for a four-year term on a rotational basis from all Member States. It reviews the implementation of the work programme, the regular and operational budgets, makes recommendations to the General Conference on policy matters, including the appointment of the Director-General. The IDB meets once a year. The 48th session of Industrial Development Board (IDB) of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) held in virtual mode from 23 to 25 November 2020. The session was attended by officials of DPIIT and Permanent Mission of India, Vienna.

6.4.4 Programme and Budget Committee (PBC)

The Programme and Budget Committee (27 members) meets once a year to assist the Board in the preparation and examination of the work programme, the budget and other financial matters.

6.5 Collaboration with other UN Agencies

6.5.1 United Nations Country Team (UNCT)

6.5.1.1 At the national level, UNIDO is part of the UN system, through the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), which comprises the Heads of Agencies residing in the country and convened by the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC). Through the UNCT, UNIDO actively participates in government and business outreach, advocacy, coordination meetings and annual strategic meetings, aimed to facilitate joint programming and implementation with other UN agencies.

6.5.1.2 UNIDO's contribution to UNCT is guided by the India- United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2018-2022, which was signed on 28th September 2018 between NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog and the UNCT.

6.5.1.3 With the implementation of the reform agenda for the UN development system from January 2019, UNIDO has been strengthening its collaboration with sister UN agencies, including in India. For example, UNIDO jointly implements project on sustainable city development with UN Habitat and on alternatives to DDT with UN Environment, whereas UNIDO also contributed to joint UN missions to support the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and the implementation of the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).

6.6 India's Contribution

6.6.1 India is a founding member of UNIDO.

It is both a recipient as well as a contributor to UNIDO's programs. India contributes to the regular budget of UNIDO (assessed contribution). The assessed contribution of India towards UNIDO for the year 2020 is USD 1.3 million. In addition, India also makes an annual voluntary contribution to the Industrial Development Fund (IDF) of UNIDO.

6.7 UNIDO- India Country Program (CP)

6.7.1 The CP 2018-2022 was designed to enhance the support of the UNIDO to the Government of India to transition to inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID). This CP builds upon the achievements and lessons learned from UNIDO's five decade track record of technical cooperation in India and are aligned with the agreed priorities of the United Nations in India, as established under the India United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2018-22. The CP 2018-22 aims to support key initiatives of the Government of India, including, amongst others, the 2011 National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), the 2017 Industry Policy Discussion Paper and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement on climate change, as well as the associated major missions of the Government of India, including Make in India, Skill India, Swachh Bharat and Start-up India. CP 2018-22 has established four key results areas namely:

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, renewable 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.

6.7.2 Further, CP 2018-22 also comprises cross-cutting flagship initiatives 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.

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

6.8.1 The UNIDO International Centre for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (IC-ISID), supported by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), has been designed to foster a holistic approach to interlinked development strategies. IC-ISID works to increase industrial competitiveness through technology upgrading, innovation, generation of decent jobs for women and men, environment protection and access to energy. The Centre was inaugurated on 27th August, 2015 and was the result of the merger of two previously existing UNIDO Centres in India:

(i) The International Centre for Advancement of Manufacturing Technology (ICAMT) and

(ii) The UNIDO Centre for South-South Industrial Cooperation (UCSSIC).

6.8.2 IC-ISID echoes the theme of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, as well as UNIDO's mandate of inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) with its objectives of:

i. Promoting the introduction of advanced manufacturing technologies to the manufacturing sector in India to strengthen the productivity and competitiveness of SMEs through technology-led interventions.

ii. Identifying and transferring the best and proven technology-led solutions from India to developing countries (particularly the LDCs), under the South-South and Triangular Cooperation modality.

iii. Fostering inclusive and responsible value chain development focussing on circular economy.

iv. Supporting initiatives in strategic areas for industrial transformation, aligning with UNIDO's mandate and initiatives of the Government of India.

v. Serving as a model centre of excellence for promoting targeted interventions in select industrial and manufacturing sectors.

6.8.3 IC-ISID furthermore serves as a platform for advocacy on aspects of inclusive and sustainable industrial development in India. UNIDO in cooperation with DPIIT organized its 4th Leaders' Roundtable Dialogue under its Building Back Business from Crisis Initiative (www.b3cmsmme.org) on the topic – 'Making Industry 4.0 work for Self-Reliant India'. At the occasion, UNIDO launched the Industrial Development Report (IDR)-2020 addressing the topic of "Industrializing in the digital age".

6.8.4 Key Achievements of IC-ISID Projects

IC-ISID works to enhance competitiveness of select sectors and clusters, through technology demonstration and transfer of state-of-the-art technologies, enhancement of technical capacity and skills of the key Indian technical institutions and industries, the adoption of best practices and appropriate measures such as improved and cleaner manufacturing processes, waste management and energy efficiency, and assessment of innovation capacity in Indian industries. A brief description of the activities undertaken under each of the projects is given below:

6.9 Firm-level demonstration of technologies and productivity enhancement for the pulp and paper industry (Paper Project Phase-II)

6.9.1 The project started on August, 2019 and expected to complete by June 2022. The project envisages to demonstrate (on a pilot scale at mill level, at multiple locations across the country) two technologies (membrane filtration and liquor heat treatment), along with the development of the requisite capacity and process improvement interventions. The project aims to facilitate technology uptake and firm level innovation leading to increased productivity and competitiveness.

This project has been designed as a follow-up to the completed project 'Development and adoption of appropriate technologies for enhancing the productivity of the paper and pulp sector)', which focused on strengthening the capability and capacity of the nodal technical institution (CPPRI) and paper industry associations. Building on this strengthened meso-level capacity, the ongoing project aims to facilitate key interventions from the Phase-1 project, at the firm level.

6.9.2 The following activities were undertaken in 2020:

(i) Development of technical specifications and configuration of the two pilot demonstration units (Membrane filtration and Liquor heat treatment), in consultation with international technical experts, CPPRI and technology providers.

- **Pre-pilot** trials for membrane filtration technology to gauge and verify suitability of the proposed components and sub-units of the Membrane filtration PDU while treating paper mill process water and effluents to customize the configuration of membranes suitable for the Indian context.

(ii) Initiation of process for **demonstration of an additional technology** - application of Chlorine-dioxide to improve internal process water quality and control of foul smell in Indian paper mills in cooperation with an international technology supplier.

(iii) **Productivity enhancement measures (PEMs):** The implementation of PEMs pertaining to manufacturing excellence tools in three paper mills (one each in the Northern, Eastern and Western paper clusters) has been initiated in cooperation with experts from the National Productivity Council and CPPRI. Preliminary data collection, identification of quality circles and preliminary training sessions are currently being undertaken.

6.10 India Innovation and Systems Survey 2019

The objective of the 'India Innovation and Systems Survey 2019' project is to work with DST in developing an analytical framework to measure firm-level innovation and the national system of innovation (NSI) in India, as a follow up of the first Indian innovation survey conducted by DST in 2011. The project involves surveying innovation at the firm level, in line with the updated edition of the OECD's Oslo Manual as well as DST's innovation survey (2011), in combination with a second survey mapping and measuring India's systems of innovation.

The approach for the project comprises key aspects, including: creation/ adaptation of framework, tools and instruments for the survey; collection of primary data; analysis of the data; generation of technical reports containing evidence-based policy recommendations; and, at a broader level, embedding the requisite capacity nationally in order to repeat the process in the future. The project entails wide geographical and sectorial coverage across the country and industrial sectors, and extensive collaborations and coordination with a wide array of stakeholders from India and relevant national and international institutions and experts.

The project plans to culminate in a report that will include an action plan and a series of short, medium and long-term policy

recommendations, which will lay the foundation for capacity building and innovation system development at all levels of aggregation.

The following activities were undertaken in 2020:

i. A 'Flash Survey' among senior government officials was undertaken to gauge to identify and the key prioritized concerns of policymakers vis-à-vis innovation in the current context, and incorporate these aspects into the questionnaires and analysis of the project's surveys.

ii. The questionnaires for the firm-level and sectorial innovation surveys have been adapted to the Indian context and finalized.

iii. Firm-level: The UNIDO firm level innovation questionnaire was developed with inputs from, amongst other sources, such as the latest edition of Oslo Manual (2018), the Global Innovation Index (2019 and 2020), the Community Innovation Survey (Eurostat), the Global Competitiveness report (WEF, 2019) etc. The framework guiding the questionnaire consists of key innovation dimensions related to the product system, product performance, business process, structure, network, profit model, customer engagement, brand, channel and service.

iv. Sectorial innovation: This project uses the Triple Helix Model of Government-University-Industry interactions (TH model) as a framework to measure the selected systems of innovation, combined with financial institutions, arbitrageurs, and institutions supporting technical change. The sample for the firm-level innovation survey has been drawn from existing and updated business directories (ASI, CMIE and DST); the sampling methodology has also been finalized.

6.11 Photographs

6.11.1 Paper Project Phase-II



Membrane filtration pre-pilot trials at Paswara Paper Mill



Difference in inlet and outlet water as a result of the pre-pilot trials

6.11.2 DPIIT-UNIDO cooperation



UNIDO's 4th Leaders' Roundtable Dialogue on "'Making Industry 4.0 work for Self-Reliant India'. The roundtable dialogue was inaugurated by Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Railways, Government of India who also launched the Industrial Development Report-2020 for India.

Industrial Corridors

7.1 The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC):

7.1.1 The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project has made considerable progress in the recent time as land allotment process have been initiated at all the four (04) locations where construction activities are nearing completion. Also, many major industries have started production in the Industrial Area.

7.1.2 The node/city wise progress is as under:

7.1.2.1 GUJARAT

(a) 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, admeasuring 422.42 sq km, 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 44.26 sq. kms to the SPV and matching equity amounting to Rs. 2551.94 crore has been released by NICDIT;

v. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) had approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components amounting to 2784.83 crore divided into five packages, the individual status is as under:

i) EPC for Roads and Services: Contract awarded and implementation activities are in progress.

ii) EPC for ABCD Building Contract awarded and implementation activities have been completed.

iii) EPC for Water Treatment Plant (WTP): Contract awarded and implementation activities are in progress.

iv) EPC for Sewage Treatment Plant (STP): Contract awarded and implementation activities are in progress.

v) EPC for Central Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP): Contract awarded and construction activities are in progress.

vi) The land allotment policy has been finalized and 03 plots admeasuring 141.81 acres allotted; Anchor Investor -Tata Chemicals (126 acres)

vii) Master System Integrator (MSI) for implementation of various smart city components has been appointed.

viii) Further, project development activities are being taken forward for other connectivity projects i.e. Bhimnath Dholera Rail Link Project, and Greenfield International Airport at Dholera for which Airport Authority of India (AAI) has taken 51% equity into the project and Shareholders Agreement (SHA) has been executed between AAI, Govt. of Gujarat & NICDIT. NICDIT as part of its equity (16%) has released Rs. 24.24 crore. Consultant will be finalizing his report shortly and PMC consultant will be appointed by March, 2021

ix) NHAI has taken up the implementation of Ahmedabad – Dholera expressway and all 4 packages have been awarded with completion timelines of 24 months for each package.

x) Out of the 5000 MW Solar Park planned at Dholera, 1000 MW has been awarded to Tata Solar Power Limited, Vena Energy Renewables, ReNew Power, SJVN Limited, and TEQ Green Power.

(b) Multi Modal Logistics Park (MMLP) at Sanand:

i. NICDIT in its meeting held on 30th August, 2019 accorded approval on the Shareholder's Agreement (SHA) to be executed between NICDIT and Government of Gujarat through GIDC which will be executed after receipt of land valuation from State Govt.

ii. Master Plan is being finalized.

iii. State Govt. has confirmed availability of 199 Ha of land.

7.1.2.2 Maharashtra

(a) 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 28.60 sq. kms for Bidkin Industrial Area. Matching equity amounting to Rs. 602.80 crore and Rs. 2384.46 crore has also been released by NICDIT.

(b) Shendra Industrial Area:

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 activities for District Administration (AURIC) Building work is completed along with testing and commissioning.

ii. EPC for Roads, Drains, Culverts, Water Supply, Sewerage and Power systems awarded and implementation activities are nearing completion.

iii. EPC for construction of Road over Bridges awarded. RoB-1 has been completed and RoB-2 is under implementation.

iv. EPC for Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP), Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)

& Solid Waste Management awarded. CETP has been commissioned and other packages are under implementation.

v. EPC for Landscape and Irrigation awarded and implementation activities are in progress.

vi. ICT Master System Integrator (MSI) works awarded and the Command & Control Centre with various functions is operational.

Hon'ble Prime Minister dedicated Shendra Industrial Area (under DMIC) along with AURIC Hall to the Nation in Sept, 2019.

The land allotment policy has been finalized and 73 plots admeasuring 226 acres allotted; Anchor Investor – HYOSUNG (100 acres); 9 companies have already started production at Shendra.

(c) Bidkin Industrial Area:

For Bidkin Industrial Area, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) had approved the infrastructure packages worth Rs. 6414.21 crore for 31.79 Sq Km to be undertaken in 3 Phases and the individual status of various packages is as under:

i. EPC Contractor for Phase-1 i.e. 10.16 sq. kms for roads, underground utilities/ services appointed and implementation activities are in progress.

ii. ICT Master System Integrator (MSI) appointed and implementation activities are in progress.

(d) Dighi Port Industrial Area (DPIA):

i. Master planning has been completed for 3,500 Ha

ii. State Govt. on 12th November, 2020 confirmed regarding availability of 2,402 Ha of land out of which 1,466 Ha is in possession of State Govt.

7.1.2.3 Madhya Pradesh

Integrated Industrial Township 'Vikram Udyogpuri' Project, Ujjain:

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

ii. State Govt. has transferred 1026 acres land to the SPV and matching equity amounting to Rs. 55.93 crore and debt of Rs. 260.54 crore has also been released by NICDIT.

iii. EPC for various infrastructure works awarded. Implementation activities have been completed.

iv. The land allotment policy has been finalized and 3 plots admeasuring 22.14 acres allotted.

7.1.2.4 Uttar Pradesh

(a) Integrated Industrial Township Project at 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 also been released by NICDIT.

iii. EPC for various infrastructure components was awarded and implementation activities have been completed.

iv. SIEMENS has been appointed as the contractor for internal power infrastructure works and implementation activities are nearing completion.

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

vi. The land allotment policy has been finalized and 05 plots admeasuring 153.89 acres of land allotted; Anchor Investor - Haier (123.7 acres) and construction activities started by 3 companies.

(b) Multi Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH) at Dadri and Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH) at Boraki in Greater Noida:

i. The SPV for Integrated Industrial Township Project will be implementing the MMLH and MMTH project as well;

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

iii. Detailed Project Report (DPR) for MMLH and MMTH is being finalized;

iv. Memorandum of Understanding has been executed between Ministry of Railways and SPV for development of MMTH at Boraki;

v. 84% of the total land admeasuring 1015 acre (total land 1208 acre) is in possession of the State Govt. and remaining land parcels are being acquired expeditiously;

vi. Project has been approved by CCEA on 30th December, 2020;

vii. Indian Port Rail Corporation Limited (IPRCL) has been appointed for preparation of Detailed Project Report and construction supervision of Rail Flyover from Dadri Junction Station of DFCCIL to the proposed logistic hub;

viii. Activities pertaining to finalization of DPR for rail siding underway. DFCCIL on 25th Nov, 2020 has given 'in principle' approval for most preferred alignment option for connectivity of DFC New Dadri Yard to MMLH at Greater Noida.

7.1.2.5 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. The project SPV by the name of "NICDC Haryana Multi Modal Logistic Hub Project Limited" (formerly DMIC Haryana Multi Modal Logistic Hub Project Limited) has been incorporated between National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) and State Govt. of Haryana;

iii. The master planning for the project has been completed and approved by the State Govt.;

iv. CCEA has approved the project with financial sanction of Rs. 1029.49 crores for development of Phase I and "In-Principle" approval for development of Phase II of the project;

v. Out of the total land required for the project i.e., 886 acres, 687 acres is in possession of the SPV.

vi. Out of balance land, approx. 158 acres is under litigation and matter is pending with Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana. The matter could not be discussed in the last hearings scheduled in March, 2020, May, 2020, September,

2020 and December, 2020. The next date of hearing is 23rd March, 2021

vii. Environment clearance has been obtained for the project;

viii. Ministry of Railways (MoR) had accorded its approval for acquisition of additional land under Railways Act for 25 acres. For facilitating acquisition of this land, an MoU has been executed on 22nd December, 2020 between MoR, DPIIT, Government of Haryana through HSIIDC, NICDC Haryana Multi-Modal Logistics Hub Project Limited (project SPV) and NICDC;

ix. Indian Port Rail Corporation Limited (IPRCL) has been appointed for carrying out the consultancy work for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and also the PMC for the railway connectivity works of the project;

x. DFCCIL on 24th Nov, 2020 has given 'in principle' approval for accommodating single line track for phase-1 of IMLH to connect with New Dabla station within RoW of DFCCIL. Activities pertaining to finalisation of DPR for rail siding underway.

(b) Global City Project:

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

ii. Master Plan has been completed and approved by the State Govt. in 2018.

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

iv. Land admeasuring 1100 acre is in the possession of the State Govt.

v. Discussions are underway with the Govt. of Haryana to develop a phasing strategy for development and various models are being explored.

vi. State Govt. to confirm implementing the project in partnership with Govt. of India with valuation which can support the project offtake.

(c) Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Project:

i. Project SPV by the name of 'DMIC Haryana MRTS Project Ltd.' has been incorporated

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

iii. Project has been included in the JICA Rolling Plan for DMIC Project;

iv. NCRTC was also been requested to review the DPR and suggest a way forward and accordingly NCRTC opined that a single agency be responsible for implementation of metro projects in Gurgaon;

v. Report submitted by NCRTC shared with Govt. of Haryana in February, 2020;

vi. During recent meetings with officials of Govt. of Haryana, it was informed that Haryana Mass Rapid Transport Corporation Limited (HMRTC) will be the nodal agency for all metro projects in the State of Haryana and accordingly, Gurgaon Bawal metro project will also be handled by HMRTC.

7.1.2.6 Rajasthan

Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA) & Khushkheda Bhiwadi Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR)

Govt. of Rajasthan has provided land details for development of JPMIA & KBNIR under

DMIC project in the State. Accordingly, tenders have been issued for selection of consultant for preparation of detailed master plan and preliminary engineering of the nodes.

7.1.2.7 Smart Community Projects:

(a) Model Solar Project, Neemrana, Rajasthan:

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

ii. 1 MW Micro Grid commissioned and new PPA with Toyota Gosei Minda India Pvt Ltd executed. Power supply likely to start from end of January, 2021.

(b) Logistic Data Bank (LDB), DMIC Region:

i. NICDC Logistics Data Services Limited (formerly DMICDC Logistics Data Services Limited) provides online container tracking in India by integrating multiple information nodes across various agencies and provides a common visibility platform for all by leveraging RFID technology at its backend.

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

iii. Service is operational at PAN India level at all major and some minor ports and more than 30 million containers have been tagged/de-tagged till date.

iv. Services has also been extended for movement across international Borders to Nepal and Bangladesh.

7.2 Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) Project:

7.2.1 Perspective plan for the overall corridor has been completed and three nodes have been identified for development:

i. Krishnapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

ii. Tumakuru, Karnataka

iii. Ponneri, Tamil Nadu

7.2.2 For Krishnapatnam node in Andhra Pradesh, the Shareholder's Agreement (SHA) and State Support Agreement (SSA) has been executed and SPV by the name of 'NICDIT Krishnapatnam Industrial City Development Limited' has been incorporated in August, 2018. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities for the Activation Area (2500.4 acres) have been finalized. NICDIT in its meeting held on 30th August, 2019 reviewed the project and recommended the same for approval by CCEA. Project has been approved by CCEA on 30th December, 2020.

7.2.3 For Tumakuru node in Karnataka, the Shareholder's Agreement (SHA) and State Support Agreement (SSA) has been executed and project SPV by the name of 'CBIC Tumakuru Industrial Township Ltd.' has been incorporated on 01st November, 2018. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities for the activation area (1736.20 acres) have been finalized. NICDIT in its meeting held on 30th August, 2019 reviewed the project and recommended the same for approval by CCEA. Project has been approved by CCEA on 30th December, 2020.

7.2.4 For Ponneri node in Tamil Nadu, the Shareholder's Agreement (SHA) and State Support Agreement (SSA) has been executed on 21st February, 2020 and project SPV by the name of 'CBIC Ponneri Industrial Township Limited' has been incorporated in August, 2020. Further, consultants have been

appointed for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering activities.

7.3 Extension of CBIC Project to Kochi via Coimbatore:

7.3.1 NICDIT in its meeting held on 30th August, 2019 accorded its approval for extension of CBIC Project to Kochi via Coimbatore.

7.3.2 Accordingly, consultants have been appointed for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for Palakkad (Kerala) and Dharmapuri Salem (Tamil Nadu).

7.3.3 Further, NICDIT in its meeting held on 19th August, 2020 accorded its approval on Shareholder's Agreement (SHA) and State Support Agreement (SSA) to be executed with Govt. of Kerala and same has been executed on 22nd October, 2020.

7.4 Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) Project:

7.4.1 Perspective plan for overall AKIC Region has been completed and one Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC) site has been identified in each of the seven States in Punjab, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar & Jharkhand.

7.4.2 Government of West Bengal has identified land for IMC in Raghunathpur (2483 acres) and detailed master planning and preliminary engineering activities are nearing completion. Terms of Reference for seeking environment clearance was issued by MoEF&CC on 27th April, 2020. State Govt. is yet to provide concurrence on SHA/SSA or incorporation of Project SPV.

7.4.3 State Govt. of Uttarakhand, Punjab & Haryana have confirmed land parcels in Khurpia farms (July 2020), Rajpura-Patiala (Sept, 2020) & Hisar (Sept, 2020) respectively for development of IMCs. Accordingly, consulatnts have been appointed for detailed master planning & preliminary engineering for Uttarakhand and Punjab whereas consultant has been shortlisted for Haryana and letter of award is being issued .

Govt. of U.P., Bihar & Jharkhand are yet to identify land parcels for setting up IMCs.

7.5 East Coast Industrial Corridor (ECIC) with Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) Project as part of Phase I:

7.5.1 East Coast Industrial Corridor has been envisaged as the coastal corridor connecting Kolkata- Chennai.

7.5.2 Asian Development Bank (ADB) has prepared the Concept Development Plan (CDP) for Vishakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) being developed as Phase I of ECIC.

7.5.3 NICDIT in its meeting held on 30th August, 2019 has accorded approval for development of Vishakhapatnam and Chittoor as priority nodes in phase-1 of VCIC.

7.5.4 State Govt. as part of the NICDIT meeting has also requested for inclusion of Kopparthy as an additional node in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

7.5.4 State Govt. has informed regarding availability of land in Kopparthy and Chitoor for development of industrial node and accordingly, consultants have been appointed for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for both sites. For Visakhapatnam

site, State Govt. is undertaking the detailed master planning and preliminary engineering activities.

7.6 Odisha Economic Corridor (OEC):

Concept Development Plan (CDP) has been finalized by ADB

Gopalpur-Bhubaneswar-Kalinganagar (GBK) and Paradeep-Kendrapada-Dhamra-Subarnarekha (PKDS) has been identified for development

State Govt. submitted the proposal for inclusion of OEC as part of overall mandate of NICDIT and same has been approved by NICDIT in its meeting held on 19th August, 2020

Accordingly, tender documents for selection of consultant for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for GBK and PKDS node has been issued.

7.7 Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC) Project:

Perspective Plan has been completed.

State Govt.(s) of Karnataka and Maharashtra have been requested to share the availability of land in their possession along with the required connectivity infrastructure.

Govt. of Karnataka has identified Dharwad as the priority node for development and is in process of identifying final site for development on Bengaluru Pune Highway and project development activities to commence once the land boundaries are conveyed by the State Govt.

Govt. of Maharashtra has suggested Satara as priority node for development with 3,246 Ha of land identified (2,932 Ha is private land).

7.8 Hyderabad Warangal and Hyderabad Nagpur Industrial Corridor:

7.8.1 Govt. of Telangana has carried out a detailed study and Hyderabad Pharma City has been identified as part of Hyderabad Warangal Industrial Corridor. Further, Zaheerabad has been identified as part of Hyderabad Nagpur Industrial Corridor.

7.8.2 Based on the study, the proposal with regard inclusion of Hyderabad Warangal and Hyderabad Nagpur Industrial Corridor was considered and approved by NICDIT in its meeting held on 19th August, 2020.

7.9 Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC):

7.9.1 A request was received from Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for development of Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor

7.9.2 Support for HBIC and land details from Govt. of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh were received and the proposal for inclusion of HBIC corridor under the overall mandate of NICDIT was considered and approved by NICDIT in its meeting held on 19th August, 2020.

7.9.3 Accordingly, consultant for Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering for Orvakal node (Andhra Pradesh) has been appointed.

Proposed Initiatives

National Master Plan

A Comprehensive Plan to integrate all the existing and proposed development initiatives by way of a National Master Plan (NMP) is being developed to break the silos and to integrate all the existing/planned initiatives

of the various Ministries/Departments being undertaken for better synergy with multi modal connectivity to various Economic Zones.

It will depict various economic zones and the infrastructure linkages required to support them with an objective to holistically integrate all the multi-modal connectivity projects and remove missing gaps for seamless movement of people, goods & services. Minimising disruptions, ensuring quick completion of works with cost efficiency are the guiding principles for development of infrastructure as per the National Master Plan.

In the National Master Plan, all existing and proposed economic zones will be mapped along with the multi modal connectivity infrastructure in a single platform ranging in three time periods, i.e., status as on 2014-15, achievements made by 2020-21 and planned interventions up to 2024-25.

The comprehensive map will provide a bird's eye view of infrastructure development with key layers based on completion timelines of various Economic Zones, Infrastructure & Utilities across the country. The National Master Plan is being developed by BiSAG-N (Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geoinformatics) under the guidance of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY). The Master Plan is being prepared in dynamic Geographic Information System (GIS) platform wherein data on specific action plan of all the Ministries/ Departments will be incorporated within a comprehensive database.

An Integrated Multi Modal Network Planning Group (NPG) is proposed to be constituted with representation of Heads of Network Planning Divisions from various connectivity infrastructure Ministries/Departments to realise the objective of unified planning, integration, optimisation through modification/ expansion/new network creation, avoidance of duplication of works and holistic development of any region as well as reducing logistics costs through micro-plan detailing. This Network Planning Group is to closely coordinate with all the stakeholders including State Governments and private sector industries, experts for synchronisation of efforts and propose any changes in the National Master Plan during planning and implementation within the prescribed norms.

To monitor the implementation of this Plan, an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) is proposed to be constituted under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. The EGoS will also look at the interventions required to meet the demand side, in efficiently transporting bulk goods based on the requirements of various Ministries like Steel, Coal, Fertilizer etc. The Logistics Division, Department of Commerce will thereafter operationalize the Network Planning Group (NPG) and act as secretariat to the Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) for its ToR.

The proposal will help in achieving the objective of a self-reliant India (*Atmanirbhar Bharat*) by providing visibility about the availability of multimodal connectivity infrastructure and its integration with economic zones. It will bring in holistic planning and development across the country and will help in supplementing the various initiatives being taken to increase the share of manufacturing in the country, attract investment in manufacturing and service industry sectors, which will have a catalytic effect on up-gradation and development of skills of the workforce and generation of employment opportunities.

Chapter 8

India International Convention & Expo Centre (IICC, Dwarka)

8.1 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.

8.2 Development of Exhibition & Convention space, arena, trunk infrastructure, Metro/NHAI connectivity, hotels, office and retail space etc. are visualised in the project. For development of this project, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) i.e. India International Convention and Exhibition Centre Limited (IICC Ltd), a 100 % owned and controlled Company by Government of India represented through Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been incorporated on 19th December, 2017.

8.3 Development of the project is visualised in two phases. In Phase-1, trunk infrastructure along with Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre is under progress. This phase is being implemented as non-PPP component. The remaining Exhibition Area such as hotels, retail and others to be developed with private participants in Phase – II and would be completed by 2025.

8.4 The project progress is as under:

i. L&T has been appointed as EPC Contractor for construction in Phase-I, Erection of steel structure and other construction works are on at site.

ii. MoU has been signed with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) for Extension of Airport Express line to IICC Project and the construction work is going on at site. Works for metro station and other works related to DMRC are in full swing.

iii. Tunnelling works under Exhibition Hall – 3 has been completed by DMRC and handed over to L&T for further construction works.

iv. MOU Agreement between BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd (BRPL) & IICC for Bulk power supply to IICC Dwarka has been signed.

v. MoU Agreement For knowledge partnership between IICC and DMICDC for development of India International Convention and Expo Centre has been signed.

vi. Kinexin Convention Management Pvt. Ltd., a consortium of Korea International Exhibition Centre (KINTEX) and eSang Networks Company Limited has been appointed as the Operator for Exhibition and Convention Centre.

vii. A term loan amounting to Rs.2150.16 crore has been finalized from SBI with the approval of Board of IICC Limited.

viii. To ensure quality of construction at site, National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM) has been appointed for Consultancy Services for "Third Party Quality Assurance and Audit (TPQA)".

ix. Work on development of Dwarka Expressway & UER-II (which includes connectivity to IICC Complex) awarded by NHAI has commenced and is expected to be completed in 2022.

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

DG Building



Exhibition Hall – 1 Roof Works



Chapter 9

Schemes for Regional Development

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 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 23.07.1971 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.

9.3 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;

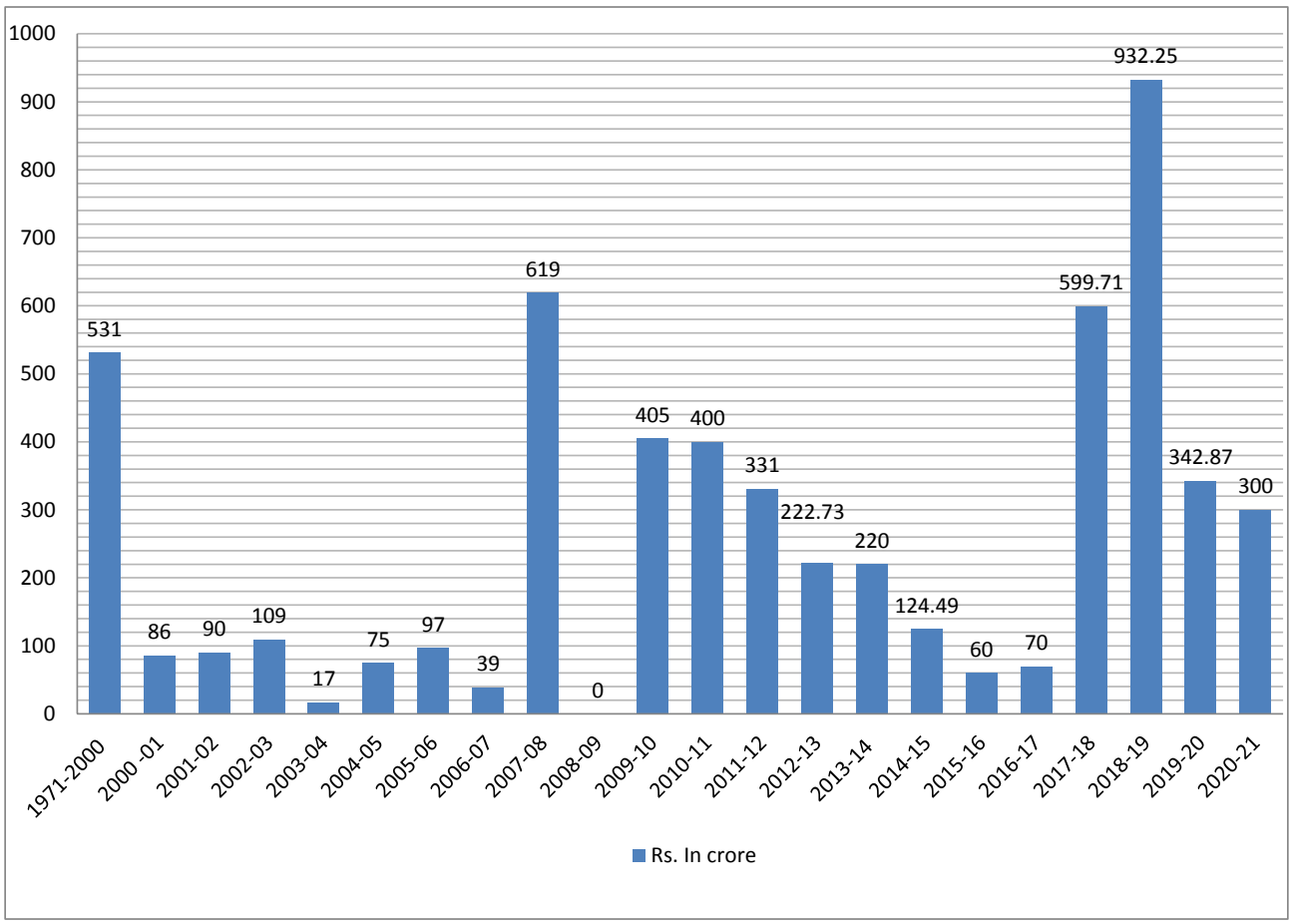
iii. Provision for subsidy for an additional period of 5 years to MSME;

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.

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 DIPP's notification dated 22.11.2016 will be eligible for the benefits of the scheme up to 21.11.2021.

9.3.3 Since inception of the TSS/FSS scheme, an amount of Rs. 5670.98 crore (approx.) has been released to the States/UTs. In the current FY 2020-21, the total allocation of Rs. 300.00 crore has already been released as on 24.12.2020.

Funds released under TSS/FSS (in Rs. crore)



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

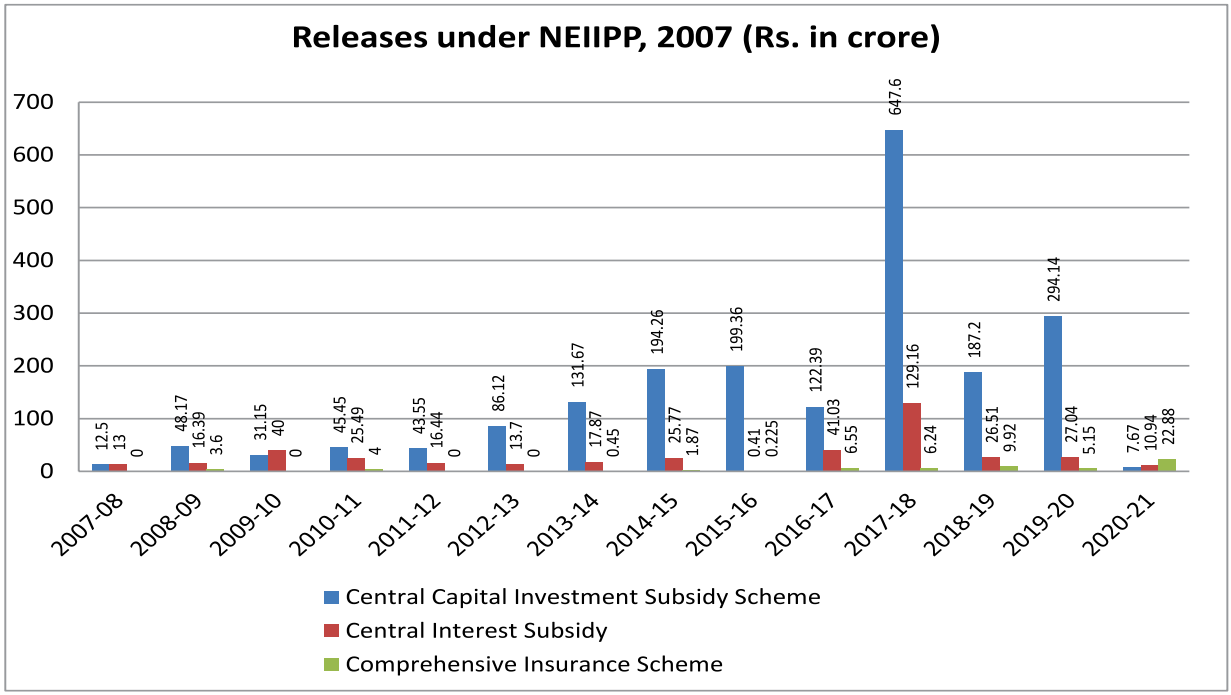
9.4.1 With a view to give a further boost to industrialization in the North Eastern Region, the erstwhile North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997 was revised and a new policy, namely North East Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) 2007, was notified w.e.f. 1.4.2007 which remained in force 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. This policy replaces the erstwhile NEIP, 1997.

9.4.2 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.

9.4.3 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.

9.4.4 Since inception of the scheme, Rs. 3055.41 crore has been released to the States of NER. In the FY 2020-21, out of the total Budget allocation of Rs. 200.00 crore, Rs 19.18 crore has been released as on date (i.e. 24.12.2020).

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 Various benefits provided under the Scheme are given in table 9.1:

Table 9.1: 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 Protsahan Yojana (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.

9.5.4 Overall Cap of Rs.200 Cr per unit for benefits under all components subject to investment in Plant and Machinery.

9.5.5 Progress made:

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

ii. Web portal for registration under NEIDS has been developed & operational.

iii. Total no. of applications received on NEIDS web portal are 570.

iv. 202 industrial units have been granted registration under the scheme by Empowered Committee.

v. Under NEIDS, 2017, Rs. 1.00 crore has been released to 6 industrial units of NER in the FY 2019-20.

9.6 Special Package Scheme/ Industrial Development Scheme (IDS-2017) for Himalayan States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Union Territories Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh

A. Earlier Schemes:

9.6.1 Industrial policy and other concessions for the erstwhile state of J&K and for the States of Himachal Pradesh & Uttrakhand under Special Package I remained in force during 14.06.2002 to 14.06.2012 and 07.01.2003 to 06.01.2013 respectively providing Central Capital Investment Subsidy, Central Interest Subsidy & Central comprehensive Insurance Subsidy for J&K and Central Capital Investment Subsidy for Himachal Pradesh &Uttrakhand.

9.6.2 Special Package I was further extended during 15.06.2012 to 14.06.2017 and 07.01.2013 to 31.03.2017 for the erstwhile state of Jammu & Kashmir and for the states of Himachal Pradesh & Uttrakhand respectively.

9.6.3 Progress made :

i. In Financial Year 2019-20 budget allocation was Rs. 133.00 crore for

special package schemes of State of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh and total of Rs. 133.00 crore has been fully utilized during the year.

ii. During the current FY 2020-21, Rs.175.00 crore. budget has been allocated under BE 2020-21 for special package schemes of State of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh out of this an amount Rs. 40.04 crore. got released (up to December, 2020).

iii. Total funds released since inception of the scheme (i.e.2002-03):

Table 9.2: Progress made since inception of the Scheme

State	Amount of central assistance released (Rs. in crore)	No. of Industrial Units benefited
Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	512.60	1001
Himachal Pradesh	377.43	2365
Uttarakhand	352.65	1876
Total	**1242.68**	**5242**

B. Current Scheme:

9.6.4 Industrial Development Scheme-2017 (IDS-2017) for the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh:

9.6.4.1 To boost up industrialization in the Himalayan States, DPIIT have launched New Industrial Development Schemes (IDS) for UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh w.e.f. 15.06.2017 up to 31.03.2020 further extended up to 31.03.2021 and IDS for the states of Himachal Pradesh. and Uttarakhand w.e.f. 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022. These schemes have the following incentives:-

i. Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit (CCIIAC)- Incentive of 30% of Plant and Machinery cost with a limit of Rs. 5 crore .

ii. Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII) – Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years.

9.6.4.2 Following additional incentives are only for UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh :-

i. Central Interest Incentive (CII) – Reimbursement of 3% on working capital credit for first 5 years from date of commencement of commercial production.

ii. Income Tax Reimbursement of centre's share for first 5 years.

iii. GST reimbursement – Central Govt.'s share of CGST & IGST for 5 years.

iv. Employment Incentive – 3.67% of the employer's contribution to EPF in addition to 8.33% EPS contribution of employer in PMRPY.

v. Transport Incentive for 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production/operation – On finished goods movement by Railways (20% cost of transportation), by Inland Waterways Authority (20% of cost of transportation) & by air (33% of cost of transportation of air freight) from the station/ port/ airport nearest to unit to the station/ port/ airport nearest to the destination point.

9.6.4.3 In case of UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh, a single unit can avail overall benefits up to Rs. 200 crore.

9.6.4.4 Under these schemes, Empowered Committee has granted registration to total 867 units (UT of J&K-191, UT of Ladakh-8, Himachal Pradesh - 442 and Uttarakhand-226) till January 2021.

9.7 Details of Indian Footwear Leather and Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP) during 2020-21 -

9.7.1 Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) sub-scheme: This sub scheme is aimed to incentivize investment and manufacturing to tanneries, footwear, components, leather goods, leather garments, harness and saddlery manufacturing units. Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 29.03 crore has been released for modernization and up gradation of 77 units during 2020- 21.

9.7.2 Mega Leather, Footwear and Accessories Cluster (MLFAC) sub-scheme: This sub-scheme aims at providing infrastructure to the leather, footwear and accessories sector by establishment of Mega Leather Footwear and Accessories Clusters. 'In-principle' approval has been accorded for the project 'Setting up of Mega Leather Footwear and Accessories Cluster' at Ramaipur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh with projected total cost of Rs. 451 crore and GeI assistance as Rs. 125 crore.

9.7.3 Leather Technology, Innovation and Environmental Issues sub-scheme: Financial assistance is provided to leather clusters to meet the prescribed pollution control discharge norms. The components include establishment and upgradation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs), developing secure landfills, sludge management techniques etc. Approval is accorded to the project 'Upgradation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants, Jalandhar, Punjab' for a total cost of Rs. 27.25 crore with GeI assistance to the tune of 70% of project cost i.e. Rs. 19.07 crore. Further, approval has been accorded to the project 'Upgradation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants' and related interventions in the Calcutta Leather Complex at Bantala, Kolkata, West Bengal with total project cost of Rs. 357.57 crore with DPIIT's contribution as Rs. 200 crore.

9.7.4 Evaluation of IFLADP scheme - The third party evaluation of central sector scheme 'Indian Footwear Leather and Accessories Development Programme' implemented during 2017-18 to 2020-21 was conducted through Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT). An amount of Rs. 25.28 lakh was disbursed to IFFT for the evaluation study report.

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

9.8.1 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. 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 have been completed **(Appendix-VII)** and 6 projects **(Appendix-VIII)** are under implementation. These projects were provided central assistance of Rs. 1430.18 crore (up to 21.12.2020), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs.1455.64 crore.

9.8.2 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.

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

9.8.4 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. Further, the scheme has not been continued beyond 31.03.2017 for taking up new projects. 9.5 These projects have been provided central assistance of Rs. 353.31 crore (up to 21.12.2020), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 388.11 crore. At present, 21 projects have been sanctioned under MIIUS, out of which 12 projects have been completed **(Appendix-VII)** and remaining 09 are under implementation **(Appendix-VIII)**.

9.6 Achievements during 2020-21 (as on 18-12-2020) are as under:

i. 6 projects out of 21 ongoing projects under IIUS/MIIUS have been completed during the period. Details of completed projects are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State/ UT	Date Approval	Project Cost (in Rs. Cr.)	Approved GOI grant (in Rs. Cr.)	Released GOI grant (in Rs. Cr.)	Date of Completion
1	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	05-03-2015	39.60	10.24	10.24	31-07-2020
2	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	05-03-2015	36.67	9.62	9.62	15-01-2020*
3	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	05-03-2015	59.93	43.51	43.44	22-05-2020
4	RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	01-03-2016	52.25	38.76	38.76	12-05-2020
5	Industrial Estate, Kathua	J&K	10-08-2015	31.84	14.00	14.00	15-12-2019**
6	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	28-03-2016	130.94	50.00	50.00	10-11-2020

* PMA vide email dated 14.10.2020, informed that project at IMT Bawal, Haryana completed on 15.01.2020.

**Also, SIA vide email dated 09.12.2020 informed that project at Industrial Estate, Kathua, J&K completed on 15.12.2019.

ii. An amount of Rs. 2.059 crore of central assistance has been disbursed (as on 21.12.2020) against Budget Estimate for the year 2020-21 of Rs. 25.00 crore to State Implementing Agency(SIA)-Jharkhand Industrial Area Development Authority (JIADA) for project at Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi, Jharkhand and Project Management Agency- National Productivity Council (NPC).

iii. To monitor the progress of the projects, two Review Meetings were held on 24.09.2020 & 18.11.2020.

iv. During the period, an amount of Rs. 1.73 crore of central grant has been refunded by SIA-Haryana State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. in respect of the project at IMT, Manesar, Haryana. Also, an amounting of Rs. 2.07 lakh interest earned from central grant has been refunded by concerned SIA- Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd in respect of the project at Industrial Area Sitapur, Morena, MP.

v. With strenuous efforts and consistent follow up with the concerned SPVs/ SIAs, Utilization Certificates (UCs) of Rs. 159.27 crore has been received against outstanding Utilization Certificate(UCs) of Rs.176.12 crore.

Specific Industries and their Development

10.1 Cement Industry

10.1.1 Cement Industry is amongst eight core industries of India, Indian cement industry is second largest in the world in terms of capacity and it plays a vital role in the growth and economic development of the country. The industry plays a crucial role in the development of the housing and infrastructure sector of the economy. It has strong linkage to other sectors such as infrastructure, construction, housing, transportation, coal, power, steel etc. It plays pivotal role in implementing various government schemes like Housing for All, Smart Cities, Concrete Highways, Dedicated freight Corridors, Clean India Mission, Ultra Mega Power Projects, Waterways 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 and clinker specification. These include Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC), Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC), Portland Slag Cement (PSC), Composite Cement and other special purpose cements. Among all these, three most common cement types produced in India are OPC, PPC and PSC.

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 With more than 537 Million Tonnes per annum of cement production capacity, India is the second largest cement producer in the world and accounts for over 8 bpercent of global installed capacity. The capacity utilization of Indian Cement Industry during the last 10 years has fallen from 83% to 60%. The continuous downward trend of capacity utilization is indicative of the idle capacity of over 200 million tonne which is growing year by year. The cement industry comprises about 240 large cement plants and more than 350 mini cement plants. The Production of cement during the last three years is as under:

Table 10.1 (In million tonnes)

S.No.	Financial Year	Production
1	2017-18	299.12
2	2018-19	337.32
3	2019-20	334.37
4	2020-21 (upto December 2020)	202.25

10.1.3.4 A large number of plants have installed waste heat recovery (WHR) System power for power cogeneration. The main barrier to the large scale adoption of the cogeneration technology 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 submits their Cement Production data on CIS Portal on monthly basis.

10.1.3.6 National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM) is an autonomous organisation 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.

10.2 Explosives Industry

10.2.1 There are 150 Explosives Manufacturing Plants and 166 Site Mixed Explosives Plants in the medium and Small Scale Sector, engaged in the production of Explosives. The installed and production capacity is as follows:

Table 10.2 Production of Explosives for the last 5 years

Description	Annual Installed Licenced capacity (MT)	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20	2020-2021 (up-to 31.12.2020)
Class 1 Gun Powder (Metric Tonnes)	855.55	662.038	684.914	636.986	605.963	319.161
Class 2 Cartridges Site Mixed (Metric Tonnes)	691046 1633675.5	409488.87 802238.10	475957.17 844193.96	538652.52 857266.69	519111.37 896284.82	366361.945 673745.366
Class 3 Div-2 Booster and PETN* (Metric Tonnes)	21149.67	9079.647	9207.044	10203.326	10598.265	Nil 7634.010
Class 6 Div 1 Safety Fuse (Million meters)	261.6	53.26	58.952	53.098	35.01	27.77
Class 6 Div 2 Detonating fuse (Million mtrs)	708	612.828	674.976	696.401	754.22	568.87
Class 6 Div 3 Detonators (Million no.)	1166.15	1120.731	983.962	1034.129	1177.20	698.30

**PETN- Penta Erythritol Tetra Nitrate*

10.2.2 Export & Import of Explosives

Exports:

10.2.2.1 Indian made explosives & accessories are known for their quality, reliability & performance and well received in the highly competitive global market. The value of explosives exported in the year 2019-20 was Rs. 55 Crores. The trend on export of Indian made explosives in terms of value of explosives exported since 2002 is encouraging Indian Explosives Industry as well contributing to the Indian Economy. This could be achieved by the Indian Explosives Manufacturers as they are able to meet the quality requirements demanded by the overseas market. During the year 2020-21(till 31/12/2020) 345 Nos. of licenses were granted in favour of Indian explosives manufactures for exportation of authorised explosives manufactured by them.

Table 10.3

Year	Licenses issued for export of explosives(Nos.)	Value of exports (Rs in Cr)
2016-17	383	718.012
2017-18	510	510.94
2018-19	515	659.87
2019-20	558	685.63
2020-21 (up to 31.12.2020)	345	595.01

Imports:

10.2.2.2 The import of explosives of foreign origin are primarily oil well logging explosives imported by the oil well operating or oil well service providing companies. Explosives which are not manufactured in the country are only being imported which are meant for specialized applications. During the year 2020-21 (till 31/12/2020), 121 Nos. of licenses were issued for importation of explosives. The value of explosives imported was Rs. 53.99 Cores.

Table 10.4

Year	License issued for import of explosives (Nos.)	Value of imports (Rs in Cr)
2016-17	177	77.905
2017-18	149	49.446
2018-19	129	71.197
2019-20	141	39.05
2019-20 (up to 10.12.2020)	121	53.99

10.3 Leather Industry

10.3.1 Leather and Footwear 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 footwear 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 and footwear in the total exports has increased substantially as a result of the Government's policy to encourage export of value added leather and footwear products. India's Export performance of the leather & footwear sector during the last years is stated below:

Table 10.5 India's Export Performance of the leather & footwear sector during the last years

Value in US $ Million)

Product	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	April – November 2020
Finished Leather	1046.45	886.39	874.24	721.76	524.15	222.73
Leather Footwear	2147.98	2128.87	2193.86	2195.54	2081.64	880.49
Footwear Components	284.34	298.69	335.24	319.10	261.67	126.27
Leather Garments	553.11	535.66	518.96	468.43	429.11	199.51
Leather Goods	1370.04	1316.63	1365.79	1434.27	1340.56	576.76
Saddlery & Harness	146.38	142.35	155.97	159.35	151.44	108.41
Non- Leather Footwear	306.74	338.21	296.91	392.65	281.97	113.25
Total	**5855.04**	**5646.79**	**5740.97**	**5691.10**	**5070.54**	**2227.43**
% Growth	**-9.85%**	**-3.56%**	**1.67%**	**-0.87%**	**-10.90%**	**-36.50%**

Source: DGCI&S

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), EHV (66kV and above). Well-established R & D facilities are key factors for development of this industry. In India, renowned laboratories like Central Power Research Institute (CPRI), Electrical Research and Development Association (ERDA) are well equipped with the most advanced product testing facilities to meet international standards.

10.4.1.2 The production of different type of cables in 2019-20 and 2020-21 was as follows:

Table 10.6

S.No	Item /item group	A/C Unit	2019-20 (Apr-Oct.(P))	2020-2021 Apr.-Oct.(P))
1.	Fiber Optics/optical fiber cables	Th.Kilo Me	7,014.32	4,336.58
2.	Electronic/electrical conducto Wire (single or multiple strands)	Tonnes	503,209.08	77,257.52
3.	PVC Insulated Cable	Th.Core Km	4,902.07	2,223.75
4.	Rubber insulated Cables	K. Meter	72,237.64	42,202.74
5.	Jelly Filled Cables	Th.Core Km	3,410.87	1,236.17
6.	ACSR Conductors	Tonnes	112,631.39	55,338.59

10.4.1.3 The export of wires and Cables (HS Code 7413 & 8544) in 2019-20 was Rs.837,445.88 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept..(P)) is Rs.323,474.78 lakhs respectively whereas the import of wires cables in 2019-20 (Apr.-Sept..(P)) was Rs.727,067.89 and in 2020-21 (Apr-Sept. (P)) is Rs.25,63,903.03 lakhs 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 of Towers & Lattice Masts (HS Code 730820) in 2019-20 was Rs. 247,751.09 Lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 112.944.39 Lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs.2,708.25 Lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 982.22 Lakhs 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 2019-20 was 9848.66 tonnes and in 2020-21 Apr-Oct..(P)) is 2687.58 tonnes. The export of cranes-all types **(**HS Code No.8426) in 2019-20 was Rs.78567.22 Lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs.19363.85 Lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs.253537.40 Lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept. (P)) is Rs.106,661.16 Lakhs 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 Production of material handling, lifting, loading/unloading machinery etc in 2019-20 was Rs.2617.40 Crores and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Oct.(P)) is Rs.1107.48 Crore.

10.4.4.3 The export of Lifting, Handling, Loading/Unloading, Machinery etc. (HS Code No. 8428) in 2019-20 was Rs.122,315.93 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr-.Sept.(P)) is Rs. 43,626.99 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs.418,022.71 lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept..(P)) is Rs.159,902.82 lakhs 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 production of refrigerators for domestic use in 2019-20 was 15,041.91 Th. Nos. and in 2020-21 (April–Oct..(P)) was Rs.5024.66 Th. Nos. The export of refrigerators, Frzrs & Other Refgrtng. (HS Code 8418) in 2019-20 was Rs.147, 492.12 lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept. (P)) is Rs.53,669.35 respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs.417.981.86 lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept(P)) is Rs. 148,171.86 lakhs 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 2019-20 was 6563.91 Th. Nos.

and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Oct.(P)) is 3718.11 Th. Nos. The export of washing machines (HS Code 8450) in 2019-20 was Rs. 33,567.38 Lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.) is Rs. 17,568.37 Lakhs respectively whereas the import of washing machines/laundry machines in 2019-20 was Rs.161,109.83 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.) is Rs. 68,816.28 lakhs 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 to buy the best energy efficient products.

10.4.7.2 The production of air conditioners by units in the organized sector in 2019-20 was 3833.42 Th. Nos. and in 2020-21 (April-Oct.(P)) is 477.60 Th. Nos. The export of air conditioners (HS Code 8415) in 2019-20 was Rs. 129,624.53 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.) is Rs. 52,496.69 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 741,962.24 lakhs in 2020-21 (April-Sept. (P)) is Rs. 247,178.67 lakhs 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 lead acid batteries by the units in the organized sector in 2019-20 was 149583.81 Th.Nos. and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Oct.(P)) is 63705.47 Th.Nos. respectively. The export of lead acid batteries (HS Code 8507) in 2019-20 was Rs. 288,223.96 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.) is Rs. 113,530.96 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 1,204,458.55 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 473,506.13 lakhs 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 & Primary Cells & Batteries in 2019-20 was 1209631.68 Th. Nos. and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Oct.(P)) was 780407.67 Th. Nos. The export of dry cell batteries (HS Code 8506) in 2019-20 was Rs. 12,851.87 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 2217.14 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 42,471.77 lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 19,932.77 lakhs 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 Lamps/tubes & Incandescent Lamps by units in the organized sector in 2019-20 & 2020-21 was as follows:

Table 10.7

S.No	Item /item group	A/C Unit	2019-20 (Apr-Nov.(P)	2020-2021 (Apr.-Oct.(P))
1.	Fluorescent Lamps	Th. Nos.	1,26,818.54	58,897.99
2.	Incandescent Lamps	Th. Nos.	4,73,761.94	2,73,520.38

10.4.10.3 The export of electric lamps & Lighting fittings including tubes (HS code-9405) in 2019-20 was Rs. 120,697.30 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 43,694.76 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 386,358.35 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 93,276.71 lakhs 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 2019-20 was 16464.37 lakh Nos. and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Oct.(P)) is 4404.98 lakh Nos. The export of ball & roller bearings (HS code 8482) in 2019-20 was Rs. 384857.90 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 145,931.29 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 710,904.89 lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 265,149.78 lakhs 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, and 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 casting & castings products of iron /steel for sanitary fitting by units in the organized sector in 2019-20 & 2020-21 was as follows:

Table 10.8

S.No	Item /item group	A/C Unit	2019-20 (Apr-Nov.(P)	2020-2021 (Apr.-Oct.(P))
1.	Cast iron casting	Th. Tonnes	1026.25	485.50
2.	Casting products of iron/steel for sanitary	Rs. Crore	2466.12	921.69

10.5.2.3 The export of cast articles of iron or steel (HS Code 7325) in 2019-20 was Rs. 772,963.54 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 340,856.94 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 74,900.53 lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept. (P)) is Rs. 25449.27 lakhs respectively.

10.5.3 Process Control Instrument Industry

10.5.3.1 Process control instruments cover wide range 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 spectrophotometers. 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 centralized control system.

10.5.3.2 The export of process control instruments (HS code 9032) in 2019-20 was Rs. 200,731.87 lakhs and in 2020 21(Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 84,391.90 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 636,444.50 lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 233292.75 lakhs 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 of Tubes, pipes & Hollow profiles, seamless of iron (other than cast iron or steel) industry (HS code 7304) in 2019-20 was Rs. 226,208.88 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs.78,869.56 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 698,058.11 lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 204,095.89 lakhs 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 tubular, 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 of ERW steel pipes and tubes (HS code 73059021, 73059029, 73069011 & 73069019) in 2019-20 was Rs. 23,315.72 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 16,484.09 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 1522.54 lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept. (P)) is Rs.1932.06 lakhs 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 of SAW pipes & other tubes & pipes Industry (HS code 7305) in 2019-20 was Rs. 377,757.86 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 232,008.35 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 36291.26 lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 4,613.41 lakhs 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/bolts and nuts in the organized sector in 2019-20 was Rs.2426.37 Crore and in 2020-21 (April-Oct. (P)) is Rs.992.44 Crore. The export of screws, bolts, nuts coach screws / hooks industrial (HS code 7318) in 2019-20 was Rs. 393,245.68 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 149,170.49 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 561,742.04 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 183,552.88 lakhs 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 other article iron or steel in the organized sector in 2019-20 was 147878.05 tonnes and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Oct.(P)) is 78843.25 tonnes. The export of Fabricated metal products including forged blanks and other article iron or steel industry (HS code 7326) in 2019-20 was Rs. 738,792.71 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 271,872.19 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 586,976.80 lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 208,983.92 lakhs 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 endeavour 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 bicycles-all type in the organized sector in 2019-20 was 7665.55 Th. Nos. and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Oct.(P)) is 2753.76 Th. Nos. The export of bicycle & other cycle industry (HS code 8712) in 2019-20 was Rs. 32,522.24 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 14,446.34 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 19,672.81 lakhs and 2020-21 (April-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 8,619.69 lakhs respectively.

10.6 Light Industrial Machinery Sector

10.6.1 Food Processing Machinery

10.6.1.1 The Indian market for Forged metal products for tools and machinery or 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 production of Forged metal products for tools and machinery or food processing machinery in the organized sector in 2019-20 was Rs. 7043.51 Crore and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Oct.(P)) is Rs. 2881.47 Crore. The export of food processing machinery (HS code 8438) in 2019-20 was Rs. 95,294.90 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 38,771.89 lakhs respectively whereas the

import in 2019-20 was Rs. 131,837.07 lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 46,946.34 lakhs 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 labelling machines, strip packaging, form fill and seal machines, carton filling, fully automatic bag making machinery and automatic micro processor controlled packaging machines.

10.6.2.1 The export of packaging machinery industry (HS code 842220, 842230 & 842240) in 2019-20 was Rs. 112,276.79 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 41,726.61 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 256,866.92 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 105,920.23 lakhs 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 types of equipment are manufactured in the MSME Sector as well.

10.6.3.2 The export of Filtering and purifying machinery/Equipment (HS code 842121) in 2019-20 was Rs. 107,140.03 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs.41,295.43 lakhs respectively whereas import in 2019-20 was Rs. 83,259.65 lakhs and 2020-21 (April-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 47,651.82 lakhs 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, Venture 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 of Filtering/purifying machinery for pollution control equipment (HS code 842139) in 2019-20 was Rs. 94,878.40 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept. (P)) is Rs. 41,834.77 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 218,902.17 lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 76,570.36 lakhs 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 type in the organized sector in 2019-20 was 1562.56 Th. Nos. and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Oct.(P)) is 187.30 Th. Nos. respectively. The export of gears and gearing Excl, Toothed wheel industry (HS code 848340) in 2019-20 was Rs. 355,579.43 lakhs and in 2020-21 (Apr.-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 158,890.83 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2019-20 was Rs. 232,090.23 lakhs and in 2020-21 (April-Sept.(P)) is Rs. 91,593.71 lakhs respectively.

Note :

Source: 1. Export-Import Data – Export-Import Data Bank D/o Commerce (https://commerce-app.gov.in/eidb/)

2. Production Data – Industrial Statistics Unit, DIPP.

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. The production of cigarettes, bidi and other tobacco products during (2019-20) was 87912.41 Mill. Nos., 815366.84 Lakh Nos. and 2924.05 Rs. Crore respectively. During the current financial year (2020-21(Apr- Oct (P)), the production has been 42681.75 Mill. Nos., 388446.20 Lakh Nos and 1071.55 Rs Crore respectively

10.7.2 The export and import of Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarillos and Cigarettes of Tobacco or Tobacco Substitutes in the year 2019-20 and for current financial year 2020-21(Apr-Sep(F)) (HS Code: 2402) are as follows:

Table 10.9 **(Value in Rs. Lacs)**

Export		Import	
2019-20	2020-21 (Apr- Sep(F))	2019-20	2019-20 (Apr-Sep(F))
64,912.04	24,752.63	14,562.24	6,156.21

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. The production of Paints (all types), Printing Ink and Varnish (all types) (2019-20) was 721175.87 Tonnes, 198508.90 Tonnes and 30596.89 Tonnes respectively. During the current financial year (2020-21 (Apr-Oct (P)), the production of these products has been 345573.00 Tonnes, 81222.58 Tonnes and 9273.29 Tonnes respectively.

10.8.2 The export and import of Paints & Allied Products in the year 2019-20 and for the current financial year (2020-21 (Apr-Sep (F)) (HS Code: 3208, 3209, 3210 and 3215) are as follows:

Table 10.10 **(Value in Rs. Lacs)**

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sep(F))	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sep(F))
3208	43,413.23	20,728.83	153,511.58	57,886.54
3209	12,810.87	3,059.85	31,835.84	12,122.32
3210	2,048.50	371.18	10,796.12	3,950.19
3215	123,086.55	49,747.69	120,542.97	39,766.79
Total	**181,359.15**	**73907.55**	**316,686.51**	**113,725.84**

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. 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 (2019-20) was 5073.75 Tonnes, 760885.16 Tonnes, 392377.30 Tonnes and 1515.25 Th. Tonnes respectively. During the current financial year (2020-21 (Apr-Oct(P)), the production has been 2818.41 Tonnes, 526554.49 Tonnes , 229820.67 Tonnes and 911.29 Th. Tonnes respectively.

10.9.2 The export and import of Soap, Organic Surface Active Agents, Washing Preparations etc. in the year 2019-20 and for the current financial year (2020-21 (Apr-Sep (F)) (HS Code: 3401 and 3402) are as follows:

Table 10.11 **Value in Rs. Lacs)**

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sep(F))	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sep(F))
3401	82,895.54	54,972.75	76,438.56	57,368.27
3402	259,992.40	137,169.92	194,160.34	124,998.62
Total	**342,887.94**	**192,142.67**	**270,598.9**	**182,366.89**

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 (2019-20) was 78697.76 thousand square metres, 56746.49 thousand square metres and 9068.09 thousand square metres respectively and the production of these products during the current financial year (2020-21 (Apr-Oct(P)) has been 27980.49 thousand square metres 23517.34 thousand square metres and 3846.60 thousand square metres respectively.

10.10.3 The export and import of wood and articles of wood in the year 2019-20 and for the current financial year (2020-21 (Apr-Sep(F)) (HS Code: 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411, 4412, 4415 and 4416) are as follows:

Table 10.12 (Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sep(F))	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sep (F))
4408	15,217.08	5,978.19	184,311.68	50,716.82
4409	1,885.73	694.53	27,199.55	12,688.17
4410	2,874.74	1,346.41	30,824.40	7,828.81
4411	24,181.65	10,277.72	68,514.51	15,913.12
4412	24,094.35	10,848.65	74,044.03	24,680.32
4415	8,288.19	2,989.81	9,847.44	3,061.34
4416	26.96	11.18	1,619.66	1,500.75
Total	**76,568.7**	**32,146.49**	**396,361.27**	**116,389.33**

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. The production of Sheet Glass, Fibre Glass, Glass Bangles, , Glassware during (2019-20) were 93538.33 thousand square metres, 130901.05 Tonnes, 35.53 Rs.Crore, 4150.50 Rs.Crore respectively and during the current financial year (2020-21 (Apr-Oct (P)) have been 39081.11 thousand square metres, 57204.42 Tonnes, 6.57 Rs.Crore and 2013.76 Rs.Crore respectively.

10.11.2 The export & import of glass & glassware in the year 2019-20 and current financial year (2020-21(Apr-Sep (F)) (HS Code: 7005, 7007, 7008, 7009 and 7010) are as follows:

Table 10.13 (Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sep(F))	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sep(F))
7005	40,265.97	16,359.43	95,529.57	20,501.75
7007	40,596.78	12,822.13	114,162.85	39,099.26
7008	5,988.66	1,808.19	5,018.42	1,007.64
7009	37,485.64	17,312.83	42,451.75	12,906.93
7010	165,102.48	81,440.83	63,174.47	27,920.80
Total	**289,439.53**	**129,743.41**	**320,337.06**	**101,436.38**

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. The production of Steel vessels/ containers including barrels, drums during (2019-20) was worth 88457.97 tonnes and during the current financial year (2020-21(Apr-Oct (P)) has been 34466.86 Tonnes.

10.12.2 The export & import of containers in the year 2019-20 and for the current financial year (2020-21(Apr-Sep (f)) (HS Code: 7310) are as follows:

Table 10.14 **(Value in Rs. Lacs)**

Export		Import	
2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sep (F))	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sep (F))
51,424.76	20,968.43	64,990.75	26,397.77

10.13 Watch Industry (HS Code: 91)

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. The production of Watches, automatic quartz and Watches, scientific/ digital & speed purpose during (2019-20) was 40539.99 (Th. numbers) and around 53.30 (Rs. Crore). During the current financial year (2020-21(Apr-Oct (P)) the production has been 7604.71 (Th. numbers) and around 12.17 (Rs.Crore) respectively.

The export & import of Clocks and Watches in the year 2019-20 and for the current financial year (2020-21 (Apr-Sep (F)) (HS Code: 91) are as follows:

Table 10.15 **(Value in Rs. Lacs)**

Export		Import	
2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sept (F))	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sep(F))
63,203.20	20,893.74	248,052.70	50,803.59

10.14 Toy Industry (HS Code: 95)

10.14.1 The Toy Industry in India comprises of units both in the organized as well as the small scale sector. Indian Toy Industry is fragmented and region based. The production of Games & Toys (excl. video games machines & other mechanical/electrical equipment for gaming parlours/fairs) during (2019-20) was 92.90 (Rs. Crore). During the current financial year ((2020-21(Apr-Oct (P)), the production has been around 1.89 (Rs.Crore) respectively.

10.14.2 The export & import of Toys, Games and Sports Requisites, Parts and Accessories thereof in the year 2019-20 and for the current financial year (2020-21 (Apr-Sep (F)) (HS Code: 95) are as follows:

Table 10.16 **(Value in Rs. Lacs)**

Export		Import	
2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sep (F))	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sep (F))
285,965.65	147,457.82	397,550.05	119,872.38

10.15 Pressure Cooker Industry (HS Code: 73239310)

10.15.1 The kitchenware category (pressure cookers, cookware, stoves and small kitchen

electrical appliances) in India is highly fragmented, not only in terms of number of manufacturers, but also in terms of product range. Unorganized players command a significant portion of the category. The production of Pressure Cooker during (2019-20) was 12415.26 (Th. numbers). During the current financial year (2020-21 (Apr-Oct (P)), the production has been 4952.39 (Th. numbers).

10.15.2 The export & import of Pressure Cooker in the year 2019-20 and for the current financial year (2020-21 (Apr-Sep)) (HS Code: 73239310) are as follows:

Table 10.17 **(Value in Rs. Lacs)**

Export		Import	
2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sept (F))	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sep (F))
2,435.85	1,947.94	463.02	96.40

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

10.16 Rubber Goods Industry

10.16.1 The Indian Rubber Industry is broadly divided into Tyre and Non Tyre Sectors. India is the 5th largest producer of natural rubber, 2nd largest consumer of natural rubber, 5th largest consumer of natural rubber and synthetic rubber together in the world. India is also the world's largest manufacturer of reclaimed rubber. The turnover of Rubber Industry is estimated to be approx Rs.85000 Cr which comprise of Rs.55000 crore from Tyre Industry and 30,000 crore (Non Tyre including latex industry) during 2020-21. There are around 500 latex Industries involved majorly to manufacture latex rubber goods using the latex obtained from the natural Rubber Trees.

10.16.2 The Rubber Goods Industry excluding tyres and tubes consists of 4550 small and tiny units generating about 5.50 lakh direct jobs. The rubber industry manufactures 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 estimated export of rubber goods during 2020-21 is Rs.8252 crore as against Rs.8921 crore in 2019-20. The estimated of import of rubber goods during 2020-21 is Rs.12908 crore as against 14446 cores in 2019-20.

10.16.3 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

10.17 Tyres & Tubes Industry

10.17.1 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 includes Moped tyre weighing 1.5 Kg to Off Road tyres for Earthmovers which weigh 1.5 ton, 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.

10.17.2 Salient features of tyre industry:

Indian Tyre Industry has an annual turnover of approximately Rs 60,000 crores and exports of more than Rs. 12,000 crores (approx 20% of turnover).

i. Indian Tyre industry consists of 41 Companies with 66 tyre manufacturing plants.

ii. Tyres & Tubes production during 2019-20 was 250288 (th. no. approx). The estimated production of Tyres & Tubes for the year 2020-21 is 211773 (th. no. approx). Four Indian Companies (MRF Ltd., Apollo Tyres, CEAT and JK Tyres) are in the list of top 35 Global Tyre Companies.

iii. Large tyre companies account for approx. 95% of Industry turnover in value and tonnage terms.

iv. Estimated turnover of Indian Tyre Industry was Rs.60,000 crore during 2019-20 and is projected at Rs.50,000 crore for the year 2020-21.

10.17.3 Export of Tyres & Tubes:

10.17.3.1 Indian Tyre Industry is one of the consistent and leading exporters, supplying tyres to more than 100 markets worldwide. Indian Tyre Industry has made significant investments exceeding Rs.50,000 crore in recent years by way of greenfield projects and brownfield expansions.

10.17.3.2 During 2019-20 tyres / tubes worth Rs.13327 crore were exported. The estimated value of exports of tyres & tubes for the year 2020-21 is Rs.12764 crore.

10.17.4 Import of Tyres & Tubes:

10.17.4.1 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%).

10.17.4.2 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), ASEAN FTA (5%), India-Malaysia Trade Agreement (5%), India-Srilanka (Nil), India- Singapore (Nil for Bias Tyre). During 2019-20, import of tyre & tube was worth Rs.2712 crore. The estimated import value of Tyres & Tubes for the year 2020-21 is at Rs.1275 crore.

10.17.4.3 The Government brought changes in import policy for new pneumatic tyres by bringing it into restricted category from free import, under notification No 12/2015-2020 dated 12th June ,2020

10.17.5 Quality Control Order on Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive Vehicle:

10.17.5.1 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 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 licenses from BIS for use of standard mark to enable them to sell or distribute pneumatic tyres and tubes conforming to the specified standard.

The Quality Control Order, 2009 has come into force w.e.f. 13th May, 2011. 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).

10.17.5.2 Periodic Review and finalization of list of tyres sizes (not manufactured domestically) as per QCO is done and updated list is uploaded in DIPP's website. The Committee last reviewed and finalized a list of 669 sizes of tyres (not manufactured domestically) in Jan, 2020 which can be imported by OEMs. Revised list has been uploaded on the DPIIT's website.

10.17.5.3 A Quality (Control) Order for Rubber Hose for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Order 2020 was notified by this Department on 28th January 2020 in exercise of the power conferred vide Section 23 of the BIS Act, 2016 (11 of 2016). The Order prohibits import, sale or distribution of rubber hose which do not conform to the specified Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) standard and which do not bear the standard mark.

10.18 Paper, Paperboard and Newsprint Industry

10.18.1 Indian paper industry accounts for about 5% of the world production of paper, paperboard and newsprint. Govt. of India's policy for discouraging the use of single use plastic has had a positive impact on the fortunes of the paper sector, particularly the packaging industry. Demand for paper also continued to be fuelled by increase in demand of quality packaging for FMCG products, ready to eat food, and various macroeconomic initiatives being taken up by the government such as 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) etc. Interestingly, the advent of e-commerce and online trade has actually added to the demand of paper and packaging segments.

10.18.2 Indian paper industry is a de-licensed sector and 100% FDI inflow is allowed on the automatic route. The sector attracted 54.93 Million US dollar FDI investment[1] in FY 2019 (Calendar Year). The Industry structure comprises of more than 861 paper units, with an installed capacity of nearly 27.15 million tonnes out of which 4.72 million tonnes are lying idle. As on date around 526 mills are in operation with a total operating capacity of around 23.64 million tonnes[2]. In the year 2019-20 total capacity utilization stood at around 87% and total consumption of paper, paperboard, and Newsprint stood at 22.05[3] million tons. Total production for the year of 2019-20 stood at 20.61[4] exhibiting an increase of 6.4% on YoY basis.

10.18.3 In India, per capita consumption of paper is about 15.75 kg, which is far lower than the world average (57 kg. in 2019). This indicates considerable headroom for the growth of the sector in order to reach the world average per capita consumption.

1 https://dipp.gov.in/sites/default/files/Chapter_3.3_0.pdf
2 Statistical Data Collection Cell -CPPRI
3 Consumption = (Production Import)-Export
4 Data including primary, secondary and estimated figures

10.18.4 There have been few moves of consolidation within the sector, but Indian paper industry remains largely a fragmented sector. It consists of small, medium and large paper mills, having production ranging from 5 to 2000 tonnes per day. The sector uses wood, agro residues and waste paper as input substrates for production. Presently, in the total production, the share of wood, agro and waste paper-based mills stand at 20%, 8% and 72%, respectively.

10.18.5 Paper & Paperboard Segment:

Domestic paper and paperboard segment produces all the main varieties of paper that are in demand in the market viz. writing and printing (35%) packaging grade paper (55%), newsprint (5%) and others/ specialty paper (<5 %). However, certain specialty papers such as security papers, currency papers and cheque paper, etc., are being imported into the country. The production of paper and paperboard (excluding newsprint) in 2019-20 stood at 19.57 million tonnes compared to 18.57 million tonnes in the previous year (2018-19)[5].

10.18.6 During the year 2019-20, a total of 2.192 million tons of paper and paperboard was imported under ITC chapter 48, whereas in the previous year (2018-19) this figure stood at 1.89 million tonnes[6].This translates to an increase in imports of about 16%. On the other hand, in the year of 2019-20, 2.081 million tons of paper and paperboard was exported, which is significantly higher (10%) that the figure of exports in 2018-19.

10.18.7 Newsprint Segment: The newsprint sector in India has a prime role as information carrier in cities as well as village hinterlands. Looking into its importance, the government has put in place a Newsprint Control Order (NCO) 2004 in place which ensures fair trade and equitable availability of Newsprint to all printers and publishers. In view to remove certain anomalies from the newsprint paper sector, in FY 2018-19, Govt. of India had abrogated Actual User condition on import of Newsprint paper and placed a 10% BCD for all importers of Newsprint. However, in 2019-20, the BCD was reduced to 5% but the actual user condition was reimposed.

10.18.8 At present, there are 125[7] mills registered under the Schedule to the NCO with a total installed capacity of 3.30 million tons. However, due to prevalent market conditions, only 79 mills are under production with an operating capacity of 2.22 million tons, which accounts for 67% of the total capacity registered under the schedule. Further, 46 mills have shut down their operation due to various reasons. The domestic production of newsprint in 2019-20 has been reported to be 1.03 million tonnes which is slightly lower as compared the previous year figure. (2018-19, 1.05 Million tons). As per industry sources, this has been due to increase in cheap imports of Newsprint. However, import of Newsprint in 2019-20 stood at 1.35 million tons, which is 1.45% lower than volumes imported in 2018-19.

10.18.9 Initiatives for the paper sector: In the recent times, many initiatives have been put in place by the present government to support the Indian paper industry. Some of the initiatives are placed below:

5Statistical Data Collection Cell-CPPRI
6 Import export data bank, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. Of India, New Delhi

7 All Newsprint industry data have been taken from Indian Newsprint Manufacturers Association, New Delhi

i. A fresh order was promulgated (No. P-20028/19/2018-Paper, dated 13/5/2020) under the provisions of Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order 2017 notifying seven items of paper and paperboard laying down that only local suppliers shall be eligible to bid for all these items irrespective on purchase value.

ii. The competent authority (DGTR) has initiated Anti-dumping investigation on Import of Newsprint from specific countries.

iii. A draft cabinet note on Revised Guidelines for Public Participation in Afforestation of Degraded forest was received from MoEF&CC on 9/9/2019. The concurrence to the said Draft Cabinet note was conveyed by DPIIT to MoEf&CC with a request to expedite the scheme.

10.18.10 Mergers/ Acquisitions:

As per market sources, talks are on for the acquisition of BILT, Unit Shree Gopal, (Yamuna Nagar) by M/s Satia Group, Punjab. If this goes through, it will be a major consolidation exercise in the Indian paper sector in recent times.

10.18.11 Impact of COVID -19

The negative effect of the present pandemic can clearly be seen on the Indian Paper Sector and from April 2020 to date, (December 2020) it is estimated that only about 30% of the mills have achieved 70% capacity utilization. Out of the various segments, the packaging papers were the first to recover, and these mills are now operating as per requirement. This means that more than half of the sector can be expected to attain pre-COVID levels very soon. The only problem to address there is an assured supply chain of waste paper.

None the less industry sources are of the view that pre-COVID demand levels will be reached by Q3 2021-22.

Table 1 Production of Paper and Paperboard

Sl.No.	Name of the Industry	2019-20		2020-21	
1	Paper	Number of Units (Operating)	Production (In Million Tons)	Number of Units (Operating)	Production (In Million Tons)
		526	20.61	526	16.00*

* Estimated projected figures

10.18.12 Institutional Sectoral Mechanism

The Department of Industrial Policy (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt of India has a dedicated section to monitor and execute policy level decisions for the Indian Paper Sector. The Department, through the Govt. on India constitutes the Development Council for Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries (DCPPAI), which is a high level body consisting of Senior Officials from DPIIT, CEO's of leading paper mills, representatives of Academia, Allied and User Industries. The Council deliberates on the macro sector issues concerning the Indian Paper Sector.

The R&D and technical hand holding of the Indian Paper Sector is done by the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, an Autonomous Body under the administrative control of DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt of India.

10.19 Salt Industry,

10.19.1 Introduction

10.19.1.1 India is the third largest producer of salt in the world after China and USA with an average annual production of about 290 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.

10.19.1.2 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 68 lakh ton for edible use (including requirement of cattle) and 123 lakh ton for industrial use. During the year 2019-20, 107.91 lakh tone salt of valued at Rs.1170.28 crore was exported, while in the year 2020-21 (up to December, 2020) 48.50 lakh ton salt of valued at Rs.634.00 crore was exported.

10.19.1.3 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 (85.4%), Tamil Nadu (7.9%) and Rajasthan (4.7%), which also cater to the requirement of other States.

10.19.1.4 Private sector contributes to more than 92.1% of the salt production, the public sector about 1.2% and the co-operative sector, about 6.7%.

10.19.2 Production

Table 10.17 The targeted and actual production of salt during the last five years

Lakh MT

Year	Target	Production
2015-16	270	276.43
2016-17	270	291.92
2017-18	296	289.49
2018-19	292	300.33
2019-20	306	280.58
2020-21 (upto Dec.20)		200.89

10.19.2.1 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 Commissioners Office (SCO) has till date facilitated establishment of 133 salt washeries /refineries with an annual installed capacity of 148.83 lakh ton. All the units are registered with Salt Commissioner Organization.

10.19.3 Salt Works and Area under Salt Production: There are about 11716 salt works out of which only 6% i.e. 680 are big salt works contributing about 70.64% of total salt production of the country. Remaining 29.36%

of the total salt production is contributed by the small salt manufacturers. The total area under salt production is about 6.48 lakh acre. (Patta land, State Govt. land, Port land,Salt Department land). Out of this 59861 acres land belongs to Salt Department for manufacture of Salt. The manufacturing activities provide direct employment to about 92474 persons.

10.19.4 Distribution Of Salt : Railways play an important role in transporting salt from the three major salt producing States to others. About 62% of edible salt is transported by rail from production centres 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.

10.19.5 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 of 595 salt iodization units including 133 refineries & washeries (capacity 148.8 lakh ton) with an annual installed capacity of 230 lakh ton upto March 2020. 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 10.19 : The production and supplies of iodized salt

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Year	Production	Supplies
2015-16	64.76	62.43
2016-17	69.11	64.37
2017-18	68.29	64.69
2018-19	67.38	66.97
2019-20	67.02	64.24
2020-21 (upto Dec.20)	59.06	58.74

10.19.6 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 10.20 : Export of salt during the last five years

Year	Quantity in Lakh MT	Value in Lakh Rs.
2015-16	65.67	78945.42
2016-17	82.74	85007.03
2017-18	91.63	89010.00
2018-19	103.48	137020.96
2019-20	107.92	117028.31
2020-21 (up to Dec.2020)	48.50	634.00

10.19.7 Labour Welfare Activities and Development Works

10.19.7.1 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.

10.19.7.2 In addition, financial assistance is provided for undertaking various schemes for the benefit of salt industry.

Table 10.21: Expenditure on development and labour welfare works

(Figures in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Development Works	Labour Welfare Works	Other Works	Total Expenditure
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	2.5	2.38	33.50	38.38
2019-20	2.30	2.32	32.13	36.75
2020-21 (upto Dec.20)	-	-	6.77	6.77

10.19.7.3 Health Camp, Sports Meet & Children reward scheme- In the financial year 2019-20, 4 health camps and 3 sports meets have been organized. As per scheme approved for grant of rewards, During 2019-20, 3009 meritorious school children of salt laborers Rs.43.94 lakh was sanctioned keeping provision of 50% awards to female children's during the year 2019-20.

10.19.7.4 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.

10.19.7.5 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 for Promotion of Industries and Internal Trade, 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 Industries and 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 labourers 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 2019-20, two training programmes for salt workers for technology upgradation were organized in Chennai Region. There were 60 beneficiaries and expenditure incurred was Rs.4.96 lakh. The training programme could not be organized during 2020-21 due to COVID-19.

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), IC-Europe and CIS IC-Americas and IC-Africa, Middle East & Oceania.

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 through Video Conferencing:

i. The India-U.S. CEO Forum was held on 14th July 2020 through a telephonic conference. The meeting was chaired jointly by Hon'ble CIM and on the US side by Wilbur Ross, US Secretary of Commerce. Dr. Guruprasad Mohapatra, Secretary, DPIIT, MR. Taranjit Sandhu, the Indian Ambassador to the US, and Mr. Kenneth Juster, the US Ambassador to India also joined the meeting. Both the Government representatives and CEOs expressed commitment to work together for benefit of commerce and industry in both the countries.

ii. Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister had a conference with Ms. Anna Hallberg,

Minister for Foreign Trade and Nordic Affairs, Sweden in May, 2020 on trade between India and Sweden, industrial and international trade policy.

iii. Hon'ble MoS Shri Som Parkash held conference with Mr. Ranil Jayawardena, Minister for International Trade, UK in June, 2020 to discuss the India-UK future trade relationship, India-UK Fast Track Mechanism in the light of India's meteoric rise in the Ease of Doing Business rankings.

iv. Hon'ble CIM participated in a virtual meeting on "High Level Dialogue on India Italy Economic Relations" with Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in October, 2020.

v. India-UAE High Level Task Force on Investments (HLTFI) is an institutional arrangement to discuss ways to increase investments and deliberate on opportunities for cooperation and investment in both the countries India-UAE. The India-UAE HLTFI acts as a platform to address mutual issues associated with existing investments and to promote as well as facilitate investments between the two countries.

vi. The eighth meeting of the India-UAE High Level Task Force on Investments (HLTFI) was hosted by India on 3rd November 2020, in virtual format due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The meeting was co-chaired by Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Railways, Commerce & Industry and Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Government of India and His Highness Sheikh Hamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Member of the Executive Council of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, and senior officials from both countries participated in the meeting.

vii. With an aim to further strengthen the excellent trade and economic ties between the two countries, both sides reiterated the importance of addressing specific perceived barriers to trade between the two countries. These include issues relating to anti-dumping duties and measures, as well as any tariff and regulatory restrictions. To this end, both sides agreed to coordinate efforts and promote mutual cooperation at the highest official levels in areas of anti-dumping and to consider these issues promptly with the objective of seeking mutually beneficial solutions.

viii. The two sides discussed issues related to the development and operation of UAE-based funds to invest in India, including in the light of SEBI Foreign Portfolio Investor Regulations 2019. The Indian side agreed to look into these issues with the objective of facilitating further direct investments of UAE-based funds into India and seeking mutually beneficial solutions in that regard.

ix. Under India-Saudi Arabia strategic partnership in 'Economic and Investment', four Joint Working Groups (JWGs) have been constituted on Industry, Technology and Information Technology, Agriculture and Food Security, and Energy. 1st meeting of CEO level meeting of JWGs were organized on 23rd July,2020 to identify the projects in India for investment from Saudi Arabia.

11.3 Major Conferences, bilateral/ Joint Commission meetings and Investment Promotion events held *in* India :

i. Web based seminar with Swedish companies in collaboration with Sweden chamber of Commerce in Indian on 13th April 2020.

ii. Web based seminar with Norwegian business association of India on 16th April 2020.

iii. Web based seminar with Sweden chamber of Commerce under the chairmanship of Secretary, DPIIT on 8th May 2020.

iv. Web based seminar with Finland chambers of Commerce on 21st May 2020.

v. Web based seminar with French companies focused on opportunities for French investments in India in collaboration with MEDEF International on 4th June 2020.

vi. Virtual India-Italy Business Meet in collaboration with Italian Embassy with focus on food processing sector on 15th July 2020.

vii. Web based seminar with Foreign investors from Hungary focused on Investment opportunities in India on 23rd September 2020.

viii. The 4th meeting of India - UK Fast track mechanism was held virtually on 16.10.2020, under the co-chairmanship of Shri Shailendra Sngh, Additional Secretary, DPIIT and Ms. Jan Thompson, Acting High Commissioner, UK. The Fast track mechanism facilitated successful resolution of issues of the British companies.

ix. Roundtable with Swedish companies on 20th October 2020 with focus on Manufacturing and Make in India Post COVID. The roundtable also discussed outstanding issues and investment plans of Swiss companies in India.

x. UK-India Virtual road show in collaboration with separate sessions for separate sectors on 2nd November 2020.

xi. Web based seminar with German companies on opportunities in Electronics Manufacturing in India on 11th November 2020.

xii. Virtual Indo-German Business Meet showcasing investment opportunities in India on 18th November 2020.

xiii. Web based seminar with Italian companies - 'The Next Normal - What are the Perspectives for Italian Investments in India in 2021' on 1st December 2020.

xiv. 18th Session of India-France Joint Committee meeting was held in November, 2020 , Ministerial level interactions under India-UK JETCO(July and September, 2020) and Meeting of Hon'ble CIM with H.E. Mr. Velle Skinnari, Minister of Development Cooperation and Foreign Trade of Finland was held on 7th December, 2020 on bilateral commercial relations and industrial investments.

xv. Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister held a bilateral meeting with Ms. Liz Truss, Secretary of State for Trade, UK on 14th December, 2020 on virtual platform.

xvi. Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister along with Ms. Liz Truss, Secretary of State for Trade, UK held an India-UK CEO

interaction session on 14th December, 2020 on virtual platform.

xvii. Web based seminar on recent initiatives announced by Govt. of India for German Investors focusing on key features of the PLI scheme on 15th December 2020.

xviii. India Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership's 1st meeting to discuss the proposal on "India Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership" was held on 04.02.2020 under the Co-Chairmanship of Secretary, DPIIT and Vice Minister, METI Japan

xix. India Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership's 2nd meeting to discuss the proposal on "India Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership" held on 14.05.2020 under the Co-Chairmanship of Secretary, DPIIT and Vice Minister, METI Japan

xx. Meeting of Sub-Committee on Improvement of Business Environment under India- Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IJ CEPA) held on 01.10.2020.

xxi. Japan Industrial Townships (JITs) – Review meeting with Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry, Japan held on 11.12.2020.

xxii. India-Thailand Joint Trade Committee organized by Department of Commerce on 04.12.2020

xxiii. India-Australia Economy Strategy Report was launched on 18th December 2020 in the presence of Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry and Railways, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution Government of India. The report has identified opportunities across the broad sectors of mining and resources, agribusiness, healthcare and pharmaceuticals, education and skills development, and information technology as well as niche opportunities in other sectors like renewable energy, tourism, financial services, creative fields, infrastructure, space and defence. The opportunities identified for each sector will benefit both the countries

11.4 Other important activities

i. Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister along with Ms. Anna Hallberg, Minister for Foreign Trade and Nordic Affairs, Sweden participated in the 12th edition of India-Sweden Nobel Memorial Week held on 11th December, 2020 and also interacted with Swedish companies in India.

ii. Invest India – Skolkovo Foundation, Skolkovo Online Business Mission (8thJuly 2020) - Skolkovo Innovation Center, the largest innovation hub in Russia with more than 2500 high-tech startups, launched the first Online Business Mission Roadshow in the world that is aimed to support Russian startups and partners. On July 8th, the business mission was held for India and gather experts and companies' founders to inform Russian startups about Indian market in different perspectives. Invest India and Startup India delivered a keynote on India's economic overview to encourage Russian startups to enter the market.

iii. Invest India Webinar on 'Bolstering Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing in India' (20th August 2020) - Invest India

organized a webinar targeted Russian companies on investment opportunities in India under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) for Shipping, Shri Mansukhlal Mandaviya. The Russian delegation was led by Mr. Oleg Ryazantsev, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation. Shipping companies from both India and Russia participates in the webinar and shared their plans for investing in India.

iv. India-Russia B2B webinar on inland waterways hosted by Embassy of India, Moscow, Russia - Invest India participated in the webinar showcasing B2B opportunities between India and Russia in inland waterways hosted by the Embassy of India in Moscow, Russia.

v. India US State Spotlight Series Webinar with the State of California was held on 06.08.2020, with Telangana was held on 30.09.2020 and with Karnataka was held on 18.11.2020

vi. Make in India Digital Roadshow for Japan held on 06.08.2020.

vii. India-Korea Digital Roadshow held on 28.10.2020.

viii. Hon'ble CIM had discussions with the following Dignitaries:

(a) H.E. Mr. Ajmal Ahmady, Hon'ble Acting Minister of Industry & Commerce and Sr. Economic Adviser to President of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on 6.3.2020.

(b) H.E. Mr. Muhammad Imran, High Commissioner of Bangladesh held on 03.09.2020 through Video Conferencing (VC).

(c) Dr. Devyani Khobragade, Ambassador (Designate) of India to the Kingdom of Cambodia held on 09.09.2020 through Video Conferencing (VC).

(d) Mr. Gopal Baglay, High Commissioner of India to Sri Lanka held on 21.09.2020 through Video Conferencing (VC).

(e) H.E. Mr. Rudrendra Tandon, Indian Ambassador (Designate) to Afghanistan held on 30.09.2020 through Video Conferencing (VC).

(f) H.E. Dr. Md. Abdur Razzaue, Hon'ble Agriculture Minister of Bangladesh in connection with inaugural session of India-Bangladesh Agri Business held on 22.12.2020 through Video Conferencing (VC)

ix. Secretary, DPIIT had discussions with Mr. Stephen Brahim, Vice- President, IBM Asia on 03.03.2020.

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,1950 (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 mainly to provide 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 delays by decentralization of inspection of boilers during their manufacture, erection and use, by allowing inspection and certification by independent inspecting authorities.

12.2.3 Rules and regulations are in place for third party inspection; and inspection by third party inspecting authorities and competent persons is operational in the country. Twelve third party inspecting authorities have been recognized by the Central Boilers Board to work in the country employing competent persons to carry out inspection of boilers and boiler components during manufacture and use, in addition to Chief Inspector/ Director of Boilers. Further, 28 Competent Persons have also been authorized to work in individual capacity under section-8 of the Boilers Act, for in-service inspection of boilers. 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 has benefited 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. Most of the State Governments have implemented the self-certification/third party inspection of boilers during use. Further, majority of State Governments have made provision for online submission and disposal of applications for registration of boilers. A stakeholders meeting through video conference was organized on 29th June, 2020 to discuss decriminalization of offences under the Boilers Act, 1923. Advisories issued for permitting operation of boilers without inspection for a period upto 3 months during lockdown period and for safe start up of boilers after relaxation of lockdown so as to avoid any accident.

12.2.5 Regulations have been further amended for benefit of boiler manufacturers and users. After detailed deliberations including with stakeholders, a major up-gradation and simplification of IBR has been finalized by the Central Boilers Board.

12.2.6 Examinations are conducted for recognition of "Competent Persons (CPs)" for inspection & certification of boilers and boilers components under IBR, 1950. So far 216 Competent Persons have been qualified on the basis of six examinations conducted in the years 2011, 2012, 2015, 2017, 2018 & 2019/20.

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 and 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 have granted recognition/renewal to Competent Authorities, Well-Known Tube/Pipe Makers, Well Known Foundry/Forge, Material Testing laboratories and Remnant Life Assessment Organizations under the Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950 in twenty two (22) cases during the period under report. Authorisation Cards have also been issued to forty one (41) additional 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 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 PriceIndex (BSPI). It alsocompiles 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 policy relating to industry and promotion of industry in the country.

ii. Drafting of new Industrial Policy

iii. Research support for existing and new DPIIT initiatives.

iv. 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). (b) Goods and Services Tax (GST), duty drawback etc. (c) Changes in tax policy, procedures and fiscal incentives.

v. Bilateral Investment Treaties (BIT) related issues.

vi. 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, NITI Aayog 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 (Base 2011-12)

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.The principal purpose of compilation of WPI is to support compilation of national accounts. WPI has been used as deflator of nominal macroeconomic aggregates GDP to arrive at its real value and utilized for fiscal, trade and other important policy decisions. WPI is widely used in escalation clause in the procurement of raw material, plant & machinery , construction, infrastructure projects and adopted for revision of toll rates, prices of essential drugs, tariff setting of major ports ,electricity etc.

13.1.4.1 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.

13.1.4.2 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, six revisions have taken place introducing the new base year, viz. 1952-53, 1961-62, 1970-71, 1981-82, 1993-94 and 2004-05. The current revision is the seventh since its regular introduction.

13.1.4.3 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.

13.1.4.4 Further for the first time a Technical Review Committee has been set up to recommend appropriate methodological intervention to continuously improve coverage, quality and timeliness of the WPI. The new series also presents a separate 'WPI Food Index' which along with CPI Food Price Index published by NSO would help monitor the food inflation effectively. Comparison of weights, number of products and number of quotations between 2004-05 and 2011-12 series may be seen below. While Table 15.2 shows monthly Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 2011- 12=100) for All Commodities and Major Groups for the current financial year 2019-20 (i.e. April-19 to December 2020).

Comparisons of Weights, No.& Items and No. of Quotations Old WPI (2004-05) and New WPI (2011-12) series

Major Group/Group	Weight		No. of Items		No. of Quotations	
	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05
All Commodities	100	100	697	676	8331	5482
Primary Articles	22.6	20.1	117	102	983	579
Fuel & Power	13.2	14.9	16	19	442	72
Manufactured Products	64.2	65.0	564	555	6906	4831

**Weights are rounded off to one decimal place*

13.1.4.5 Due to changes in the structure of the economy over time, the weights of various groups/sub—groups and items have also changed reflecting their relative importance. The revised weights in the WPI basket reflect the structure of the economy in the base year i.e. 2011-12. In the revised WPI basket the weight of Primary Articles group has increased from 20.1 per cent to 22.6 per cent, whereas the weight of fuel and power group has declined from 14.9 percent to 13.2 per cent. The weight of manufactured products has declined marginally from 64.9 Percent to 64.2 percent.

13.1.4.6 Constitution of Working Group for revision of Current Series of Wholesale Price Index: The current series of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) with 2011-12 as base year was introduced in May 2017. Since 2011-12 significant structural changes have taken place in the economy. Therefore it has become necessary to examine the coverage of commodities, weighting diagram and related issues pertaining to the existing series of index numbers of Wholesale Price Index. According, Government of India has constituted the Working Group for the revision of current series of Wholesale Price Index (Base 2011-12) under Chairmanship of Dr. Ramesh Chand, Member, NITI Aayog. As per the recommendations of the Working Group five subgroups have been set up covering five sectors viz, agricultural items, service sector, manufacturing sector, and mining, fuel & power . Two meetings of all subgroups are already conducted. The subgroups are in the process of submitting draft reports. The recommendations of the subgroups group will be placed to the Working Group.

13.1.5 Development of Business Service Price Index

13.1.5.1 India's GDP growth since the 90's has been led by services sector. Service sector has had a growth of 9.8% in 2014-15, and 7.5% in 2018-19(PE) at basic prices. It accounted for 51.8% of GVA at constant prices during the year 2014-15 and further, its share in the GVA rose to 54.3 % in 2018-19(PE). The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) reflects the price movements of only goods and not services. Per contra, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in India covers some services like housing, education and health but it is at business to consumer transaction and not business to business level.

13.1.5.2 In order to estimate explicit price movements in the services sector, an Expert Committee on Development of Service Price Index under the chairmanship of Prof. C.P. Chandrasekhar was set up in April, 2007 to provide the technical guidance on the conceptual and methodological issues on the Business Service Price Index (BSPI). BSPI measures the average change in the prices of selected services like transport, finance, communication etc. It is a statistically more accurate measure of service sector inflation, given the rapid structural transformation and growing importance of service sectors in the Indian Economy. The index would play a very crucial statistical role as deflator in the NAS for service sector.

13.1.5.3 Office of Economic Adviser (OEA) had identified eleven sectors in the initial phase of the development of experimental Business Service Price Index. These eleven sectors can broadly be grouped under following four categories:

Transport Sector	Rail Transport, Air Transport Port Services & Road Transport
Financial Sector	Insurance, Banking Sectors and Securities Transaction
Communication Sector	Telecommunication and Postal & Courier Services
Others	Trade & Business Services (IT)

13.1.5.4 Currently, price indices of the eight (banking, securities transaction, telecom, air transport, railway transport, postal, port and insurance) services have been uploaded on the official website of the OEA (https://eaindustry.nic.in/experimental_sp_index.asp) on experimental basis. This office making continuous effort in providing conceptual and methodological support to the other Ministries/Department/Organization in compiling of a robust service price index based on best international practice.

13.1.6 Trade, Fiscal and Investment Policy related work

Office of the Economic Adviser examines concerns of industry including those related to tax; fiscal & trade policy issues and also hold industry consultations from time to time to understand the same. Industry consultations are also hold for specific suggestions regarding changes in direct taxes, indirect taxes including Goods and Services Tax and customs duty, duty drawbacks, inverted duty structure and processes and procedures for Union Budget and as and when necessary.

13.1.6.1 All tariff related issues including inverted duty structure under Most Favoured Nation, Free Trade Agreements or Preferential

Trade Agreements to provide a level playing field to domestic manufacturing are also being dealt by TFP Section.

13.1.6.2 To make New Industrial Policy more specific and actionable, a Working Group was constituted in October, 2019 with representation from Central Ministries / Departments, State Governments, and Industry Associations. The First Meeting of the Working Group was held on 24th October, 2019.

Sl. No.	Major Works
1	**Industrial Policy**: A draft strategy paper for industrial growth is being finalized. An initial draft prepared based on inputs received from various Central Ministries, State Governments, and industry associations, and NITI Aayog. Further feedback and comments of Ministries have been sought.
2	**Proposals for Union Budget 2020-2021:** As part of an annual exercise, suggestions with respect to industry and internal trade, covering taxation and policy issues, are analysed and presented before Secretary before forwarding to the Department of Revenue for consideration in the Union Budget 2020-21.
3	**Analysis on Import Surge on DPIIT Products:** Based on data shared by DoC, an analysis on DPIIT products experiencing import surge and corrective measures needed including raising BCD, bringing out QCOs etc were prepared and presented before CIM. For some of these products relating to Footwear, Toys, furniture, Electric Oven, etc were forwarded to DoR for raising BCDs. Also, action on issuing QCOs were undertaken by the concerned divisions of the DPIIT. This exercise was undertaken in consultation with stakeholders including industry associations.
4	**Export Competitiveness:** A note on top 10 manufacturing sectors where India has comparative advantage that can be further leveraged to promote export of the country was prepared and shared with DoC for further action.
5	**Non-Tariff Barriers:** Inputs from industry associations were sought regarding the Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) faced by India with respect to various products. A list of such issues was shared with concerned JSs in the DPIIT to take necessary action. A list of such NTBs wherein the partner country is having a FTA/PTA with India was also shared with Department of Commerce for taking appropriate action.
6	**Coordination work with DoC for policy inputs from industry perspective**: Formulation and review of trade agreements – Tariff concessions, Rules of origin, services and investment chapters Bilateral and multilateral Investment agreements: India-Cambodia BIT negotiations, India-Chile PTA, India-Sri Lanka ETCA negotiations, India-Israel FTA WTO Trade Policy Reviews of member countries – Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, 7th Trade Policy Review, Foreign Trade Policy 2020-25 All Cabinet Notes/ EFC Notes originating from DoC are examined and comments offered.

8	**Resolution of issues by industry in consultation with appropriate stakeholders:** Various representations received from industry bodies with regard to customs duty, IDS, GST etc. are examined and taken up with appropriate Ministries including DoR.
9	**Filtering major suggestions of industry in Covid19 lockdown scenario:** More than 300 proposals/ suggestions received from about 25 industry bodies were examined and filtered for forwarding major suggestions to Group 7 of Empowered Group of Secretaries. These included suggestions for easing liquidity problem of MSMEs, export promotion measures, support needed for other affected sectors like airlines, tourism, hospitality, retail, etc.
10	**Providing macro-economic inputs:** Since this division works as an Economic Division to DPIIT,regular inputs on various fiscal and monetary issues, support for export promotion, import substitution, monitoring performance of major industry sectors of the economy are undertaken by division.

Action Plan for 2020-21

Sl. No.	Proposed Works
1	**Industrial Policy**: It is proposed to seek approval of Cabinet on new Industrial Policy/ growth Strategy over the next two months.
2	Conduct **a study in collaboration with CUTS** on convergence between major growth sectors in industry (about 6 sectors chosen) and Foreign Trade Policy, to ensure convergence between requirement of interventions for growth of these sectors and promotion of related exports.
3	**Addressing industry concerns** on a regular basis with respect to taxation issues, trade related matters etc.
4.	**Providing macro-economic inputs** for promotion of industry and trade as a regular work.

13.1.7 District Development Plan:

13.1.7.1 OEA is also working on District Development Plan under which six districts (Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, Muzaffarpur in Bihar, Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, Vishakapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Solan in Himachal Pradesh) were identified for preparing a strategy to accelerate annual growth by an additional 2-3%. The strategy will be to harness the existing strengths such as niche product geographical indications, niche services and niche skills that will help exploit the latent potential for growth. On pilot basis, six districts were selected namely Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, Muzaffarpur in Bihar, Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, Vishakapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Solan in Himachal Pradesh to initiate the district development plans. Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Lucknow and National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) were selected to carry out the exercise. **This exercise is being done in two phases.**

(a) Phase I – The District Development Plan has been prepared in consultation with the District Administration and

all relevant stakeholders for six districts **(Completed).**

(b) Phase II– Mentoring and handholding the district administration during implementation. It will include elements of capacity building and skill initiatives. The Phase II of the initiative was launched by the then Union Minister for Commerce and Industry **Shri Suresh Prabhu in Mumbai on January 14, 2019.** The second phase of the Plan is under process.

13.1.8 Sectoral Group of Secretaries (SGoS):

DPIIT is a part of SGoS group -7 on Economy. OEA is working on report for SGoS in coordination of all divisions and updates the status of eighteen initiatives of DPIIT on E-Samiksha portal on monthly basis which is monitored by the Cabinet Secretary.OEA is the nodal point for all works related to SGoS. It prepares notes and presentation with incorporating inputs from all divisions of DPIIT, which is presented before the Council of Ministers.

13.2 Tariff Commission, New Delhi

13.2.1 The present Tariff Commission was constituted through a Government Resolution in 1997 as an independent body to look into tariff related issues and recommend appropriate levels of tariffs for different products and different industries, keeping in view the large economic interest of the country. The Commission is currently headed by a full time Member Secretary in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India. Tariff Commission with its multi-disciplinary structure and grass root based study methodology is providing study based inputs with regard to manufacturing for informed decision making to Ministries/ Departments/Organization of Government of India on studies referred by them to the Tariff Commission.

13.2.2 The mandate of Tariff Commission is as follows:.

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 rationalization.

ii. To study critically market access offers received from trading partners as part of WTO framework and to advice the Government on the opportunities and challenges generated by these offers.

iii. 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.

iv. In order to facilitate reforms process, the Commission may examine the transition-period required for select industries to recommend the gradual phasing out of the tariffs as referred to it by the Government from time to time.

v. To carry out technical studies on cost of production of different goods and services and their competitiveness in relation to other countries.

vi. To monitor the tariff changes in the competing and trade-partner countries and maintain an inventory of tariff-rates at a sufficiently detailed level.

vii. 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

viii. To render advice on issues referred to it by Government on classification of goods and products along with applicable tariffs on such goods and product

ix. To undertake other tasks as may be assigned by the Government from time to time.

13.2.3 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.

13.2.4 Tariff Commission 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.

13.2.5 The Commission has submitted the following reports to various Govt. / Referral Agencies during 2019-20.

The study reports submitted during 2019-20 is given in the table below:

Sl. no	List of Reports submitted in 2019-20
1	Input of Tariff Commission on Modalities of Trade in Goods Under India-Israel Trade FTA
2	Report on Impact Assessment and cost benefit analysis of Indirect Tax Incentives extended in the Union Budget 2014-15 "Reduction in BCD from 7.5 percent to "Nil" on specified inputs EVA resin (ITCHS Code 39013000) and EVA Master batch (ITC HS Code 39019090) used in the Manufacture of Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA) Sheets (ITCHS code 39201099) for Solar Photo Voltaic Modules"
3	Supplementary Report on Impact Assessment Study of Indirect Tax Incentives extended in the Union Budget 2015-16 "Reduction in Basic Customs Duty on Ethylene Dichloride (ITCHS code 29031500) and Vinyl Chloride Monomer (ITCHS code 29032100) from 2.5 per cent to 2 per cent"
4	Report on Inverted Duty Structure on Spandex Yarn (ITCHS Code 54024400 & 54041100) is enclosed herewith for perusal.
5	Report on Study on Normative Tyre Pricing by the Tyre Companies
6	Report on Impact Assessment and cost benefit analysis of Indirect Tax incentives Extended in the Union Budget 2014-15 "Reduction in BCD on specified inputs Polyethylene Tephthlate (PET)/ Poly Vinyl Fluoride (PVF)/Poly Vinyl Di Fluoride (PVDF) Film (ITCHS Code 39206290), Hardner (ITCHS Code 38159000) and Adhesive Resin (ITCHS Code 32081090) used in the manufacture of Back Sheets (ITCHS Code 39219099) for Solar Photo Voltaic Modules".
7	Report on Impact Assessment/cost Benefit analysis of Indirect Tax Incentives Extended in the Union Budget 2016-17 "Imposition of a concessional excise duty of 6% in place of excise duty exemption on Unsaturated Polyester Resins (UPR) ITCHS code 39079190 used as intermediate in the manufacture of Rotor Blades of Wind Operated Electricity Generators subject to actual user conditions.

Sl. no	List of Reports submitted in 2019-20
8	Report on Impact Assessment/Cost Benefit Analysis of Indirect Tax Incentives Extended in the Union Budget 2016-17 "Imposition of a concessional excise duty of 6% in place of excise duty exemption on Vinyl Easter Adhesive (VEA) ITCHS code 39059990 used as intermediate in the manufacture of Rotor Blades of Wind Operated Electricity Generators subject to actual user conditions.
9	Report on Impact Assessment/Cost Benefit Analysis of Indirect Tax Incentives Extended in the Union Budget 2016-17 "Imposition of a concessional excise duty of 6% in place of excise duty exemption on Hardeners ITCHS code 29211990, 38249090 & 38249990 used as intermediate in the manufacture of Rotor Blades of Wind Operated Electricity Generators subject to actual user conditions".
10	Report on Impact Assessment/Cost Benefit Analysis of Indirect Tax Incentives Extended in the Union Budget 2016-17 " Imposition of a concessional excise duty of 6% in place of excise duty exemption on Epoxy Resins (ITCHS code 39073010) Used as intermediate in the manufacture of Rotor Blades of Wind Operated Electricity Generators subject to actual user conditions"
11	Report on Impact Assessment and cost benefit analysis of Indirect Tax Incentives Extended in the Union Budget 2014-15 "Reduction in BCD from 10 percent to 5 percent on forged steel rings vide notification no. 12/2014-customs dated 11.07.2014 subject to fulfillment of condition 46 annexed to notification no. 12/2012-customs dated 17.04.2012" for the manufacture of Slewing Bearing used in Wind Operated Electricity Generators".
12	Report on Import Intensity of India's Exports
13	Modalities of Trade in Goods for the proposed India Israel Free Trade Agreement-Additional Inputs for three tariff Lines
14	Report on Cost Analysis of on Demand Aadhaar PVC Card of Unique Identification Authority of India
15	Report on Import Intensity of India's Exports for the Commodity Graphite Electrodes (ITCHS Code 85451100)
16	Report on Import Intensity of India's Exports for the Commodity New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber-of a kind used on Agricultural or Forestry vehicles and Machines (ITCHS Code 40117000)
17	Report on Import Intensity of India's Exports for the Commodity Agglomerated Iron Ore Pellets (ITCHS Code 26011210)

Sl. no	List of Reports submitted in 2019-20
18	Report on Import Intensity of India's Exports for the Commodity Alumina Calcined (ITCHS Code 28182010)
19	The Report on Third Party Evaluation of Consumer Awareness Publicity and Price Monitoring (CAPPM) Scheme of National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority

The list of the study reports submitted during 2020-21 till 31.12.2020 is given in the table below:

Sl. no	List of Reports submitted in 2020-21
1	Report on Venting of Nitrogen, Argon and other gases captured during production of Oxygen
2	Revised Report on Study for Determining Additional Compensation for complex fertilizers produced by use of Naphtha/Fuel Oil/LSHS Based feed stock under NBS Policy
3	Report on Inverted Duty Structure on Electrical Contacts (ITCHS Code 85381010, 85381090 and 85389000)
4	Report on Import Intensity of India's Exports
5	Report on Determination of User Charges for Authentication Services provided by Unique Identification Authority of India
6	Report on Examination of issues related to price of Medical Oxygen
7	Report on Inverted Duty Structure on Ethyl Acetate (ITCHS Code 29153100)
8	Report on Inverted Duty Structure on Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) (ITCHS CODE 55041000/55041090)

13.3 Office of the Salt Commissioners, 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 there under 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)

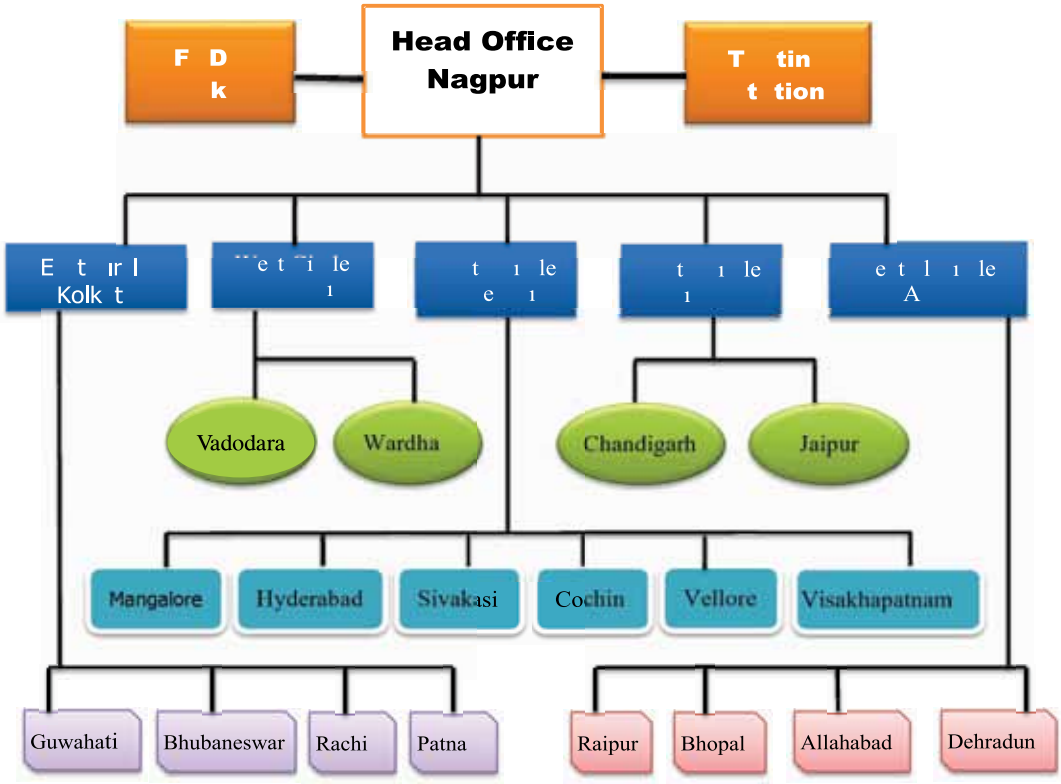
13.4.1 Introduction:

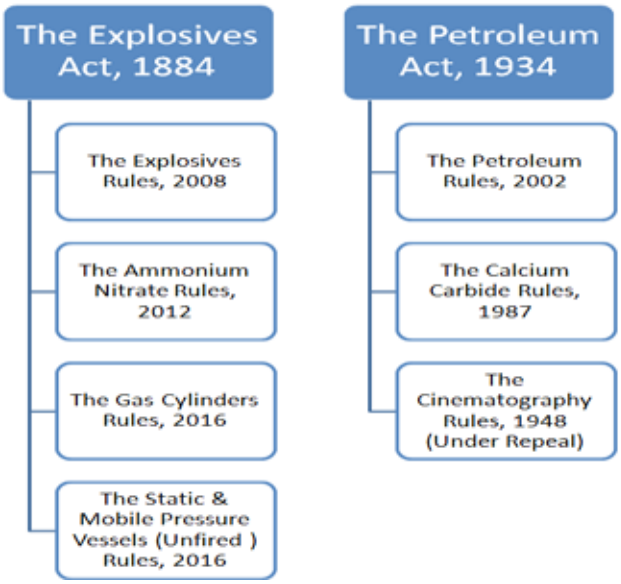
13.4.1.1 The Organization is headed by Chief Controller of Explosives with its headquarter located at Nagpur (Maharastra). It is the nodal Organization to look after safety requirements in manufacture, storage, transport and use of explosives and petroleum. It has five Circle offices located in Kolkata, 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 (NAPES&TS) at Gondkhairy, Nagpur where statuary tests on explosives, safety fittings of road tankers, are carried out. Fireworks Research and Development Centre (FRDC) at Sivakasi, Tamilnadu for testing and development of eco-friendly fireworks 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 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, Inflammable Substances Act, 1952 and PETROLEUM ACT, 1934, and the rules made there under i.e. the Petroleum Rules, 2002, Calcium Carbide Rules, 1987.

Offices of PESO





13.4.2 Brief Report of Activities:

i. To scrutinize and approve site layouts, construction plans for petroleum refineries, petroleum storage depots, storage sheds, compressed gas storage premises, calcium carbide storage premises, acetylene generation plants, explosives manufacturing units, explosives storage magazines, ammonium nitrate storage premises, stevedores for ammonium nitrate, fireworks manufacturing units and fireworks storage magazines.

ii. To scrutinize and approve petroleum retail outlets, CNG dispensing stations, Auto LPG dispensing stations, fireworks shops, gas cylinder filling and storage premises.

iii. To approve designs of petroleum road tankers, compressed gas pressure vessels, static pressure vessels, ammonium nitrate transport vehicles, bulk mix delivery vessel and explosives transport vans.

iv. To approve cross country pipelines for transfer of petroleum, compressed gases, premises under the MSIHC Rules, ports & jetties for unloading / loading of petroleum & compressed gases.

v. To undertake approval of gas cylinder manufacturing units, design approval of cylinders, safety fittings, valves, regulators, Ex-Electrical Apparatus, import/export of explosives, gas cylinders, pressure vessels, safety fitting, workshops for fabrication of pressure vessels and road tankers for compressed gases and petroleum.

vi. To recognize competent persons under the SMPV (U) Rules, 2016 and the Petroleum Rules, 2002, shot firer and foreman under the Explosives Rules, 2008. To scrutinize returns of purchase, use and sale of explosives.

vii. To authorize new explosives, destroy deteriorated and unclaimed/ unserviceable/seized explosives and scrutinize returns of explosives and ammonium nitrate.

viii. To examine petroleum tanks in sea going vessels/ships for issuing gas free certificates for allowing hot work, entry of man in such tanks and entry of such vessels in docks.

ix. To undertake accident investigation of premises licensed under the purview of the Acts and Rules administered by PESO.

x. To provide consultancy / expert services to Central / State Government / Ministries/ Department / Stakeholders, Ports, Airports, Railways, Ministry of Defense, Bureau of Indian Standards and participate as Chairman / members for various committees.

xi. To regulate and implement safety regulation norms in over 3.41 lakhs

licensed premises/units used for manufacture, storage, transport and handling of hazardous substances;

xii. To impart training to police personnel and other officers in safe handling of explosives.

xiii. Departmental Testing Station 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 with 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 Achievements:

13.4.3.1 **Covid-19 related work:** Out of total strength of 106 Group A officers, 29 officers (including HoD, PESO along with a co-ordinating officer) were nominated for Covid -19 related work across the country since April 2020. Alternate officers were also nominated to assist the nominated officers at each location.

13.4.3.2 **PESO worked on following objectives** –

i. Mapping of existing inventory of Oxygen cylinders, storage vessels existing as on April 2020 and worked towards enhancing the inventory.

ii. Oversee and expedite commissioning of storage vessels in the hospitals across the country.

iii. Assess the manufacturing and storage capacity of Oxygen and take proactive action to enhance the manufacturing/ storage capacity for Oxygen supply.

iv. Take measures to enhance the efficiency in transportation of liquid Oxygen through cryogenic tankers.

v. 24x7 monitoring of liquid Oxygen manufacturing, transportation of liquid Oxygen to Oxygen filling plants and hospitals and take steps for any gap/deficiency.

vi. Reporting to Additional Secretary, DPIIT on hourly/daily basis and reporting to EG3/EG2 on weekly basis.

13.4.3.3 Meetings with MoHFW, Ministry of Steel, NPCA,coordination with AIIGMA for augmentation of inventories, reporting/red flagging and assistance for effective monitoring.

13.4.3.4 Augmentation in the Oxygen generation capacity by finding additional resources of Oxygen, assistance in establishing PSA and Oxygen Separation Units (OSUs).

13.4.4 **Outcomes/achievements of PESO**

A. Augmentation of inventory The details of inventory as on 01/04/2020 vis.a.vis as on 31/12/2020 is illustrated below-

Name of equipment	As on 01/04/2020	As on 30/12/2020	Role of PESO
Oxygen cylinders	4,38,000	11,13,000	Issued filling permission after scrutiny of test certificates within 48 hours.

Oxygen vessels installed in hospitals	609 with capacity of 5959MT	727 with capacity of 7374MT	Approval/commissioning permission granted in 3 days
Oxygen tankers	1040 with capacity of 12480MT	1171 with capacity of 15895MT	Licences granted within 7 days.
ISO container for Oxygen	Nil	8 (160MT)	CIM approval obtained.

To achieve the above,

i. Involved officers worked for more than 15 hours a day.

ii. Assisted in finalizing the import of cylinders.

iii. Prepared protocols for conversion of industrial cylinders into Oxygen cylinders, conversion of inert gas tankers as Oxygen tankers (68 Nos).

iv. Co-ordination with AIIGMA and vessel manufacturers for earliest installation of vessels at hospitals.

v. Receipt of application/test reports on whatsapp/email, scrutiny of the same and issue of filling permission for Medical Oxygen cylinders on urgent basis.

vi. Preparation of SOP and design for approval of ISO container for Oxygen.

B. Regular monitoring of manufacturing of Oxygen, supply, transport and logistics and availability of cylinders on daily basis and reporting same to DPIIT.

C. A monitoring cell was formed at PESO, HQ to co-ordinate with vessel manufacturers/circle heads and vessel installers to expedite installation of vessels at hospitals. The commissioning permissions were issued within 1-3 days (118 Oxygen vessels were added in hospitals).

D. (a) To enhance the availability of Medical Oxygen PESO & DPIIT co-ordinated with AIIGMA and facilitated restarting of more than 200 Oxygen generation and filling plants.

(b) DPIIT with PESO interacted with Ministry of Steel for ensuring allocation of Oxygen for hospitals.

(c) Searched for other sources of Oxygen RIL Jamnagar and smaller steel plants of MSME sector in Orissa.

E. **Misc**

i. PESO intimated DPIIT on the issues of **hassle free transport** of Medical Oxygen and **power fluctuation problems** to be addressed with state authorities through EG3.

ii. **Cost factor and future storage and logistics needs** were timely communicated to DPIIT which in turn intimated to NPCA for appropriate action.

iii. Attending the emergencies of logistics and deficiency in delivery of Oxygen prior to formation of control room at DPIIT.

iv. Regular intimation and updates to DPIIT control room

v. Intimating progress on installation of PSAs and OSUs

vii. Attending difficulties in supplyof Oxygen in the remote locations viz. Andaman and Nicobar, Sikkim, Ladakh and north eastern states.

13.4.4 E-Governance: PESO has made extraordinary 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. Online payment and paperless submission made to boost digital India schemes of Government of India.

13.4.5 E-Nivesh: Licensing System of PESO has been integrated with PMO's Project Monitoring Group: E-Nivesh. The cases pending beyond 21 days are periodically monitored so as to ensure there are no inordinate delays in the disposal of applications submitted to PESO.

13.4.6 **Online application process:** PESO has developed online paperless modules and e-application facilities for processing of cases under (i) Petroleum Rules, (ii) Gas Cylinders Rules, (iii) SMPV(U) Rules, (iv) Explosives Rules, (v) Ammonium Nitrate Rules, (vi) Calcium Carbide Rules.

13.4.7 The status of application can be viewed by the applicant on real time basis along with facilities such as portfolio where the transactions and approvals can be stored for further processing and online fee submission. SMS and email facilities are also in place to know real time status of application.

13.4.8 Initiatives taken by PESO for implementation of "Explosives Tracking and Tracing" for the transaction of explosives which 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.

13.4.9 The various online paperless 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.

13.4.10 **Amendment of various Rules**: Keeping in view the technological developments and to synergize the requirements of the industries all the rules administered by Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) are being amended.

13.4.11 **First in First out (FIFO):** In order to make licensing system more transparent, the online software modules of PESO have been augmented to allow officers and staff to process the receipts on "First in First out (FIFO)" basis. At any point of time officer and staff can view only top 25 cases and after they are cleared the next 25 cases are available.

13.4.12 Activities initiated by PESO under Ease of Doing Business (EODB)

i. Paperless approval: Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation have launched facilities of paperless approval under Petroleum Rules, 2002,Ammonium Nitrate Rules,2012, Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016 & Gas Cylinders Rules, 2016 to the stakeholders. A mammoth task is completed which covers 85 percent of licences issued by peso.

ii. Online Generation of Certificates: PESO has recognized total 301 Nos of competent persons / inspectors for issuing

safety valve test certificates, hydro test certificates, certificate of safety for static / mobile pressure vessels and stage wise inspection for fabrication of pressure vessels. Similarly 349 Nos of competent persons have been recognized under the Petroleum Rules.

iii. Delegation of Works: In order to save time and quick disposal of applications the powers under various rules have been decentralized. PESO's circle and sub-circle offices have been empowered to process applications through PESO's online system which were earlier processed by the office of Chief Controller of Explosives. Similarly Sub-circle offices have been empowered to process various licenses.

iv. Alternative & Green fuels: Introduction of compressed bio gas and LNG as automotive fuel under the Gas Cylinders Rules, 2016.

v. Introduction of ethanol as petroleum Class A for blending with petrol to promote Hon'ble Prime Minister's Ethanol Blending Programme.

vi. Safety Circulars were issued to installations which opened after lockdown to comply with the various rule for safe startup.

vii. Introduction of electric vehicle charging stations / battery swapping / charging stations set up at retail outlets in line with directives of NITI Aayog.

viii. Permission for installation of solar panels at retail outlets and delicensed areas of petroleum / compressed gas storage premises, bottling plants, etc.

ix. Pradhan Mantri Ujawala Yojna: 13.4.14.1 For promoting Hon'ble Prime Minister's initiative of LPG cylinder for each household, PESO has undertaken following steps to make the initiative successful:

13.4.13 Revenue and Expenditure: The Organisation has always been in revenue surplus. The trend of growth in revenue and expenditure of the Organisation for the last five years are as below:

Year	Revenue (in Crores)	Expenditure Non-Plan (in Crores)
2016-17	98.32	46.00
2017-18	159.14	37.518
2018-19	258.28	46.79
2019-2020	249.72	50.31
2020-21(Till 31/12/2020)	182.76	45.43

13.4.14 Modernization and Computerization:

13.4.14.1 Steps have been taken to make the functioning of the organization more efficient, transparent and user friendly:

13.4.14.2 Under the e-governance project of Government of India, the processes relating to internal functioning of PESO as well as those relating to providing variousservices has 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 explo net 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.

13.4.14.3 All Explosives manufacturers including SME 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.

13.4.14.4 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.

13.4.14.5 All District Magistrates/ SPs have been given link to the PESO website to view movement of explosives in their jurisdiction, whereas DIPP/ 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.

13.4.14.6 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.

13.4.14.7 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.

13.4.14.8 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), Mumbai

13.5.1 Introduction

i. 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 Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Designs Act 2000 also have been brought under the` CGPDTM in 2016. 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.

ii. The Head 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:

(a) Patent Offices at Kolkata (HQ), Mumbai, Chennai and New Delhi in respect of the Patents Act, 1970.

(b) Patent Offices at Kolkata (HQ), Mumbai, Chennai and Delhi in respect of the Designs Act, 2000.

(c) Trade Marks Registry at Mumbai (HQ), Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Ahmedabad in respect of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 (amended in 2010).

(d) Geographical Indications Registry at Chennai in respect of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999.

(e) Registrar Copyright office, IPO Dwarka Office, New Delhi in respect of the Copyright Act, 1957.

(f) Registrar, SICLD, IPO Dwarka Office, New Delhi in respect of The Semi-conductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000.

iii. In view of recruitment of additional manpower in Patent Office and Trade Marks, 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 examiners 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 spaced has been met through additional construction in the present IPO building by utilising available FSI. In order to accommodate newly recruited 193 Examiners in Patents Office, additional floors are being constructed at Patent Office Delhi in DwarkaAnnexe building.

13.5.2 Main Functions of the Office of CGPDTM:

13.5.2.1 The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM) has quasi-judicial functions. The CGPDTM functions as Controller of Patents & Controller of Designs under the Patents Act and Designs Act, and as Registrar of Trade Marks under the Trade Marks Act 1999 and Registrar of Geographical Indications under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999. The functions of the Office of the CGPDTM are summarized 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 activities 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, participating 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 respect 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 Revenue

13.5.3.1 During the year 2019-20, the Patent Office generated revenue of ₹621.77 crore, Designs Wing ₹6.90 crore, Trade Marks Registry ₹352.30 crore, Geographical Indications Registry ₹0.14 crore and RGNIIPM/PIS ₹ 0.24 crore. Thus, the total revenue generated by the Office of CGPDTM during 2019-20 was ₹981.36 crore, which is 13.72 % higher than the revenue of ₹862.93 crore generated during 2018-19. The total Expenditure during 2019-20 was ₹212.59 Crore which includes ₹87.52 crore non-plan expenditure and ₹125.08 Crore as expenditure under plan.

13.5.3.2 During the year 2020-21, the total revenue generated by the Office of CGPDTM up to December 2020 is ₹744.28 crore, which includes the revenue of ₹461.10 crore by Patent Office, ₹4.41 crore by Design Wing, ₹278.7 crore by the Trade Marks Registry, ₹0.04 crore by the Geographical Indications Registry and ₹0.04 crore by NIIPM/PIS. The total non-plan expenditure of the office during the period from April to December 2020 is ₹142.84 crore.

13.5.4 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.

13.5.4.1 Filing

i. A total of 56284 patent applications were filed during 2019-20, out of which 51700 patent applications were received through e-filing facility. The number of applications examined during the year 2019-20 was 80088, whereas 24936 patents were granted and number of disposal of applications was 55945 during the above period.

ii. The number of patent applications filed during the period from 1st April to 31st December 2020 was 43028, out of which 41001 patent applications were received through e-filing facility. The number of applications examined during this period was 44329, whereas number of patents granted was 17148 and number of disposal of applications was 33812.

13.5.4.2 Startups

i. Patents (Amendment) Rules 2016, notified on 16-5-2016, provide 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; thereby providing 80% fee concession in patent fees as compared to corporates. Up to December 2020, 5154 new patent applications have been filed by startups availing filing fee concession, whereas 659 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, 1210 applications (Requests) for expedited examination have been filed upto 31-12-2020 by startups. Scheme for Facilitating Startups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) scheme for benefit to Facilitators of startup applications in Patents, Designs and trademarks has been extended for 3 years.

13.5.4.3 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 2019-20 by Indian applicants in Indian Patent Office as Receiving Office under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) was 1019; whereas during April to December 2020, the number of such applications filed is 733.

ii. 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. The Indian Patent Office started functioning as ISA/ IPEA at Patent Office Delhi with effect from 15th October, 2013.

iii. As on 31st December 2020, the Indian Patent office received 8215 international applications choosing India as ISA, requesting for international search reports and 303 applications choosing India as IPEA for international preliminary examination.

iv. During 2019-20, 1654 international applications choosing India as ISA were received at four locations of Patent Office, whereas during 2020-21, 1306 such applications have been received at four locations of Patent Office upto December 2020.

v. Indian Patent Office (ISA) has successfully improved the timeliness of establishing International Search reports (ISR) over

the years. The timeliness in establishing the reports was 100% during 2019-20 within the time limit prescribed by WIPO. The timeliness during 2020-21 was affected due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which has regained and reached to 99.4% in December 2020.

13.5.4.4 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 which are freely downloadable from the website, 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 on the IPO website. Status of patent applications including publication, examination and grant as well as all post-publication patent documents are freely available for public search on the website. Also, the facility for viewing "First Examination Report (FER)", issued at all locations of Patent Office has been made available Jurisdiction and Group-wise. 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 groupwise 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.

13.5.4.5 E-Filing

i. E-filing module has been made fully compatible for online filing of all Forms and entries 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. Provisions of Patent (Amendment) Rules, 2019 & 2020 in respect of enlarged scope of Expedited examination and the amendment in fees 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 filing from small entities, a reduction in fee has been introduced in Patents (Amendment) Rules 2020 to make the fees for small entities at par with natural persons

13.5.4.6 Comprehensive Payment Gateway

i. The Comprehensive payment gateway has been integrated with the Bharat Kosh portal for the payment of Patents, Trademarks, Designs and GI fees. Thus the e-filing system has been further streamlined to extend the facility of online payments through internet banking, debit and credit cards using multiple banks (more than 70) with Central Bank as focal and accredited bank. .

13.5.4.7 Auto allotment

i. Requests of Examination (RQ) filed across four branch office in a particular examination group have been provisioned for auto allotment based on the classification data generated through an artificial intelligence based tool to minimize human intervention and reduce time, effort and manpower.

13.5.4.8 E-communication

i. 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.

13.5.4.9 Patents (Amendment) Rules 2019: New provisions implemented through Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2019 include the increased scope of eligibility from two categories (Startups and Applicants who have indicated India as the competent International Searching Authority or elected as an International Preliminary Examining Authority) to the applicants who are:

i. Small entities,

ii. Female applicants

iii. Departments of the Government,

iv. Institutes established by a Central, Provincial or State Act, which is owned or controlled by the Government,

v. Government companies as defined in clause (45) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013),

vi. Institutions wholly or substantially financed by the Government,

vii. Applications pertaining to a sector which has been notified by the Central Government, on the basis of a request from the head of department of the Central Government

viii. Applicants who are eligible under an arrangement for processing a patent application pursuant to an agreement between Indian Patent Office and a foreign Patent Office

13.5.4.10 Feedback & Grievance Mechanism

i. A separate Grievance Portal has been provided along with feedback on the IPO website to enable stakeholders to seek status query, and submit their grievance along with suggestions/ feedback 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.

ii. Innovative approach for providing Work-From-Home through multi-factor authentication over secure VPN during the period of COVID-19 lockdown has been successfully introduced thereby eliminating the risk of lower output and leveraging the efforts of IPO towards enhanced productivity.

13.5.4.11 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.

13.5.4.12 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.

13.5.4.13 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.

13.5.4.14 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.

13.5.4.15 Disposals

i. The number of patent applications examined decreased by 6.2 %, number of grant of patents increased by 63.2% and final disposal of applications Increased by 9.9% in 2019-20, as compared to 2018-19.

ii. Pendency of examination of trademark applications has been brought down to less than 1 month and continued to be at the same level during 2019-20 and 2020-21 also. Procedural reforms in examination resulted in increased acceptance of trademark applications for publication from less than 10% to about 50 %. Trademark is registered within 6-7 months from the filing date if there is no objections/opposition, which is one of the fastest in the world.

iii. In Designs, pendency in examination of new applications has reduced to one month and continued to be at the same level during 2019-20 and 2020-21 also.

iv. In Copyright, pendency in examination has been brought down to less than 1

month and this trend has been maintained during 2019-20 and 2020-21 also.

13.5.5 Industrial Designs Wing

i. The registration of industrial designs under the Designs Act 2000 is done by the Designs Wing of the Patent Office located at Kolkata. Filing of design application at other locations of Patent office i.e. Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai is also permitted. The modernization programme of Designs Wing has been implemented which includes computerization of records; IT based processing system, online search facilities, development of user-friendly website and creation of a digital library. During 2019-20, the number of new applications for design received was 14290 and 13642 design applications were examined, whereas 12256 designs have been registered.

ii. During the period from April to December 2020, 8956 new applications for design registration have been received; whereas, 7954 applications have been examined and 6225 designs have been registered.

13.5.6 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.

13.5.6.1 Filing

i. During 2019-20, 3,48,918 applications for trademarks were filed (including 14,004 applications for international registrations from foreign applicants under Madrid System designating India for protection of the trademarks). 3,38,551 applications were examined and a total of 4,19,566 applications were disposed of out of which 2,94,172 trademarks have been registered. Out of total filing, 3,20,940 applications have been filed by Indian applicants. Online filing has reached more than 93 % due to e-filing facility for trademark applications and all forms and introduction of 10% differential fees on physical filing through Trademarks (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

ii. During the period from April to December 2020, a total of 3,18,985 applications for trademarks have been filed out of which 3,11,877 applications have been received through e-filing facility. Out of the total filing, 3,00,003 applications have been filed by Indian applicants. Applications examined during this period are 3,47,100 and the applications that have been disposed of are 1,68,935, out of which 1,46,996 trade-marks have been registered.

iii. The total number of registered trademarks in India as on 30th November, 2020 is 22,16,191 out of which the number of Registered Trademarks by Indian applicants is 20,04,929.

13.5.6.2 Madrid Protocol

i. Indian Trademark Registry functions as an office of origin for Indian 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 2019-20, a total of 76,042 international applications, seeking protection of trademarks in India' were forwarded by WIPO to the Indian Trademark Office for confirming protection of such marks in India, whereas 85,755 such applications have been forwarded by WIPO up to31st December 2020.

13.5.6.3 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 issued 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.

13.5.6.4 Procedural Improvements

Procedural reforms and reengineering in trademark process have brought in improvements in the functioning, which include, updated 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.

13.5.7 Geographical Indications Registry (GIR):

i. The GIR is a statutory organization 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 370 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on 31stDecember, 2020. The list of GIs registered from 2004-05 till December 2020 is available at http://www.ipindia.nic.in/registered-gls.htm

ii. During 2019-20, 46 applications for Geographical Indications were received and 22 applications were registered. During the period from April-December 2020, the Geographical Indications Registry has received 33 applications, whereas 05 GI have been registered and 30 GI Applications has been advertised.

13.5.8 Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIPM) and Patent Information System (PIS), Nagpur

i. RGNIIPM, Nagpur is a specialised institute for catering to training, education, research and think tank 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.

ii. 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.

iii. During the year 2019-20, RGNIIPM has conducted induction programme of 6 weeks followed by Practical training of 4 months duration for newly recruited Examiners of Patents. The institute also conducted 49 public training programmes of various durations and 31 Awareness programmes for the benefit of stakeholders, 9 paid programme for various colleges/Institutes & one programme for school. 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 2019 for the benefit of stakeholders. One more Program of WIPO centralized Access to Search and Examination was also conducted.

iv. During the period from April to December 2020, one on job training program for Examiner of Patents and Designs, One program for Joint Controller of Patents for duration of Two weeks, One Program for Deputy Controller for duration of Two weeks, One program for AAO's on Establishment & Service Matter, One Six weeks Training program for newly recruited Examiners of Patents & Designs was conducted. RGNIIPM also conducted one week online webinar for Pubic and 91 online webinars for the benefit of the stakeholders.

13.5.9 Copyright Office

13.5.9.1 Consequent upon the transfer of work related to copyrights from M/o Human Resource Development (MHRD) to Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) in 2016 through an 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. The 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 summarized as under:

(a) Execution of Provisions of the Copyright Act

(b) Examination of applications and registration

(c) Supervise the functioning of the registered copyright societies

(d) Dealing with various copyright matters linked to international fora, participating as a delegate of Government of India at such fora.

13.5.9.2 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. The Copyright Office has been shifted to the Intellectual Property Office, BoudhikSampada Bhawan, Dwarka, New Delhi from August Kranti Bhawan, BhikajiCama Place, New Delhi to bring all IP offices of Delhi under one roof. After streamlining of process, the following achievements are highlighted:-

i. 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 and this trend has been maintained during2019-20 and 2020-21 also.

ii. There is no pendency for registration of copyright except cases under statutory waiting period.

iii. 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.

13.6 Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute, (CPPRI) Saharanpur

13.6.1 Introduction

13.6.1.1 Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute CPPRI), Saharanpur (UP) operates

under the administrative control of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), 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 Minimization 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 DPIIT 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

13.6.2 Salient achievements

i. **NABL Accreditation for Paper Testing and Water & Waste Water Pollution Parameters:** The Paper Testing Laboratory and Environmental Management Division of CPPRI have been assessed and accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) in accordance with the standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for 'General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories' in the area of chemical and mechanical testing for its facilities in the field of paper testing & water and waste water analysis.

ii. **Patents Awarded:** CPPRI was awarded patent on **Method and Apparatus for Depithing of Baggasse**.

iii. **Patent Disclosure Note (PDN) :** Four Patent Disclosure Note (PDN) were filed in Feb 2020 based on the research and development activities carried out by the institute in different areas during 2019-2020.

iv. **Utilization of Cellulosic Biomass:** CPPRI carried out successful work on utilization of rice straw for production of BCTMP pulp for preparation of table ware and packaging grade of products as a green solution to the issue of stubble burning which causes severe air pollution.

v. **Environmental Management:** Assistance was provided to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as third party in monitoring the environmental status of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) in Pulp & Paper Sector in Ganga River Basin. The GPI's included 32 pulp and paper mills located in Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

vi. **Biotechnological Applications:** A novel glucose fermenting, native bacteria for production of ethanol from lignocellulosic biomass like rice straw was isolated which was found to have comparatively better ethanol producing ability than the commercial yeast strain Saccharomyces cerevisiae. A process for production of high concentration ethanol from rice straw was developed using the novel in-house bacterial strain.

vii. **Statistical Cell:** A report on waste paper collection mechanism in India and estimated recovery rate of different grades of paper was made in association with paper associations (IPMA, IARPMA, INMA) and submitted to the Association for Overseas Technical Cooperation and Sustainable Partnerships (AOTS) under the Japan Paper Association (JPA) sponsored activity Paper Recycling System Establishment for India.

A proposal made in consultation with paper mill associations for setting up of Waste Paper Recycling Promotion Centre was submitted to AOTS and JPA for consideration under the JPA Sponsored Activity Paper Recycling System Establishment for India.

In order to strengthen the Indian economy Government of India has given directives that are covered under the provisions of Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017. In view to bring identified items of paper under the ambit of this order, data support was extended by the Statistical Cell of CPPRI to the parent Ministry and inputs were provided for calculation of Minimum Local Content for nine different varieties / grades of paper that are now covered in the order.

viii. **Contract Agreement / MoU Signed :** MoU signed with Ambedkar Institute of Advanced Communication Technologies & Research, Delhi to explore areas of collaborative R & D projects on 29.2.2020.

ix. **Research Papers Published:** Eight research papers were published in various journals during 2019-20. Out of these, 4 publications were in international journals having impact factors ranging from 0.85 to 7.58.

x. **Reports Prepared :** 77 Technical / Consultancy reports were prepared during 2019-20.

xi. **Infrastructure Development / Capacity Building**

(a) Setting up of Video Conferencing System in the institute for organising on -line classes and webinar in the area of pulp and paper.

(b) Upgradation of infrastructure and facilities through purchase of Mini Boiler for pre steaming of chips before refining, Top loading calibrator, Time calibrator, Flow rate calibrator, Centrifuge, Modular and Compact rheometer, Bending stiffness tester, Gloss meter etc. were procured.

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 DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. 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' at par with any internationally renowned Institute of repute in the World. IRMRA secured several Quality Credentials like ISO 9001 certificates, NABL accreditation, BIS recognition, DGMS accreditation, CEMILAC etc. IRMRA has also expanded its facilities at East and South regions.

IRMRA Head Office

Address : Plot No. 254/1B, Road No. 16 V, Wagale Industrial Estate, Thane (W)-400604

IRMRA, South Centre	IRMRA, East Centre
Address: Central Expressway, Near Sri City Trade Centre, Sri City, Chittor District, Andhra Pradesh - 517646	**Address**: Rubber Park, SARPOL, P.O. Dhulagarh, P.S. Sankrail, Dist.: Howrah- 711302, West Bengal.

IRMRA in consultation with DPIIT and Governing Council, has decided to change its name from Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association (IRMRA) to Indian Rubber Materials Research Institute (IRMRI)

13.7.2 Aim

13.7.2.1 IRMRA is engaged in serving rubber and allied industries in research, technology development, testing and certification, industrial consultancy and manpower development so that the Indian industries can compete effectively in the global business.

13.7.3 Objectives

13.7.3.1 To promote small, medium and large scale rubber and allied industries in the field of rubber & allied materials, conduct R & D activities and train their manpower.

13.7.4 Major activities

13.7.4.1 Research and Development

13.7.4.1.1 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 Organisation, Indian Oil Corporation etc.

13.7.4.1.2 The engineers 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). IRMRA has also entered into collaborative research with Premier institutes like IIT etc.

13.7.4.2 Material Testing and Certification: 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 inter-laboratory testing programme conducted with international laboratories from Germany, Thailand and Japan proved that our test results are highly repeatable and reliable as good as test done by any international laboratory.

13.7.4.3 Tyre Research Testing and Certification : The Centre of Excellence for tyre testing and certification has been regularly testing and issuing the certificates to tyre industries for getting ISI marking license as stipulated in Quality Order issued by DPIIT, Govt. of India. During the current year it has tested 271 Nos. 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.

13.7.4.4 Contract Research and Sponsored Projects : This division supports MSME sector in technological development, testing and certification, material and product development, trouble shooting, quality improvements etc.

13.7.4.5 Training, Seminars, Workshops / Skill Development programmes : During the current year 29 such programmes have been conducted benefiting around 430 participants. Registered with RSDC for conducting training programmes and training activities. During the current year conducted 7 such programmes and around 143 participants benefitted.

13.7.4.6 National Board for Quality Promotion (NBQP): Received NBQP accreditation from Quality Council of India for Laboratory Management System (LMS) based training. Students from IIT and other universities are regularly taking up research projects as part of their academic courses like B Tech / M Tech / PhD. This also leads to publication of research papers at national and international journals and conferences.

13.7.4.7 Academic Course: Second batch of M.Sc. in Industrial Polymer Chemistry in collaboration with Mumbai University is successfully completed and students are well placed in Industry. Online one year certification course on Rubber Technology started.

13.7.4.8 Paper Published/Accepted / Patents filed: Seven papers published in various journals and two patents filed.

13.7.4.9 MOUs signed - 9 MOUs signed with various National and International Industries, Institutes, OEMs etc.

13.8 National Council for Cement And Building Materials (NCCBM)

13.8.1 Introduction

13.8.1.1 National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCB), an autonomous organization under the administrative control of DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry,

Govt. of India is devoted to research, technology development & transfer, testing, education, providing technical support and industrial services to cement, concrete and construction sector. NCB carries out its activities through its units/offices located at Ballabgarh, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Bhubaneswar.

13.8.1.2 NCB's activities are carried out through the following six Program Centers:

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 The major activities carried out during the year 2020-21 at NCB Ballabgarh and its units are given below.

13.8.2.1 Centre for Cement Research And Independent Testing

The Centre is equipped with advanced analytical instruments used for testing of samples from cement, construction and allied industries. The brief details of the major projects carried out by the Centre are listed below:

I. Waste Utilization

(a) Investigation for Standardization of High MgO Clinker for Blended Cement

The objective is to investigate performance of PPC and PSC cements prepared from high magnesia clinker to utilize high MgO bearing low grade limestone for manufacturing clinker.

(b) Improving the properties of fly ash at higher fineness through Mechanical activation

Investigations were carried out on mechanical activation of fly ash to very high fineness values to see the effect of the use of highly fine fly ash on the properties of resultant cement.

(c) Investigations on Development of Portland Composite Cements based on fly ash and limestone

In this study, Portland Composite Cement blends were prepared (80 nos.) with four types of clinker along with regional available fly ash and limestone forperformance evaluation of various mixes of mortars.

Ii. Fundamental and Basic Research

(a) Development of Belite Calcium Sulpho-Aluminate cement using Low Grade Limestone and Industrial Waste

This study highlights effect of the addition of typical Jarosite as a substitute for sulphate source and results shows significant potential for commercialization.

Ii. Cements And Other Binders

(a) Establishing Limestone Consumption Factor (LCF)

During2020-21, LCF studies were completed for 11 cement plants.

(b) Improvement of fly ash quality, through chemical/mineral doping in coal during its generation in thermal power plant, and study its effects in cement and concrete

The study investigates effect of mineral matter doping in coal before combustion on its chemical-mineralogical constituents.

(c) Development of cement plant specific XRF standards

The Centre provides plant specific XRF standards, enhancing accuracy of results leading to better quality control.

(d) Utilization of Coarse fly ash

Studies are taken up on utilization of low blainefly ash in cement manufacturing.

Iv. Independent Testing

(a) The Centre undertakes complete physical, chemical, mineralogical and micro-structural analysis of various types of raw materials, cement, clinker, pozzolana, aggregate, concrete, admixtures, water, refractory, bricks, coal, lignite etc. as per standards.

13.8.2.2 Centre for Mining, Environment, Plant Engineering and Operation

i. The Centre provides entire range of services from identification of site to commissioning of the cement plant including Geology and Mining, Project Engineering & System Design, Process Optimization & Productivity enhancement studies, Energy & Environment audits and Plant Maintenance. The research projects being undertaken by the Centre are:

(a) Solar thermal calcination of phosphogypsum for cement manufacture for enhancing utilization of PG by solar thermal calcination in cement manufacture.

(b) Process design and integration of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) gasification in the cement manufacturing processtohelp overcome limitations of RDF combustion currently being practiced by Indian cement plants.

(c) Design and Development of Transfer Chute to handle Alternate Fuels and their mix in Indian Cement Plants which includes development of simulation and modelling of chute for different types of Alternative Fuels.

i. The Centre has executed / currently executing the following projects on sponsorship basis:

(a) PMC service for setting up a 600 tpd cement plant in Republic of Congo.

(b) Preparation of Marketing Report for utilisation of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) Gypsum of power plants in VSR region for M/s NTPC.

(c) PMC service for setting up of tyre chips storage, handling and feeding system for M/s Oman Cement Company SAOG, Oman.

(d) Mandatory Energy Audit for 5 cement plants of M/s UltraTech cements Limited and 1 grinding unit of M/s Ambuja Cement Limited.

(e) Potential Assessment study for six (06 nos) cement plants awarded by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE).

(f) Capacity assessment study for M/s Meghalaya Cement Limited.

(g) Preparation of Pre-feasibility Report for setting up a 1.6 MTPA cement plant along with CPP & WHRP located at East Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya for M/s CMMPPL is completed.

(h) Techno-Economic Feasibility report (TEFR) for setting up a cement grinding unit at Kannur, Kerala for M/s Malabar Cements Limited is completed.

(i) Compressed air audit study for M/s Saurashtra Cements Limited is completed.

(j) TPQA activities of electrical & mechanical works of construction projects at various locations (Delhi-NCR, Lucknow, Odisha and Southern India) are under progress.

13.8.2.3 Centre for Construction Development and Research

i. The Centre carries out Third Party Quality inspections across India especially for construction projects. It is also dealing with projects on condition assessment, repair and rehabilitation of existing structures. It has provided services to various prestigious projects like IICC, ITPO, CPWD, PWD, AIIMS, DDA, IDCO-Bhubneswar, LUVAS-HISAR, KTPO, TNTPO, SAG SDMC, NTPC, PGCIL, GAIL etc.

(a) More than 100 concrete mix designs were carried out for ordinary, standard and high strength concrete (upto M90).

(b) Studies on various dam projects likeDibang Multi-Purpose Project, Roing Arunachal Pradesh, Arun 3 - H.E. Project Dam, Punatsangchhu-I, H.E. Project, (6x200 MW), Bhutan were taken up.

(c) Durability studies on concrete were prepared.

(d) Evaluation of processed LD slag as per IS and its suitability as fine aggregate was carried out.

(e) Testing of concrete carbonation and microstructure for IIT Delhi was conducted.

(f) Long and short term performance evaluation of bi-polar corrosion inhibitor is taken up.

(g) Evaluation of water proofing compound for its use in concrete is under progress.

(h) The summary of R&D carried out/ being carried out in the Centre is as follows:

- Utilization of coarser fly ash in concrete as a cementitious material.
- Carbonation and carbonation induced reinforcement corrosion in new cementitious system.
- Fresh, hardened and durability performance evaluation of concrete made with Portland Limestone Cement (PLC).

- Mechanical and durability properties of high strength Geo-Polymer Concrete.
- Mechanical and time dependent properties of very high strength concrete (100 to 130 mpa) and ultra-high strength concrete.
- Cathodic Protection (CP) of RCC structures to enhance service life of new and existing structures using three systems (sacrificial, anode and hybrid system).
- Use of advanced electronics in construction and condition assessment of concrete structures.

ii. The Centre provides following services:

(a) Testing facilities forcement and cementitious materials, aggregates, special concrete, advance concrete composite, standard concrete mix designs, ordinary concrete, standard concrete and High Strength Concrete.

(b) Structural Assessment & Rehabilitation Services (SAR): In-situ quality assessment, durability investigation, residual life assessment and distress investigations.

(c) Construction Technology & Management Services (CTM): Quality Control services, Technical Audit (TA), Quality Assurance & Quality Control (QA/QC) and Third Party Quality Audit (TPQA).Consultancy for fly ash based building products such as fly ashbricks, paver blocks, kerb stones, aerated concrete block etc. are also given.

iii. Studies Undertaken

(a) Condition Assessment for structures.

(b) Third Party Inspection of Construction Works of Sports Climbing Wall at Naroda, Ahmedabad for Sports Authority of Gujarat -Gandhinagar.

(c) Third Party Inspection of Construction of Multipurpose hall, Swimming Pool and Synthetic Track at Desar, Dist: Vadodara Swarnim Gujarat Sports University, Gujarat.

(d) Inspectionbody at NCB Hyderabad provided Third Party Quality Assurance/Audit (TPQA) services for wide range of construction projects for delivering durable buildings & structures and to meet specified quality standards. NCB-H has been entrusted with the projects of national importance which include works for Karnataka Trade Promotion Organization and Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organization.

(e) Evaluation of materials and conducting of concrete mix proportions for NTPC was done.

13.8.2.4 Centre for Quality Management, Standards and Calibration Services

i. 3500 vials of Certified Reference Materials and 718 sets of Standard Hydrated Lime have been supplied to cement and construction industries, national testing laboratories, academic institutions and overseas laboratories.

ii. The Centre launched 02 more BhartiyaNirdeshakDravyas (BNDs) in the field of cement &cementitious materials

and coal. A total of 12 BNDs have been developed collaboration with CSIR-NPL till now. 04 more BNDs are going to be released on 04th January 2021 by Hon'ble Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi in CSIR-NPL on the occasion of National Metrology Day.

iii. 789 equipments have been calibrated for cement plants, QC laboratories, construction laboratories, academic institutions and technical service organizations.

iv. A total of 79 laboratories participated in Proficiency Testing (PT) schemes.

v. Calibration of Proving Rings(50kN, 100kN, 250kN, 500kN, 1000kN, 2000kN) received from cement and allied industries, testing laboratories & educational institutions were carried out.

13.8.2.5 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 46,873. The library has maintained and updated bibliographic database. 64 journals are being procured during this period. List of indexed articles from journals received in NCB have been posted on website www.ncbindia.com.

ii. Following Online Workshops / Webinars were organized by the Centre:

(a) On the occasion of National Technology Day 11th May 2020, three (03) online webinars were organized on "*Application of XRD & Optical Microscopy for Process and Quality Optimization*" attended by 365 participants of cement industry from India and abroad.

(b) A special webinar was organised on "*Solidia Clinker and Solidia Cement – An Overview*".

(c) On the occasion ofWorld Environment Day, 05th June 2020, a webinar was organised on "*Utilization of Alternate Fuels & Raw Materials (AFR) in Cement Industry: An Overview*" attended by over 450 cement professionals from India and abroad.

(d) A 2-day online workshop,attended by total 190+ participants was organized during 29th – 30th July on "*Maximization of Alternate Fuels and Raw Materials (AFR) Utilization in Cement Industry*".

(e) Workshop on recent changes in Indian standards w.r.t"*Quality Requirements in Concrete Construction*"was conducted with 60+ participants from cement and construction industry.

(f) Webinaron"*Durability Performance of Concrete made with different cements*"was conducted with 26 participants from cement and construction industry.

(g) Workshop on Low Carbon Cement – options& challenges, was conducted with 80+ participants from cement and construction industry.

13.8.2.6 Centre for Continuing Education Services

i. One Long Term Course (ONLINE - Full Time-Post Graduate Diploma in Cement

Technology, 52 Short Term Online Courses, 2 Special Group Sponsored Online Training Programmes were organized on different topics covering cement, concrete and construction technologies for about 641 participants.

ii. Special training program was conducted on application of XRD in cement industry. Special Group Training Programmes were conducted onsite / offsite for various participants.

iii. About 40 (1-2 days) and 56 (2 hrs.) Short Term Courses are scheduled to be organized till 31 March 2021. A few more special group online training programmes are expected to be organized during the period.

13.8.2.7 Ncb's Contribution to Bureau of Indian Standards (Bis)

i. NCB officials (42 nos.) are present in various BIS committees' / sub committees / panels as Chairman / Convenors / Members in the areas such as Cement, Concrete, Environment, Material handling, Fuel, Refractory and Waste management.

13.9 National Institutes of Design (NIDs)

13.9.1 Introduction

13.9.1.1 The National Institute of Design (NID) is internationally acclaimed as one of the foremost multi-disciplinary institution in the field of design education and research. Based on the recommendations made in the 'India Report' in 1958, the first National Institute of Design was established at Ahmedabad in the State of Gujarat in September 1961 by the Government of India with the assistance of the Ford Foundation and the Sarabhai Family of Ahmedabad. Subsequently, its Gandhinagar Campus and Bengaluru Campus were set-up in 2005 and 2007 respectively for post graduate courses.

13.9.1.2 In 2007, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (erstwhile Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) envisioned the National Design Policy aimed at creating a design-enabled innovation economy and strengthening design education in the country. The National Design Policy had recommended setting up design institutes on the lines of NID, Ahmedabad in various parts of India to promote design programmes. Under this Action Plan, 4 new NIDs have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh (Amaravati), Assam (Jorhat), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal) and Haryana (Kurukshetra).

13.9.1.3 These institutes function as an autonomous body under DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

13.9.1.4 NID, Ahmedabad has been declared 'Institution of National Importance (INI)' by an Act of Parliament- the National Institute of Design Act 2014. Accordingly, NID, Ahmedabad became eligible to offer Bachelor Degree in Design (B. Des.), Master Degree in Design (M. Des.) as well as PhD Degree in Design.

13.9.1.5 The 4 new NIDs have also been brought under the ambit of NID Act, 2014 through NID Amendment Bill 2019, which has been passed by the Parliament. Hon'ble President has accorded assent to the NID (Amendment) Act, 2019 on November 29th, 2019. The corresponding Act has been published in the Gazette of India on December 3rd, 2019. The said Act has come into force on 13/01/2020 vide a Gazette notification dated 13th January 2020.

13.9.2 National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad

13.9.2.1 Established at Ahmedabad in 1961, the National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad is a pioneering institute that offers multidisciplinary design education. The institute functions as an autonomous body under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India and has been declared an Institute of National Importance by virtue of the National Institute of Design Act, 2014.

13.9.2.2 With an experience of almost six decades in the field of design education, research, application of advanced teaching methodologies, and unparalleled design research projects, NID has attained national and international repute. NID has been recognized as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (SIRO) by the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, and it is also a member of Association of Indian Universities (AIU).

13.9.2.3 NID, Ahmedabad offers professional education programs at Bachelors and Masters level with five faculty streams (Industrial Design, Communication Design, Textile, Apparel & Lifestyle Design, IT Integrated (Experiential) Design and Interdisciplinary Design Studies) and 20 diverse design domains. NID has established exchange programs and ongoing pedagogic relationships with more than 55 overseas institutions.

13.9.2.4 NID Ford Foundation funding scheme was established a few years back to promote and encourage socially responsive design. This scheme funds ideas/concepts which have the potential to enhance the quality of life in the Indian context. The guiding philosophy behind this funding scheme is 'Design for Development' covering important areas of design intervention such as social, economic, political, and cognitive domains, education and health.

13.9.2.5 'AtootDor' connected alumni of Textile Design with NID and offered a platform for dialogue between textile design practice and academia. The event was held in two parts a) Symposium from February 21-22, 2020, wherein alumni from the formative years of the discipline, i.e. from 1969-89, shared the journey that defined the approaches and philosophy of Textile Design at NID including pedagogy, philosophy and practice; and (b) Exhibition held from February 21-March 2, 2020 celebrated alumni through works from NID archives. It hosted works of alumni.

13.9.2.6 In a view of the ongoing global pandemic of COVID-19, the competitions aimed at behaviour Change Communication with a Low Cost High Intensity Campaign with the key messages of Wearing Mask, Follow Physical distancing, and Maintain Hand Hygiene were held for students, staff and faculty during November 2020.

13.9.3 New National Institutes of Design

13.9.3.1 Academic activities started in NID, Andhra Pradesh and NID, Haryana in the transit campuses made available by the respective State Governments from the academic session of 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. NID, Madhya Pradesh and NID, Assam have commenced their academic session of 2019-20 from their newly built campuses.

13.9.3.2 At present, new NIDs offer Bachelor Courses in Industrial Design, Communication Design and Textile and Apparel Design with total intake of 75 students (subsequent to the

implementation of EWS reservation), 25 seats in each discipline.

13.9.3.3 Process for appointment for various administrative and technical posts in all new NIDs has been initiated. As per the directives of the Government of India for 10% Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) is being implemented in all NIDs from the academic session of 2020-21. Approval to implement New Pension Scheme (NPS) at the rate of 10% in all 4 new NIDs was accorded in June 2020.

Total Number of students in each of the NIDs in different courses

Institute	Established in	Number of students (including EWS)			
		B. Des	M. Des.	PhD	Total
NID, Ahmedabad	1961	581	1071	18	1670
*Ahmedabad	1961	581	399	18	998
*Gandhinagar	2004	0	383	-	383
*Bengaluru	2007	0	289	-	289
NID Haryana	2016	259	-	-	259
NID Andhra Pradesh	2015	234	-	-	234
NID, Madhya Pradesh	2019	116	-	-	116
NID, Assam	2019	102	-	-	102

Directors of NIDs:

Sl. No.	Location	Name of the Officer	Date of Joining
1.	NID Ahmedabad	Shri Praveen Nahar	15/04/2019
2.	NID Andhra Pradesh	Shri Sekhar Mukherjee	24/12/2018
3.	NID Haryana	Dr. (Mrs.) Vanita Ahuja	07/01/2019
4.	NID Madhya Pradesh	Shri Dhiraj Kumar	07/01/2019
5.	NID Assam	Shri Ravi Shankar	15/01/2019

Total financial support offered by DPIIT to NIDs in last three years (Rs. in crores)

NIDs		2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
Sl. No.	Location	Revenue Grant	Capital Grant	Total Grant	Revenue Grant	Capital Grant	Total Grant	Revenue Grant	Capital Grant	Total Grant
1	NID Andhra Pradesh	4.20	39.00	43.20	3.25	50.12	53.37	5.57	2.36	7.93

2	NID Haryana	4.20	47.00	51.20	2.95	25.18	28.13	7.25	4.19	11.44
3	NID Madhya Pradesh	-	41.00	41.00	0.71	26.21	26.92	5.60	10.86	16.46
4	NID Assam	-	49.98	49.98	0.14	19.98	20.12	9.92	7.98	17.90
5	NID Ahmed-abad	23.15	6.59	29.74	36.53	24.65	61.18	27.67	13.42	41.09
	Total	**31.55**	**183.57**	**15.12**	**43.58**	**146.14**	**189.72**	**56.01**	**38.81**	**94.82**

Notable Achievements of new NIDs

13.9.4 NID Andhra Pradesh

(a) MoU was signed with AIIMS Mangalagiri AP for developing COVID-19 information manual and design ideas for patient safety Gowns.

(b) A dialogue was initiated with Andhra Pradesh Tourism Department for collaborative research, students' internships and promotion of local handicrafts and textiles.

(c) MoU was signed with KHM Germany & Moratuwa University DoD, Sri Lanka for academic exchange which is under process.

13.9.5 NID-Haryana

(a) MoU was signed with IIT Roorkee to collaborate on research curriculum development and other academic activities.

(b) MoU was signed with MSME Technology Centre, Rohtak on 5th November 2020 to create a way for collaborative activities in Skill enhancement, Design intervention and other associated areas of mutual interest, on basis of equality and reciprocity.

13.9.6 NID-Assam

(a) As a part of the COVID-19 design intervention initiative, design faculty developed and designed low cost Face Shields made in Bamboo. They were produced and sold by a Jorhat based Start up involving SHGs of the region.

(b) Establishment of Design Lab, Consultancy Services of NID, Assam;

(c) Successful completion of the First Consultancy Project under taken with North East Centre for Technology Application and Research(NECTAR).

13.9.7 NID-Madhya Pradesh

(a) The institute is working with CII, Madhya Pradesh on CII-NID Madhya Pradesh Design Forum,

with an aim to enhance the Design competitiveness of industries in Madhya Pradesh by improving the quality of products & services and narrowing the gap between Design Vision and Design Action

13.10 National Productivity Council

13.10.1 Introduction

13.10.1.1 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.

13.10.1.2 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.

13.10.1.3 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.

13.10.1.4 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.

13.10.1.5 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.

13.10.1.6 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. During this Global Pandemic, NPC has leveraged digital platforms for transformation of NPC Services through paid Webinars, e-learning courses, online consultancy etc which is continuously being enhanced from April 2020 till date.

13.10.2 NPC has conducted 687 Nos. of Webinars during April 2020- December 2020 and utilized this opportunity for promotion & publicity of NPC's expertise and capabilities on a variety of work streams and know how on subjects ranging from Energy Efficiency & Management, Environment Management, Industrial Safety, New Product on Industry4.0 for SMEs and Academia, to few other related areas.



These webinars have also yielded some new business opportunities. All these webinars are being widely publicized through extensive Social Media channels due to which, a good number of participations is being witnessed. NPC has launched 183 e-learning Courses till date which are available on its website. Courses on different subjects ranging from

Energy Efficiency & Management Environment Management, Industrial Safety, Industry 4.0 etc are covered.

13.10.3 New e-tools launched by NPC

(a) "Bharat 4.0" – Digital Readiness Assessment Tool developed for assessment of Readiness of Industry/SMEs w.r.t. Industry 4.0 for gap analysis and further interventions, which is being marketed and publicised for test/ use amongst the relevant client base. Idea is to equip MSMEs (also large industry) to assess themselves about their preparedness for adoption of Industry 4.0.

(b) NPC is also gearing up to provide online consultancy solutions to its client organizations to promote innovation led productivity in a sustained manner in different domain areas of expertise. In this regard, NPC launched **"E-Productivity Advisory & Solution Services" (E-PASS)**

13.10.3.1 It is a web-based portal linked with NPC website (www.npcindia.gov.in) for providing digital consultancy services to MSMEs, public sector and private sector companies/ organizations in Covid era in following five stages:

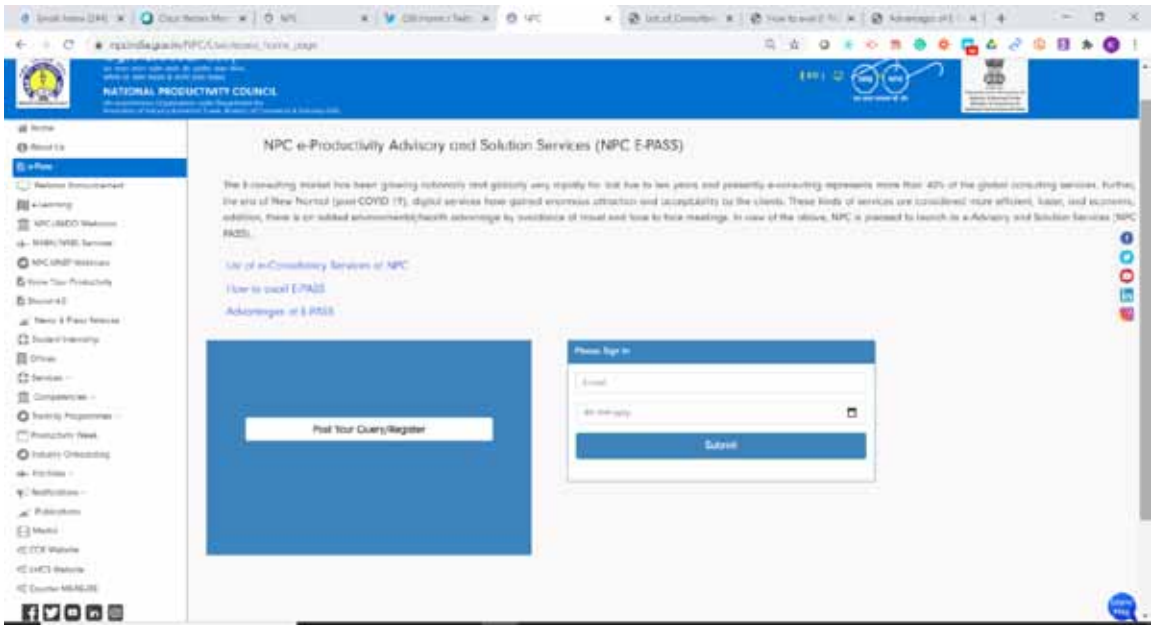
(a) **E-query** : through which client puts query to NPC

(b) **Web based meeting** : meeting with client (on-line through portal or via e-mail, phone)

(c) **E-consultancy** : initial information, data, details taken from client on-line or through e-mail and draft-report submitted to client (chargeable)

(d) **Follow-up meeting with client** : on-line or through e-mail/phone to receive comments on draft-report

(e) **Feedback from client :**submission of Final Report and getting feedback from client regarding services provided by NPC

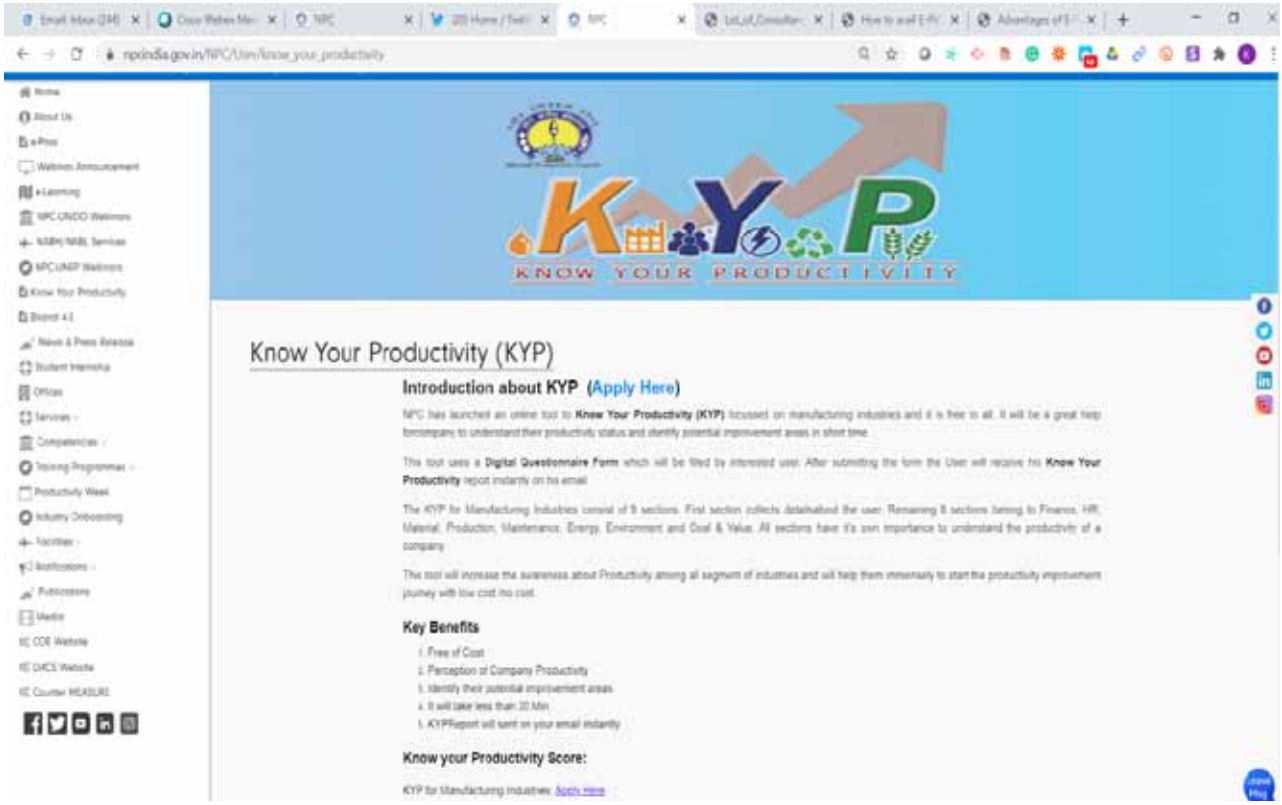


- **Know Your Productivity (KYP)** focused on manufacturing industries and it is free to all. It will be a great help for company to understand their productivity status and identify potential improvement areas in short time.

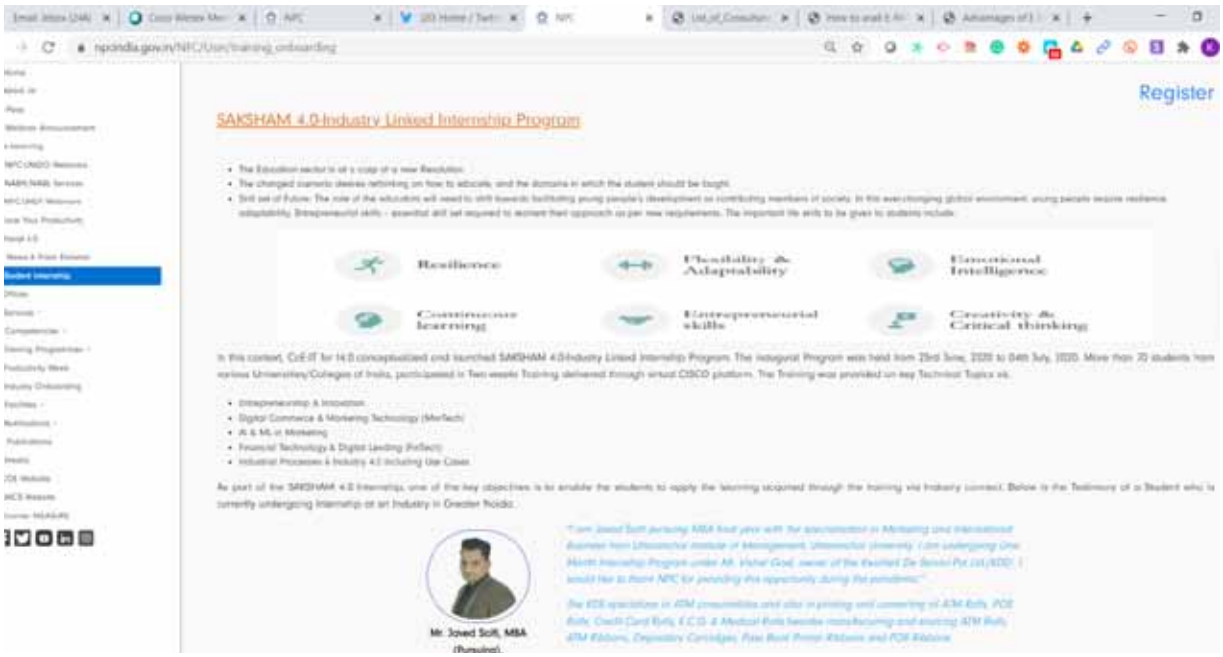
  This tool uses a Digital Questionnaire Form which will be filled by interested user. After submitting the form the User will receive his Know Your Productivity report instantly on his email.

  The KYP for Manufacturing Industries consist of 9 sections. First section collects details about the user. Remaining 8 sections belong to Finance, HR, Material, Production, Maintenance, Energy, Environment and Goal & Value. All sections have it's own importance to understand the productivity of a company.

This tool will increase the awareness about Productivity among all segments of industries and will help them immensely to start the productivity improvement journey with low cost /no cost.



The "CoE for Industry 4.0" under NPC, in association with Asian Productivity Organization (APO), designed and organized "**SAKSHAM 4.0"**, an Industry Amalgamation Program through its online Webex platform from 23rd June, 2020 to 4th July, 2020 as part of the framework for developing academic- industry linkage. As part of the same, 76 students from various universities were trained in Industry 4.0, Finance 4.0 and Marketing 4.0 domains. After this training, all these students are undergoing industry amalgamation process under the mentorship of NPC consultants and the empanelled industries.



NPC 49th Governing Council meeting held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry on 27th June 2020 through video conferencing. It was attended by 180 participants comprising of Government's Secretaries and Joint Secretaries, captains of Industry Associations, Trade Unions, Heads of SBI, UNILEVER, BCG, FICCI, CII, NASSCOM, FISME, MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA, KPMG HMS, CITU, BMS, INTUC, AITUC and LPCs, etc





MoUs with Various Organisations and Institutions

To improve its outreach in the field of Consultancy, Training and Research, NPC signed MoU with various Govt, State & Private organizations.

13.11 Quality Council of India (QCI)

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.

13.11.1.3 The Accreditation & Quality Promotions Boards are:

i. NABL: National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories.

ii. NABH: National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers.

iii. NABCB: National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies.

iv. NABET: National Accreditation Board for Education & Training.

v. NBQP: National Board for Quality Promotion.

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 Update on Constituent boards of QCI:-Activities

13.11.2.1 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 6790)	
Testing Labs	3860
Calibration Laboratories	1090
Medical Laboratories	1953
Proficiency Testing Providers (PTP)	48
Reference Material Producers (RMP)	14

13.11.2.2 NABH (National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers): 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).

Program	Accreditation / Certification
Accreditation Program	1878
Certification Program	5604
Empanelment Program	3046



Online webinars conducted by NABH

13.11.2.3 NABCB (National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies): 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), International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) & Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (APAC) as well as signatory to their Multilateral Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MLAs / MRAs) for Quality Management Systems (QMS), Environmental Management Systems (EMS), Food Safety Management Systems (FSMS), Information Security Management Systems (ISMS), Energy Management Systems (EnMS), Occupational Health & Safety Management Systems (OHSMS), Medical Devices Quality Management Systems (MDQMS), Product Certification, Global G.A.P., Personnel Certification and Inspection. NABCB accreditations are internationally equivalent and facilitate global acceptance of certifications / inspections carried out by accredited bodies under NABCB accreditation. In India, NABCB accreditation and/or NABCB accredited conformity assessment is required by various Govt. Ministries / Authorities, Regulators and Industry.

Scheme	Accreditation
Quality Management Systems Accreditations	39
Inspection Bodies Accreditations	71
Food Safety Management Systems Accreditations	18
Environmental Management Systems Accreditations	14
Product Certification Accreditations	17

Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems Accreditations	10
Information Security Management Systems Accreditations	06
Energy Management Systems Accreditations	05
Information Technology Service Management Systems Accreditations	01
Trustworthy Digital Repositories Management Systems Accreditations	01
Certification of Persons Accreditations	07
Greenhouse Gas Validation and Verification Bodies	02
Medical Devices-Quality Management Systems	10
New MLA/MRA signed-APAC for MDQMS and IAF for OHSMS & MDQMS Schemes	3

13.11.2.4 NABET (National Accreditation Board for Education and Training): 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 four distinct verticals namely; Formal Education Excellence Division (FEED), Skill Training and Service Division, Environment & MSME. The activities of the Board are accreditation of Education/ Training institutions. 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 National/ International standards and protocols.

i. Quality interventions in school education:

Project Details	Client Organizations	Number
Blended and Online Learning- Future of Education: Insights on School & Household Survey on Education in Times of COVID-19.	Suo Moto	5000+ stakeholders participated in telephonic and web survey from PAN India
Study on the impact of Article 15(5) w.r.t. Article 21A of constitution of India on Education of Children of Minority Communities in collaboration with NCPCR	National Commission for Protection of Child Right (NCPCR)	Secondary Data analysis of 30,000 schools on PAN India basis
Assessment & Evaluation of Residential hostels in 10 districts of Odisha under ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department	Odisha	1252 hostels
Accreditation of DAV Mukhyamantri Public Schools, Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Schools

ii. Accredited Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Consultant Organization: 177

13.11.2.5 NBQP (National Board for Quality Promotion): 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.

Scheme	Registrations / Memberships during the period of report
Professional membership	1624
Auditors registered	58
Consultants registered	120
Management System Courses registered	27





*12th RQC :-The conclave was inaugurated by **Mr. Santhosh Koshy Thomas**, Managing Director, Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA), **Mr. Shyam Bang**, Chairman, NABCB, QCI & FICCI Task Force on Manufacturing Excellence, **Mr. M. Khalid,** State President, The Kerala State Small Industries Association (KSSIA), **Mr Deepak L Aswani**, Managing Partner, Lachmandas & Sons, Co-Chairman, FICCI Kerala State Council*

13.11.3 Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED):

13.11.3.1 Details of activities of newly launched schemes:

i. **WASH (Workplace Assessment for Safety & Hygiene) Scheme**: Ongoing

(a) Online Training programs – 37

(b) Assessment: 350+ (Highlights: DPIIT Office, Income Tax Department, Hyderabad, District Collectorate Madurai, Thoothukudi and other private organizations).

List of Assessed

ii. **SAATHI (System for Assessment, Awareness and Training for Hospitality Industry), Ministry of Tourism. Government of India:** Ongoing

(a) Self-Certification:

- Total number of Units Self-Certified: 7037 (more than 180000 available rooms)
- Number of Classified Units Self-Certified: 264
- Number of Unclassified Units Self-Certified: 6773

(b) Webinars conducted - 30

(c) Site-Assessments - 05

13.11.4 Project Analysis and Documentation Division (PADD)

A. Voluntary Certification Schemes

i. Certification Scheme for Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) – 5 pilot certification projects underway for grounding the scheme.

ii. Hygiene Rating Scheme of FSSAI (Food Safety and Standards Authority of India) - The HR Scheme formally launched by FSSAI on 15 Dec 2020.

iii. Under AYUSH Mark Scheme 4891 products assigned AYUSH Mark, with 63 clients certified.

iv. Under Voluntary Certification Scheme for Traditional Community Healthcare Providers (VCS-TCHP) a total of 219 TCHPs certified across 8 states.

v. India Good Agricultural Practices (IndGAP) – QCI has signed an MoU with Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for funding the Benchmarking proposal of INDGAP with GLOBALG.A.P.

vi. GLOBAL G.A.P. National Technical Working Group (NTWG)- GLOBAL G.A.P. has approved the National Interpretation Guidelines (NIG) of India for version v5.3-GFS.and the GLOBALG.A.P. Risk Assessment on Social Practices (GRASP). 10500 farmers pan-India will be benefited.

vii. MoU has been signed with International Crops Research Institute for The Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) for design and development of certification Scheme on 'Smart Food'.

B. Projects

i. NGCMA GLP Cell - the Impact Study of India GLP Program has been accepted by the Secretary Department of Science and Technology (DST) (Applications received -19, GLP inspections – 25)

ii. QCI conducted a pan-India survey focused on the furniture industry for International Timber Trade Organization (ITTO) which is United Nations body.

13.11.5 Project Planning and Implementation Division (PPID):

QCI associated with 24 Ministries / Ministerial departments in carrying out 29 projects related to Quality assurance activities/third party assessments some of the significant projects being: Quality and Quantity Analysis of Lignite Fuel at JSWBL, Barner; Process Assessment of Akash Missile Facility-Quality assessment of Akash Missile Production; ODOP (One District One Product) & KVIC (Khaadi and Village Industries Commission); National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA); National Highways Excellence Awards 2020; PMU

for Assisting Ministry of Tourism; Atal Bhujal Yojana; CEO GeM (Government e Marketplace) Dashboard; Facility Assessment of certain Importers to enable Quota Allocation; Socio-economic Profiling of Beneficiary Street Vendors under PM SVANidhi scheme and their families; Swachh Survekshan 2021; Studying compliance of e-commerce entities with display of Country-of-Origin requirement as per Legal Metrology Rules, 2011 & Studying the DGCIS (Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics) for organisational evaluation, as desired by the HCIM; Developing concept of tourism intelligence system, big data analysis using AI, and bridging data gap in the tourism sector; Developing concept on conducting market surveillance of food products.

13.11.6 New Schemes launched

i. **NABL Medical (Entry Level) Testing Labs Program {NABL M(EL)T}** – thescheme is based on the laboratory satisfactory participation in Proficiency testing and is for a limited scope.

ii. **Launch of AYUSH Entry Level Program:** NABH AYUSH Entry Level Certification Program for Hospitals and Centres were launched and Ministry of AYUSH announced to implement these standards across all Govt AYUSH centres.

iii. **Launch of Knowledge module** on important topics on Solid waste management (Techniques and Tools) and Bio medical waste management (Techniques and Tools) related to present COVID 19 pandemic.

iv. **Launch of Accreditation Scheme for Learning Service Provider** by NABET.

13.11.7 Planned activities:

i. Re-Evaluation of NABL as per ISO/IEC 17011: 2017 and Renewal of APAC MRA.

ii. NABCB alongwith NABL shall be hosting 7th Meeting of SAARC Expert Group on Accreditation (SEGA) on 19-20 January 2021 (virtually). The Meeting will be attended by the SAARC Member States.

iii. Announcement of 1st cycle of Prof. S K Joshi Lab Excellence Award.

iv. Launch of 14th cycle of QCI - D. L. Shah Quality Award (Project based).

v. Launch of 3rd cycle of QCI Quality Champion Award (Individual level).

vi. 5th & 6th Virtual Quality Conclave (VQC) planned for February & March 2021, with NABCB / NABL respectively.

vii. 500 teachers to be trained in 8 online Workshops on "Preparing School for Competency Based Education for NVS in the month of December 2020.

viii. Planned to conduct 4 online workshops per month on Preparing School for Accreditation, Pandemic and Competency based education.

ix. Development of Three Tier Environment Clearance compliance monitoring in association with National Productivity Council (NPC)/ NEERI/ GIZ.

x. Initiation of Smart Food certification Scheme of International Crops Research Institute for The Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) which is United Nations body.

xi. Initiation of Benchmark activities of IndGAP with Global G.A.P

xii. Initiation of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Scheme for the United Nations Development programme (UNDP).

xiii. Development of Leather Mark proposal with Council for Footwear, Leather and Accessories (CFLA).

Representation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/OBCs/Ex-servicemen and Physically Disabled persons in Services

14.1 The Government's efforts for safeguarding 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, an 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 its 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

14.4.1 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.

14.4.2 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	1987	28	3
2.	B	1381	9	1
3.	C & D#	2149	28	14

Erstwhile Group 'D'

Chapter 15

Women Welfare Activities

15.1 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 of the Government to promote social and economic empowerment of women through cross-cutting policies and programmes; mainstream gender concerns; create awareness about their rights; and to facilitate institutional and legislative support for enabling them realize their rights and develop to their full potential.

15.2 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 the 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 encouraged to make suggestions for improvement in their working conditions.

Implementation of Official Language Policy

16.1 Official Language Policy of the Government

16.1.1 Hindi is the Official Language as per our Constitution. For implementation of the Official Language Policy, necessary initiatives were undertaken during the financial year 2020-21 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 2020-21 circulated by Department of Official Language. During the year under review, 74%, 72% and 69% (as on 30.11.2020) 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 taken 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 fruitful contribution of officers/employees of the Department in fulfillment 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 (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.

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. The committee is under reconstitution. In the 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 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. But due to Covid-19, no inspection could be conducted.

16.3 Training

16.3.1 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.

16.3.2 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. But keeping in view the spread of Covid-19 and SOP guideline of MHA, no training programme was conducted hence no official was nominated in these training programme.

16.3.4 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 relevant field. Experts are invited for conducting these workshops. But keeping in view the Covid-19 spread and SOP guideline of MHA no Hindi workshop could be conducted.

16.4 Incentive Schemes

Annual Cash Prize Scheme for noting/drafting in Hindi.

16.4.1 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 were arranged to encourage employees to do work in Hindi. A message of Hon'ble CIM and an appeal was also issued from Secretary (DPIIT) urging the employees to do their maximum work in Hindi on Hindi Diwas.

16.5.2 During the period under review, a 'Hindi Fortnight' was organized on the occasion of Hindi Diwas. During the Fortnight, keeping in view the spread of Covid-19 and SOP guidelines of MHA only two competitions namely Hindi Essay and Rajbhasha Niyam & Adhiniyam, were conducted online to promote staff to do their official work in Hindi.

16.5.3 With the aim to promote writing skill of employees in Hindi, annual issue of Departmental Magzine 'Sugandhi' as a special issue with focus on technical subjects was published in the year.

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. They were continuously urged to achieve prescribed targets. Hindi Week/Fortnight/Month was organized by all the aforesaid offices and various competitions were organized by them during the said period.

16.5.5 Department For Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry and its offices/institutes/ autonomous bodies have made all-out efforts to ensure compliance of the Official Language Policy of the Government.

Chapter 17

Vigilance Activities

17.1 Vigilance Section of the Department is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the rank of Joint 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:

i. Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/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.

iii. Processing and initiation of disciplinary proceedings involving vigilance angle against Group 'A' and Group 'B Officers of DPIIT and such officers of attached/ subordinate offices under this Department in whose cases the appointing authority is President.

iv. Maintenance of Property Folders and issue of permission/sanction under AIS/ CCS (Conduct) Rules/FR&SR in respect of officers/officials of DPIIT.

v. Identification of sensitive posts/sections/ divisions and ensure rotational transfer of the officials posted in these posts/ sections/divisions in phased manner.

vi. Circulation of orders/instructions of DoPT & CVC concerning vigilance matters.

vii. Generation and maintenance of Annual Performance Appraisal Reports of Officers/Officials of DPIIT in SPARROW in respect of IAS/IPS/IES/ISS/ CSS/CSSS/ CSCS/SSS Cadre and Maintenance of APARs of officers/officials of the Department in respect of which SPARROW has not been introduced. Maintenance of APARs of Group 'A' Officers of PESO and 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 Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). The overall responsibility of vigilance activities of these offices, however rests with the Chief Vigilance Officer of the DPIIT. Vigilance Section handles the proposal for appointment of part-time CVOs in these attached/subordinate offices.

x. Preventive vigilance continues to receive priority attention with emphasis on identification of areas sensitive/prone to malpractices and temptation. The guidelines/instructions etc. issued by the DoPT and CVC from time to time in this regard are followed.

17.2 Vigilance Awareness Week, 2020 was organized from 27th October to 2nd November, 2020 with the theme "Satark Bharat, Samriddh Bharat (Vigilant India, Prosperous India)".

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. Extending courtesies to officials of the Department.

iv. Always keeping proper records of letters and communications with the Department.

v. If the user has an appointment with an officer in the Ministry, please arrive 15 minutes prior to the appointment.

vi. If the user wants to cancel an appointment, please give a written notice via fax or email at least two days in advance.

vii. Send reports in the prescribed format as per prescribed timelines.

viii. To check the website regularly for updates on policies, programmes and procedures.

ix. Give their suggestions/inputs on drafts placed on Ministry's website/those circulated to them.

x. State representatives should attend the conference with complete information.

18.4 Service Audit

18.4.1 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.

18.5 Information Support

18.5.1 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.

18.5.2 The Department's cell for investment Promotion and Infrastructure development provides information, guidance and escort services on investment promotion and infrastructure development.

18.5.3 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.

18.6 Investor facilitation cell at Invest India

18.6.1 Investor facilitation Cell (IFC) at Invest India is the first point of reference for foreign and domestic investor and acts at the primary support for all queries and provides handholding and liaisoning services. Its experts, specializing across different countries, India 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 011-2048155.

18.7 Grievance Redressal

18.7.1 DPIIT is committed to redressal of all grievances received form 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 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 e-mailed to grievance-dpiit@gov.in

ii. Grievance can also be submitted online at DPIIT website https://dipp.gov.in/public-grievances.

Table 18.1

List of Some Services/ Transaction included in the Citizen's Charter

S.No.	Services
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 or expansion of the existing projects.
3.	Furnishing of comments of the DPIIT to the Ministry of Coal for long term of Coal linkage and allocation of coal blocks for cement sector.
4.	Release of funds to National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM) and Development Council for Cement Industry (DCCI).
5.	Inclusion of Paper Mill in Schedule I of Newsprint Control Order 2004.
6.	Sponsoring of priority movement of Coal to paper mill.
7.	Release of Plan and Non-plan funds to Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI). and Development Council for Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries (DCPPAI)
8.	Essentiality Certificate for projects in Explosives sector.
9.	Issuing Industrial License for compulsory licensable items under IDR Act,1951 and Issuing Arms License under Arms Act,1959 as per powers delegated to Secretary, DPIIT
10.	Issuing Acknowledgement for Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM)
11.	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.
12.	Issue of Central Boilers Board (CBB) Authorization cards to Competent Persons under the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler components during manufacture, erection & use.
13.	Approval of pressure parts materials for boilers & boiler components made outside the country under Regulation 393 (b) of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.
14.	Miscellaneous approvals/clarifications under the Boilers Act, 1923/ Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.
15.	Release of funds to SPVs/SIAs for project under IIUS/MIIUS.
16.	Preparation and scrutiny of Bills to make payment to private firms/suppliers.
17.	Essentiality Certificate for project in Consumers Industry.
18.	Essentiality Certificate for projects in Light Engineering Industry.
19.	Release of Wholesale Price Index.
20.	Approval Foreign visit of Ministers/officer s of the State Government concerning industry sector.
21.	Release of funds.

22.	Views on MOUs Agreements, Guidelines etc.
23.	Views on NITs, EOIs, RFPs etc.
24.	Concurrence to foreign deputations.
25.	Views on SFC/EFC NOTES/Cabinet Notes.
26.	Misc. Administrative matters having financial implications.
27.	Payments of bills by PAO.
28.	Despatch of Pension Authority to the CPAO.
29.	Issue of annual account of GPF.
30.	Certificate of Recognition to start-ups.
31.	Processing applications for Section 80-IAC (Income Tax) Exemption for Startups.
32.	Processing applications for Section 56 (Angel Tax Exemption) for start-ups.
33.	Query Resolution for Startups.
34.	Grievance redressal related to procurement from start-ups.
35.	Release of grant under the scheme 'Indian Footwear, Leather and Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP).
36.	Coordination of activities of NPC and QCI.
37.	Release of funds to National Productivity Council (NPC).
38.	Dissemination and identification of the concerned Administrative Ministry/Department and e-transfer the proposal.

Useful Addresses

Information and Facilitation Counter

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Address	Tel. No & e-mail
1.	**Shri R K Punia** Under Secretary	Room No. 365, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.	Tel: 011-23062329 IC- 2330 Email: rajenderk.punia@nic.in
2.	**Shri Narender Kumar** Director	Room No. 378, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.	Tel: 011-23063449 IC- 3401 Email:- narender.kumar24 @nic.in
3.	Shri R.K. Singh Grievance Officer and Joint Secretary	Room No. 30A, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.	Tel: 011-23062011 Fax: 011-23062012 Email:- jsadmin-dpiit @gov.in
4.	**Shri Shashank Priya** Business Ombudsman and Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser	Room No. 244, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi	Tel: 011-23062756 Fax: 011-23062101 Email:- spriya@nic.in

Right to Information

19.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been implementing the Right to Information Act, 2005 since its inception. To facilitate the citizens, who come in person to submit RTI applications/appeals, Facilitation Centre has been set up at Basement, facing Gate No.19, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi. RTI Cell has also been set up in the Department at Room No. 320, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi for receiving the RTI Applications/Appeals for the entire Department and forwarding the same to the concerned CPIOs of the Department and transferring to other Public Authorities concerned. RTI Section keeps record of all the RTI applications/Appeals being received in the Department and also monitors for their timely disposal.

19.2 All the Director/Deputy Secretary level officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under Section 5(1) of the RTI Act, 2005 for providing information/documents to the citizens. Further, a Joint Secretary level officer has been designated as First Appellate Authority (FAA) for addressing the appeals/complaints, filed by the Appellant under Section 19 of the RTI Act, 2005. Shri Anil Agrawal, Joint Secretary, Room No.227-A, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi is the designated First Appellate Authority (FAA) in the Department.

19.3 DPIIT has provided the required information on the Departmental Website (http://dipp.nic.in) under *suo motu disclosure* on proactive basis. All the items which are required to be placed in public domain proactively in terms of Section 4 (1) (b) of the RTI Act, 2005 have been uploaded on the Departmental Website and also being updated on regular basis. Instructions have been issued to all divisions in DPIIT to provide and disclose as much as information on DPIIT Website so as to reduce the numbers of RTI Applications. Various divisions of the Department are providing the required information on the DPIIT Website.

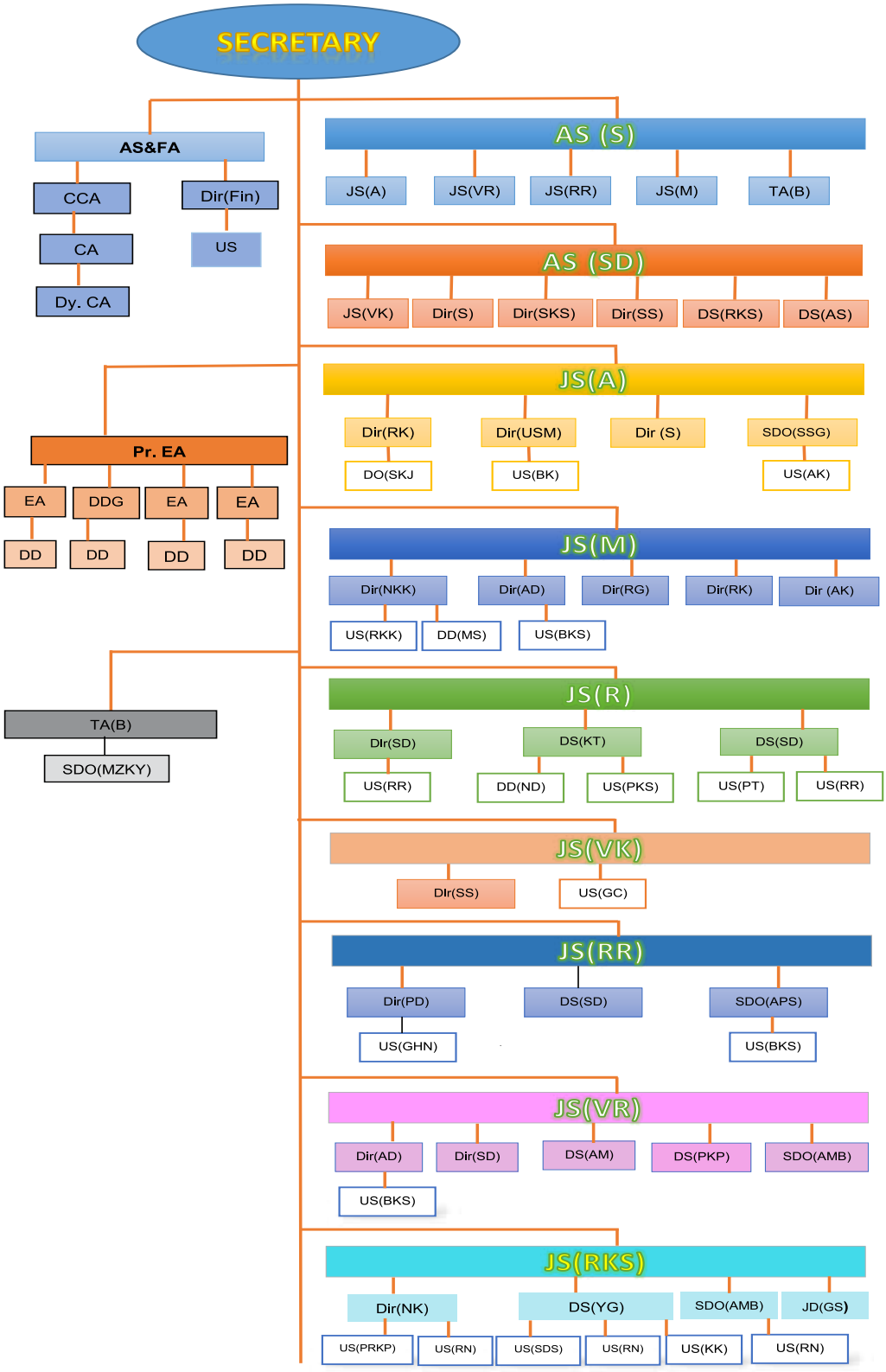
19.4 The Department has also got conducted a third party audit of the pro-active disclosure under RTI Act, 2005 for the financial year 2019-20 through the National Productivity Council (NPC), a designated Training Institute under the Department. In per the provisions of Section 26 of the RTI Act, training programme for CPIOs is also conducted by the Department for advancement of knowledge of CPIOs and to ensure disposal of RTI Applications/First Appeals in the stipulated time.

19.5 During the financial year 2020-21 (up to 15.12.2020), total number of 643 RTI applications and 13 First Appeals have been received in the Department. Quarter-wise breakup of RTI applications and First Appeals received during 2020-21 is given below:

Quarter	No. of RTI Applications	No. of First Appeals
1st Quarter (1st April to 30th June, 2020)	108-	0
2nd Quarter (1st July to 30th September, 2020)	302	6
3rd Quarter (1st October to 31st December, 2020)	233	7
4th Quarter (1st to 31st January, 2021)	53	5
Total	696	18

19.6 A Report under the RTI Act, is furnished to the Central information Commission (CIC) on quarterly basis.

ORGANISATION CHART OF DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE



APPENDIX-II

LIST OF ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES/AUTONOMOUS/ STATUTORY BODIES OF DPIIT

S. No.	Name and Type of Organization
A.	**ATTACHED OFFICES**
1	Office of the Economic Adviser, New Delhi.
2	Tariff Commission, New Delhi
3	Office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur
B.	**SUBORDINATE OFFICES**
1.	Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks, Mumbai.
2	Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation, Hills, Nagpur.
3.	Office of the Chief Controller of Accounts.
3(a)	Pay and Accounts Office, DPIIT, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
3(b)	Pay and Accounts Office, Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation, Nagpur.
3(c)	PAO PDTM Mumbai.
3(d)	Pay and Accounts Office (Salt), Jaipur
C.	**AUTONOMOUS BODIES**
1	Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, U.P
2	Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association (IRMRA), Thane Maharashtra
3	National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), Ballabgarh, Haryana
4	National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (NICDC) Limited, New Delhi
5	National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, Gujarat
6	National Institute of Design (NID), Andhra Pradesh
7	National Institute of Design (NID), Mahdya Pradesh
8	National Institute of Design (NID), Jorhat- Assam
9.	National Institute of Design (NID), Kurukshetra, Haryana
10	National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi
11.	Quality Council of India (QCI), New Delhi
D.	**STATUTORY BODIES**
1.	Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) Chennai
2.	Registrar -Copyright office Boudhik Sampada Bhawan, Dwarka, New Delhi
E.	**OTHER BODIES (Central Public Sector Enterprises)**
1.	India International Convention and Exhibition Centre (IICC), Dwarka, New Delhi.
2.	Jammu & Kashmir Development Financial Corporation (JKDFC) Jammu.

APPENDIX-III

YEARWISE AND STATEWISE BREAKUP OF INDUSTRIAL ENTREPRENURS MEMORANDUM FILED

Name of the State	2016		2017		2018		2019		Upto Nov 2020	
	Numbers Filed	Proposed Investment (₹Cr)	Numbers Filed	Proposed Investment (₹Cr)	Numbers Filed	Proposed Investment (₹crore)	Number	Proposed investment (₹crore)	Number	Proposed Investment (in crore)
Andaman & Nicobar	1	47	0	0	1	395	0	0		0
Andhra Pradesh	164	34464	154	29537	199	24617	139	18823	57	9491
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60
Assam	55	3664	39	1437	22	725	23	2361	4	99
Bihar	19	5794	7	469	13	8529	8	671	4	1248
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Chhattisgarh	50	11853	38	2483	50	4674	61	5132	88	17748
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36	1766	32	1458	18	5006	15	151	12	490
Daman & Diu	13	525	10	484	6	785	14	109	5	0
Delhi	5	72	5	199	8	362	8	48	31	3648
Goa	13	1201	12	132	14	1530	13	589	5	0
Gujarat	415	56156	428	79068	561	101781	433	343834	209	44375
Haryana	59	2152	44	2469	93	3326	82	8283	37	1874
Himachal Pradesh	9	803	6	96	23	525	15	345	7	218
Jammu & Kashmir	8	979	7	1008	7	207	10	346	4	151
Jharkhand	15	1329	14	13002	30	9680	25	1159	7	500
Karnataka	285	154173	194	152118	204	95606	251	83492	103	159255
Kerala	0	0	3	152	3	154	5	129	9	329
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	85	16113	76	7162	182	25551	178	17262	85	31780
Maharashtra	378	38193	354	48581	530	98420	410	115277	267	40122
Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	45	1	45	0	0
Meghalaya	2	114	6	247	3	84	2	0	1	405
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	48	0	0
Orissa	36	22507	31	6971	59	17089	76	29826	44	37457
Puducherry	4	12	4	403	3	10	5	109	0	0
Punjab	49	5596	34	1807	59	20974	57	1843	41	1455
Rajasthan	97	5613	99	7252	133	45498	100	10108	36	10984
Sikkim	15	952	23	1229	1	17	3	72	0	0
Tamil Nadu	106	6172	62	3131	128	15158	129	8562	73	6608
Telengana	139	22146	114	16209	91	6328	71	5432	55	7102
Tripura	0	0	0	0	2	64	1	10	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	121	13722	70	12224	177	28586	147	16799	83	10522
Uttarakhand	42	2764	45	1894	61	2069	46	2142	18	377
West Bengal	62	5204	61	4074	72	6351	48	5844	21	8791
Total	**2283**	**414086**	**1972**	**395296**	**2754**	**524146**	**2378**	**678852**	**1308**	**395092**

APPENDIX-IV

SECTORWISE AND YEARWISE LISTS OF IEMS FILED DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

	2016		2017		2018		2019		Upto Nov. 2020	
SCHEDULED INDUSTRY	Nos filed	Proposed Invest-ment in ₹Crore	Nos filed	Proposed Invest-ment in ₹Crore	Nos filed	Proposed Investment in ₹Crore	No. Filed	Proposed Investment in ₹Crore	No Filed.	Proposed Investment in ₹crore
01 Metallurgical Industries	62	49436	87	39311	173	106025	137	21514	88	88441
02 Fuels	7	880	9	757	9	28779	9	63093	2	105
03 Boilers&Steam Gen.Plants	4	192	1	32	4	52	3	563	0	0
04 Prime Movers	15	3049	7	164	19	2453	19	3114	5	1018
05 Electrical Equipments	346	141870	274	58103	286	77576	249	76728	146	172856
06 Telecommunications	21	1913	21	6536	23	5552	13	1548	7	281
07 Transportation Industry	71	28204	98	21749	203	20209	127	19618	48	2217
08 Industrial Machinery	35	1579	20	1469	38	2586	37	2471	12	1147
09 Machine Tools	8	406	2	214	8	491	9	963	6	152
10 Agricultural Machinery	2	141	3	192	3	46	4	385	1	9
11 Earth Moving Machinery	1	59	1	54	4	81	3	3500	1	73
12 Misc.Mechanical & Engg.Ind	123	6782	95	11562	155	17831	155	10512	66	5127
13 Comm/Office/Hhold equpts	33	4081	52	22391	71	13921	92	70945	42	17789
14 Medical and Surgical equip	14	224	4	471	3	77	3	167	7	361
15 Industrial Instruments	5	225	5	99	5	124	2	30	6	240
16 Scientific Instruments	3	36	2	36	0	0	4	193	1	148
17 Math,Survey,Drawing Inst.	1	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	88
18 Fertilizers	12	6331	9	200	24	24886	16	48368	5	188
19 Chemicals(Except Fertilizers)	142	33995	109	12991	177	54227	193	81579	136	32936
20 Photographic raw film/Paper	0	0	0	0	1	24	0	0	0	0
21 Dye Stuffs	6	262	6	258	8	649	6	848	4	538
22 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	103	13952	105	8113	110	5181	87	5195	75	6919
23 Textiles	287	21669	219	15271	294	26207	192	8534	90	5990
24 Paper and Pulp	50	3208	55	4650	87	28727	65	1914	35	1898
25 Sugar	22	4106	15	1223	40	2661	22	1675	23	1357
26 Fermentation Industries	68	5162	26	1891	84	9075	44	4017	47	5722
27 Food Processing Industry	203	17233	180	12789	259	27636	249	20692	110	5732
28 Vegetable Oil & Vanaspathi	38	3026	22	1734	26	1760	12	1154	5	226
29 Soaps, Cosmetics and Toiletries	28	3044	17	789	12	692	12	349	12	643
30 Rubber Goods	13	1353	24	7825	30	4482	21	3015	13	1383
31 Leather	4	19	1	59	9	34	8	108	2	58
32 Glue and Gelatin	4	70	3	82	6	380	5	161	3	112
33 Glass	6	1880	11	1268	19	2121	23	3828	6	347
34 Ceramics	84	4280	72	3106	55	1869	34	1527	9	829
35 Cement and Gypsum	62	15558	71	16006	82	11941	54	16894	31	7879
36 Timber Products	12	1345	14	1149	13	337	12	497	8	621
37 Defence Industries	24	3723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38 Misc.Industry	158	9407	146	9234	193	10528	188	8050	102	6200
Others	206	25344	186	133518	221	34926	269	195103	153	25462
Total	**2283**	**414086**	**1972**	**395296**	**2754**	**524146**	**2378**	**678852**	**1308**	**395092**

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	2016		2017		2018		2019		Upto Nov. 2020	
	No filed	Invs (₹Cr)	No filed	Invs (₹Cr)	No Filed	Inv (₹Cr)	No. Filed	Inv (₹Cr)	No. Filed	Inv (₹Cr)
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	79	11395	62	4509	84	12629	73	34696	35	9141
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	21	0	0	0	0
Assam	14	1137	60	4121	26	979	9	322	9	989
Bihar	7	959	2	139	8	811	3	242	2	121
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	5	3993	5	1553	7	1189	24	14345	47	73461
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	131	7	268	9	613	7	248	4	2207
Daman & Diu	1	25	1	27	3	192	2	57	4	312
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1207	0	0
Goa	2	52	2	110	3	402	3	16	0	0
Gujarat	101	8267	77	9795	381	48095	434	1518861	266	29601
Haryana	7	481	5	354	29	4348	34	3842	15	4915
Himachal Pradesh	2	73	0	0	7	889	4	247	5	855
Jammu &Kashmir	0	0	0	0	5	932	1	114	1	15
Jharkhand	2	86	12	1086	14	2557	12	44199	17	1499
Karnataka	32	9162	24	2455	96	40807	61	21984	40	6074
Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	11	2	11	1	97
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	48	2823	31	11715	84	7352	121	11335	58	5071
Maharashtra	67	40588	112	18993	196	143371	144	34190	86	31183
Manipur	1	30	1	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	2	544	5	639	1	44	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	1	769	4	179	6	6918	29	47434	24	28802
Puducherry	0	0	1	20	0	0	1	54	0	0
Punjab	9	716	4	708	22	2216	43	27751	22	1198
Rajasthan	32	7277	27	3016	43	4759	55	12258	21	5917
Sikkim	7	382	11	1134	11	947	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	20	4793	9	1574	43	2689	29	2860	16	994
Telengana	18	2405	29	3306	54	8145	38	7364	41	5981
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29
Uttar Pradesh	16	522	18	2253	57	13232	38	6162	46	13866
Uttarakhand	14	494	22	809	40	3202	41	4392	9	329
West Bengal	34	3433	40	2602	34	7471	19	2361	11	817
Total	**525**	**100537**	**571**	**71396**	**1265**	**314821**	**1229**	**1796552**	**781**	**223474**

IPR STATISTICS

1. Patents

Year	Filed	Examined	Granted	Disposal
2005-06	24505	11569	4320	NA
2006-07	28940	14119	7539	NA
2007-08	35218	11751	15316	15795
2008-09	36812	10296	16061	17136
2009-10	34287	6069	6168	11339
2010-11	39400	11208	7509	12851
2011-12	43197	11031	4381	8488
2012-13	43674	12268	4126	9027
2013-14	42950	18306	4225	11672
2014-15	42763	22631	5978	14328
2015-16	46904	16851	6326	21987
2016-17	45444	28967	9847	30271
2017-18	47854	60330	13045	47695
2018-19	50667	85436	15284	51781
2019-20	56284	80088	24936	55945
2020-21 (up till 31-12-2020)	43028	50381	19533	36741

2. Designs

Year	Filed	Examined	Registered
2006-07	5521	4976	4250
2007-08	6402	6183	4928
2008-09	6557	6446	4772
2009-10	6092	6266	6025
2010-11	7589	6277	9206
2011-12	8373	6511	6590
2012-13	8337	6771	7250
2013-14	8533	7281	7178
2014-15	9327	7459	7147
2015-16	11108	9426	7904

2016-17	10213	11940	8276
2017-18	11837	11850	10020
2018-19	12583	12661	9512
2019-20	14272	13644	12268
2020-21 (up till 31-12-2020)	8956	7954	6225

3. Trade Marks

Year	Filed	Examined	Registered	Disposal
2006-07	103419	85185	109361	NA
2007-08	123514	63605	100857	NA
2008-09	130172	105219	102257	126540
2009-10	141943	25875	67490	76310
2010-11	179317	205065	115472	132507
2011-12	183588	116263	51765	57867
2012-13	194216	202385	44361	69736
2013-14	200005	203086	67873	104753
2014-15	210501	168026	41583	83652
2015-16	283060	267861	65045	116167
2016-17	278170	532230	250070	290444
2017-18	272974	306259	300913	555777
2018-19	338576**	337541	316798	519185
2019-20	348918	338551	294172	419566
2020-21 (up till 31-12-2020)	318985	347100	146996	168935

Note: ** including applications for international registrations from foreign applicants under Madrid System designating India for protection of the trademarks.

4. 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
2019-20	42	22
2020-21 (up till 31-12-2020)	46	5

5. 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
2019-20	21905	19460	16048	19490
2020-21 (up till 31-12-2020)	15866	13923	10832	11069

APPENDIX-VII

LIST OF COMPLETED PROJECTS UNDER IIUS/MIIUS

S N	Scheme Name	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Total Project Cost (in ₹Cr.)	Approved GOI grant (in ₹Cr.)	Released GOI grant (in ₹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	49.5
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	40.2	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	60.55	42.60	42.174
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

S N	Scheme Name	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Total Project Cost (in ₹Cr.)	Approved GOI grant (in ₹Cr.)	Released GOI grant (in ₹Cr.)
25	IIUS	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi	MP	44.75	22.39	21.78
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	44.90	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	12.26
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
37	MIIUS	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	MP	75.00	12.75	12.75
38	MIIUS	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	36.67	9.62	9.62
39	MIIUS	RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	52.25	38.76	38.76
40	MIIUS	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	59.93	43.51	43.44
41	MIIUS	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	39.60	10.24	10.24
42	MIIUS	Industrial Estate, Kathua	J&K	31.84	14.00	14.00
43	MIIUS	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	130.94	50.00	50.00

** Released GoI grant is more than Approved GoI grant due to downward revision in the project cost; the implementing agencies (SIAs/SPVs) have been requested to refund the excess amount.*

APPENDIX-VIII

LIST OF ONGOING PROJECTS UNDER IIUS/MIIUS:

S N	Scheme Name	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Total Project Cost (in ₹Cr.)	Approved GOI grant (in ₹Cr.)	Released GOI grant (in ₹Cr.)	Physical progress (in %)
1	IIUS	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	WB	41.01	15.72	15.24	90.00 %
2	IIUS	Foundry Cluster, Howrah,	WB	95.03	38.68	37.52	60.60 %
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	80.49 %
5	IIUS	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	81.90	58.28	56.53	96.47 %
6	IIUS	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tirruchirapalli	TN	102.81	58.28	52.45	75.43 %
7	MIIUS	Hindupur Growth Centre & IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District*	Andhra Pradesh	54.2	14.93	10.45	100.00%
8	MIIUS	Industrial Area, Kandrauri	HP	58.51	18.96	18.96	98.00 %
9	MIIUS	Industrial Area, Pandoga	HP	74.95	20.79	20.79	98.00 %
10	MIIUS	Tupundana Industrial Estate, Ranchi	Jharkhand	18.34	5.30	3.71	70.00 %
11	MIIUS	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	96.66	18.96	18.96	72.20 %
12	MIIUS	Zunagtui Industrial Estate, Aizwl	Mizoram	18.02	14.18	14.18	98.00 %
13	MIIUS	Angul Aluminium Park	Odisha	99.60	33.44	23.408	45.00%
14	MIIUS	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	44.26	13.06	13.06	70.00 %
15	MIIUS	Pashamylaran Industrial Area, Medak	Telangana	104.24	25.76	7.07	10.00%

** Released GoI grant is more than Approved GoI grant due to downward revision in the project cost; the implementing agencies (SIAs/SPVs) have been requested to refund the excess amount.*

APPENDIX-IX

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
2019-20	0	0	0	0
2020-21 (up to 31.12.2020)	0	0	0	0