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सत्यमेव जयते

DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY & INTERNAL TRADE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Annual Report 2024-25



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

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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. The department was earlier called Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DPIIT) 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 mandate for integrated development of Logistic Sector has also been allocated to DPIIT in November, 2021.

1.1.3 The role of DPIIT is to promote industrial Development of the Country by facilitating investment in new and upcoming technology, accelerate & foreign direct investment and support a balanced development of industries & trade.

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. General Industrial Policy
- ii. Administration of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 grant of Industrial Licenses (IL) and acknowledging Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM)
- iii. Industrial management
- iv. Productivity in industry
- v. Matters related to e-Commerce
- vi. Promotion of Internal Trade, Including Retail Trade.
- vii. Welfare of Traders and their Employees.
- viii. Matter relating to Facilitating “Ease of Doing Business”
- ix. Matters related to Start-Ups
- x. Integrated development of logistics sector.

1.2.2 The Department handles matters related to Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and administers acts related to IPRs.

1.2.3 The Department also handles matters related to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and undertakes promotion of direct foreign and non-resident investment. It looks after promotion of investments by Overseas Indian in India, including innovative investments and policy initiatives consistent with the overall Government policies, particularly in areas such as Special Economic Zones for Overseas Indians.

1.2.4 The Department is responsible for promotion and development of industries related to Cables, Light Engineering products

(eg. Sewing machines, typewriters, weighing machines, bicycles, etc.), Light Industries (e.g. Plywood, stationery, matches, cigarettes, etc.), Light Electrical Engineering products, Raw Films, Hard Board, Paper and Newsprint, Tyres and Tubes, Salt, Cement, Ceramics, Tiles and Glass, Leather and Leather Goods Industry, Soaps and Detergents, Footwear Design & Development and any other Industry not covered by other Ministries/Departments.

1.2.5 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 Patents Act, 1970.
- vi. The Copyright Act, 1957.
- vii. The Trade Marks Act, 1999.
- viii. The Designs Act, 2000.
- ix. The National Institutes of Design Act, 2014.
- x. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.
- xi. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000.

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 MAJOR PROGRAMMES / SCHEMES/POLICIES

1.4.1 The Department for Promotion

of Industry and Internal Trade is the Nodal Department for the formulation of policy of the Government on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). It is responsible for the maintenance and management of data on inward FDI, based on the remittances reported by the Reserve Bank of India. To promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), the Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy, wherein most sectors, except certain strategically important sectors, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route.

1.4.2 Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime in the 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.

1.4.3 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.

1.4.4 National Single Window System (NSWS) has been launched as the online single point interface of the Government of India for investors to start any industry in India and take requisite permissions. This portal is also be used for seeking Government approval for Foreign Direct Investment, wherever required.

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) and for investments related to product categories under its mandate.

1.5 Make in India (MII)

1.5.1.1 DPIIT has been at the forefront of supporting the manufacturing and investment ecosystem in the country. “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. The sector has the potential to not only take economic growth to a higher trajectory but also to provide employment to a large pool of our young labour force.

1.5.1.2 Since its launch, Make in India has made significant achievements and is now focusing on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0. All Ministries/Departments and State Govts. are working closely in 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 sub-sectors 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.

Efforts are on to boost the growth of the sub-sectors in a holistic and coordinated manner.

Investment outreach is being done through Ministries, State Governments and Indian Missions abroad; Investment Identification of potential investors, handholding and investment facilitation is done through Invest India.

1.5.2 Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS):

1.5.2.1 In order to provide support and facilitation to investors for investing in India and to boost growth in key sectors of the economy, an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EgoS) has been created, which will look into hindrances being faced by investors, and also take up cross cutting policy issues with the following objectives:-

- (a) To bring synergies and ensure timely clearances from different Departments and Ministries.
- (b) To attract increased investments into India and provide investment support and facilitation to global investors.
- (c) To facilitate investments of top investors in a targeted manner and to usher policy stability & consistency in the overall investment environment.

1.5.3 Project Development Cells

Background

1. The Union Cabinet under the leadership of Hon’ble Prime Minister has given approval for setting up of an “Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) and Project Development Cells (PDCs) in Ministries/Departments of Government of India for attracting investments in India”. This new mechanism will reinforce India’s vision of becoming a US\$ 5 trillion economy by 2024-25 (PIB, 03 June 2020).

2. 'Project Development Cell' (PDC) is approved for the development of investible projects in coordination between the Central Government and State Governments and thereby grow the pipeline of investible projects in India and in turn increase FDI inflows. Under the guidance of the Secretary, an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary of each relevant central line Ministry, who will be in-charge of the PDC will be tasked to conceptualize, strategize, implement, and disseminate details with respect to investible projects.

3. Objectives of PDC:

- i. To create projects with all approvals, land available for allocation and with the complete Detailed Project Reports for adoption/investment by investors.
- ii. To identify issues that need to be resolved in order to attract and finalise the investments and put forth these before the Empowered Group of Secretaries.

4. Key Mandate of PDC:

- i. Identification of projects
- ii. Evaluation of the pipeline of projects
- iii. Preparing complete list of projects
- iv. Identify incentives available for Investors
- v. Carrying out environment assessment
- vi. Fast-track project implementation

II. PDC of DPIIT

5. The Project Development Cell (PDC) in DPIIT was set up on 6th July 2020. The role of PDC in DPIIT is very wide and it coordinates efforts of 20 D

- (i), Investible projects and policy issues identified by Product Divisions of DPIIT:

- 1) Consumer Industry
- 2) Light Engineering Industry
- 3) Leather & Footwear
- 4) Linoleum & Rubber
- 5) Cement
- 6) Paper
- 7) Explosives
- 8) Internal Trade (Wholesale and Retail)
- 9) E-Commerce

- (ii) Initiatives taken by territorial International Cooperation (IC) Divisions of DPIIT: IC-Americas; IC-Europe; IC-Asia; IC-Middle East & IC-Africa

- (iii) Issues pertaining to Startups, IL, IEM, FDI, MIIUS, Industrial Corridors

1.5.4 Investment promotion:

1.5.4.1 Investment promotion is a multifaceted strategic activity that pursues bringing investment opportunities to the existing & potential investors. It also accentuates the influx of capital, jobs, skills, technology, and increases productivity, and innovation for a country. To garner these benefits, investment promotion requires continuous efforts to be channelized around the main activities such as Foreign Direct Investment reforms, Ease of Doing Business reforms, Investment facilitation and targeted outreach. DPIIT has been entrusted with the task of attracting domestic and foreign investments in the country. To increase the investment inflow, the department has been undertaking various initiatives and reforms such as the launching of Make in India, supporting Champion Sectors and Sub-sectors, setting up of an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) and Project Development Cells (PDCs).

1.5.5 Invest India:

1.5.5.1 Invest India is the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency of India and acts as the first point of reference for investors. It acts as a facilitation arm for the Government of India for two of its key initiatives “Make in India” and “Start-up”. Invest India provides complete end-to-end facilitation support to companies looking at investing in India by working very closely with the relevant stakeholders in the Government of India, Industry Associations, Private companies and Indian Embassies abroad.

1.5.6. Steering Committee for Advancing Local Value-Add and Employment (SCALE)

1.5.6.1 With Hon’ble Prime Minister’s clarion call for Aatmanirbhar Bharat (आत्मनिर्भर भारत) made in his speech to the nation on 12th May 2020, 24 sub-sectors were identified by Ministry of Commerce & Industry in which India can truly become self-reliant by strengthening domestic manufacturing, which will translate into more employment opportunities, greater potential for exports, and a sound manufacturing base within the country to meet its own demand. Consequently, a Steering Committee for Advancing Local Value Add and Employment (SCALE) was constituted by Hon’ble Minister for Commerce & Industry, under the chairmanship of Dr. Pawan Goenka, Chairman, IN-SPACe, and former MD & CEO, Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. for this purpose. The Committee currently has 13 members with representations from various industries, associations and officers from Ministry of Commerce & Industry. A Research, Analysis, Program Implementation and Data Intelligence (RAPiD) Unit is institutionalized by the Committee to build core competencies

for strategic advisory and data intelligence for matters pertaining to the SCALE housed within DPIIT. Some sectors under study by the Committee include Automotive, EVs & Auto Components, Capital Goods, Chemicals, Defence and Aerospace, Drones, Textiles, Electronics System Design Manufacturing (ESDM), Medical Devices, Air Conditioners, Furniture, Leather and Footwear, Auto Components, Closed Circuit Cameras, Toys, Sporting Goods & Gym Equipment and Bicycles & E-cycles, amongst others.

1.5.7 India Industrial Land Bank (IILB)

1.5.7.1 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. 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.

1.5.7.2 In accordance with the recommendations of the GoS (C&I), the DPIIT has developed an India Industrial Land Bank (IILB) (earlier known as Industrial Information System) 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 (URL: <https://indiaindustriallandbank.gov.in/login1>).

1.5.8 Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS):

1.5.8.1 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. This exercise is being undertaken by DPIIT, Invest India and ADB. DPIIT released a pilot phase report in 2018 on Industrial Park Rating System aimed at enhancing industrial competitiveness. DPIIT developed 'Industrial Park Rating System 2.0' that widened its coverage and aimed to bring in qualitative assessment further to the pilot phase. Under IPRS 2.0, the assessment of Industrial Parks including private industrial parks and SEZs with introduction of qualitative indicators for assessing these parks/zones were undertaken across parameters identified under the 4 pillar i.e. Internal Infrastructure & Utilities, External infrastructure & Connectivity, Business Support Systems, and Environmental & Safety Management. The exercise was concluded by releasing of report on Industrial Park Rating System 2.0 on 5th October, 2021.

1.5.8.2 Further, capacity building workshops on the findings of Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS) 2.0/Gap Assessment Reports (GAR) with the States/UTs were held physically as well as virtually to highlights the best practices across industrial parks in the States/UT and address key gaps with the technical support of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Invest India team. The Gap Assessment Reports prepared for states/UTs have also been forwarded to them.

1.5.8.3 Further, to culminate the learnings of States/UTs workshop, a National Workshop on IPRS 2.0- Accelerating India's Industrial Competitiveness (AICC) was held on 1st July, 2023 with States/UTs and other stakeholders. The Department has also initiated exercise for IPRS 3.0.

1.6 Development of Logistics Sector

1.6.1 Logistics Division was created in the Department of Commerce with amendment in the Allocation of Business Rules in July 2017 with the mandate for integrated development of logistics sector in the country and to bring about reduction in the logistics cost. For the said mandate, the Division has been engaged in identification of regulatory, infrastructure or services bottlenecks in freight logistics and easing them through industry engagement and inter-ministerial coordination, monitoring performance and efficiency of logistics infrastructure and services, creation of an integrated system of infrastructure and policy/regulatory interventions to promote inter-modality and identification of skill gaps across modes.

1.6.2 The Division is also promoting and encouraging adoption of digitization across logistics value chains. On 13th October 2021, Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated 'PM GatiShakti National Master Plan' for multimodal infrastructure connectivity to various Economic Zones. Subsequently CCEA had approved the Cabinet Note mooted by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) on PM GatiShakti on 21st October 2021. Subsequently, vide Cabinet Secretariat Notification dated 10th November 2021, the mandate for integrated development of Logistics Sector has been allocated to DPIIT and Logistics Division stands shifted to DPIIT.

1.7 Project Monitoring Group

1.7.1 Project Monitoring Group (PMG) is an institutional mechanism for resolving regulatory bottlenecks and fast tracking the setting up and commissioning of large-scale infrastructure projects in Public and Private sectors.

1.7.2 Any investor facing delays or bottlenecks in the execution of a project with an estimated value of INR 500 crores and above can raise it on the PMG Portal. The PMG Team, DPIIT takes them up with concerned authority/ agency in the Central or State Governments until the issues are resolved. The issues relating to special category projects can be raised on portal regardless of their cost which includes PRAGATI projects, port connectivity projects, critical projects for coal evacuation, and High-Impact Gati Shakti Projects.

1.7.3 Apart from providing issue-based resolution mechanism, PMG Portal has now been upgraded to provide milestone-based monitoring of the projects system as per the directives of the Cabinet Secretary given in 2021. The new system will ensure proactive monitoring of projects and create a system wherein delays in infrastructure projects may be anticipated and necessary measures for course correction may be taken. This will put the Project Monitoring Group at the forefront of driving transformational change in the infrastructure space. Additionally, as per the mandate of Cabinet Secretariat, all projects over INR 500 crores, regardless of having issues, are monitored on PMG Portal and regularly reviewed at the highest levels of the Government.

1.7.4 PMG portal (<https://pmg.dpiit.gov.in>) has been developed with an agile and user-friendly interface to strengthen the 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 the project milestones and issue status.

1.7.5 As of 24th January 2025, 2,795 Infrastructure projects worth ~INR 68.12 Lakh Crores are enlisted on PMG portal. PMG has

facilitated resolution of 7,768 issues in these projects till now.

1.7.6 Since 01.01.2024, PMG has facilitated the resolution of 693 issues pertaining to 353 projects worth INR 13.88 Lakh Crores. For this, PMG facilitated 173 review meetings under Cabinet Secretariat and DPIIT with different ministries and state governments to fast-track resolution of issues and ensure timely execution of projects.

1.8 Industrial Corridors

1.8.1 Government of India is developing various Industrial Corridor Projects as part of National Industrial Corridor Development 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.

1.8.2 Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project is the first Industrial Corridor 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).

1.8.3 Presently, as part of National Industrial Corridor Development Programme, following 11 Industrial Corridors are being taken up for development:

- 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).

1.9 Ease of Doing Business (EODB);

1.9.1 The Indian Government has placed a strong emphasis on improving the regulatory and legislative environment of the country for business. It is spearheading numerous Ease of Doing Business initiatives for improving the overall business regulatory environment in the country by streamlining the existing regulations and processes and eliminating unnecessary requirements and procedures. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is the nodal Department for coordinating the initiatives under Ease of Doing Business.

1.9.2 The National Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), introduced in 2014, proposed to drive transformative business reforms across the country, promoting competitive federalism through active participation from States and

Union Territories (UTs). The scope of BRAP has been systematically expanded to address the evolving requirements of the business sector.

1.9.3 Key achievements include the expansion of the Online Single Window System, which has grown from providing 13 services in 2014-15 to facilitating access to over 657 Central Approvals and 6,645 State Approvals as of 2024. The digitization of 20 years of land and property records, the establishment of transparency enablers in 2016, and the inception of the Central Inspection System (CIS) in 2017-18 are evidence to the Government's dedication to streamlining compliance inspections.

1.9.4 The 2020 edition of the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) introduced 72 sector-specific reforms across nine key industries, thereby encouraging an investor-friendly environment. With the release of seven editions of BRAP assessments and the 2024 edition in progress, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been involved in creating a transformative shift in India's business ecosystem. BRAP has been key in forming critical reforms in labour, environmental compliance, land administration, and taxation, which have significantly reduced the cost and time burden on businesses, tackled sectoral challenges, and attracted investments, thereby establishing India as a hub for investments.

1.9.5 DPIIT conceptualized and launched Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB) exercise in 2020. As a part of the Reducing Compliance Burden exercise, Ministry/Department and State/UTs are to examine their Act/Rules/Processes and reduce burdensome compliances through simplification, rationalization, decriminalization of minor offences and eliminate the redundant laws/processes.

1.9.6 In 2020, the World Bank Group (WBG) decided to discontinue the Doing Business (DB) report and announced that the WBG would work on a new approach for assessing the business and investment climate called as Business Ready project. B-READY focuses on 10 topics that are organized following the life cycle of the firm and its participation in the market while opening, operating (or expanding), and closing (or reorganizing) a business. DPIIT is the Nodal department for B-Ready for facilitating the internal assessment of existing regulations and public services in coordination with relevant support Ministries/Departments as well as other public and private stakeholders. Assessment of India will be undertaken in 2025-26 and report is expected in September 2026 (Third Report). Data collection for Firm level surveys will start in January 2025 and expert consultations will start in September 2025.

1.9.7 First report was launched on 3rd October 2024. This first edition of B-Ready report covers an initial group of 50 economies in Asia, Latin America, Europe, the Middle East & Sub-Saharan Africa. WBG also shared detailed and updated B-Ready methodology with major changes such as In Pillar-III, Cost related questions dropped, and Perception-based questions are added. New methodology 1200+ questions in October 2024.

1.9.8 It was decided during the 2nd National Conference of Chief Secretaries held in January 2023 that a framework to measure **“Cost of Regulations” (CoR)** is to be developed by DPIIT in consultation with States and Industry. The objective of the CoR exercise is to measure the administrative burden on businesses, which will quantify the cost implications of regulations and help identify problem-areas and areas with scope of improvement. On these lines, first baseline CoR survey was conducted on 13 services.

1.9.9 National Single Window System (NSWS)

1.9.9.1 Announced in the FY 2020-21 Union Budget as part of the Investment Clearance Cell (ICC) initiative, the National Single Window System (NSWS) was launched on 22nd September 2021 by the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry.

1.9.9.2 Developed by DPIIT in collaboration with Invest India, NSWS serves as a one-stop digital platform to streamline business approvals and clearances at the Central and State levels. It simplifies the regulatory process through features like pre-investment advisory, land bank information, and end-to-end facilitation, enabling businesses to navigate approvals with ease. Accessible via www.nsws.gov.in, the platform is a game-changer in enhancing the Ease of Doing Business in India, driving transparency, efficiency, and investor confidence.

1.9.9.3 As on date, KYA (Know-Your-Approval) module of NSWS is live with 659 approvals across 32 Central Ministries/Departments and 6436 approvals across 34 States/UTs. The platform is stable and running live with approvals from 32 Central Ministries/Departments. Currently, 29 States/ UTs Single Window Systems are well integrated with NSWS namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Assam, Andaman & Nicobar, Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Sikkim, Puducherry, Kerala, Chandigarh and Chhattisgarh. The NSWS Team is proactively co-ordinating with the remaining States/UTs to complete the onboarding process at the earliest.

1.9.10 One District One Product (ODOD)

1.9.10.1 The ODOP Initiative is aimed at manifesting the vision of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to foster balanced regional development across all districts of the country. The idea is to select, brand, and promote One Product from each District (One District – One Product) of the country for enabling holistic socio-economic growth across all regions. The product lists have been signed off by each of the States/UTs with Principal Secretary, Industries/MSME as the nodal department.

1.10. Start-up India

1.10.1 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.

1.11 Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order, 2017

1.11.1 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 as an enabling provision to promote domestic value addition and is applicable for procurement of goods, services and works by central government procuring entities. The Order was last amended on 19.07.2024 and the salient features of the Order are as under:

- a) Imported items sourced locally from resellers/distributors, license fees/royalties paid/ technical charges paid out of India, procurement/Supply of repackaged/refurbished/rebranded, shall be excluded from the calculation of local content.
- b) To ensure that imported items sourced locally from resellers/distributors are excluded from calculation of local content, procuring entities to obtain from bidders, the cost of such locally-sourced imported items (Inclusive of taxes) along with break-up on license/royalties paid/technical expertise cost etc. sourced from outside India. For items sold by bidder as reseller, OEM certificate for country of origin to be submitted.
- c) For contract involving supply of multiple items, weighted average of all items has to be taken while calculating the local content.
- d) Global Tender Enquiry (GTE) cannot be issued for tenders less than Rs. 200 Crore, except with the approval of competent authority as designated by Department of Expenditure.
- e) Unless global bids are invited, only Class-I local suppliers (suppliers offering items with equal to more than 50% local content) and Class-II local suppliers (suppliers offering items with equal to 20% but less than 50% local content) are eligible to bid.
- f) Minimum local content requirement for a bidder to qualify as 'Class-I local supplier'/'Class-II local supplier' has been fixed at minimum 50%/20% with nodal Ministries/Departments authorized to notify a higher minimum local content requirement if they deem fit.

- g) For the items, for which there is sufficient local capacity and competition, as notified by nodal Ministry, only Class-I local suppliers are eligible to bid. In all other purchases, purchase preference is given to Class-I local suppliers over Class-II/ Non-Local suppliers for 50% of tendered quantity in case of divisible items and 100% of tendered quantity in case of non-divisible items provided rates quoted by lowest Class-I local supplier fall within 20% margin of purchase preference of lowest quoting bidder.
- h) Sourcing of items notified under clause 3(a) of the order, with sufficient local capacity and competition in India has been made mandatory from Class-I local suppliers in SI/EPC/Turnkey Contracts/ Service Tenders.
- i) The manufacturers manufacturing an item under PLI scheme shall be treated as deemed Class II local supplier for that item unless they have minimum local content equal to or higher than that notified for Class-I local supplier for that item, provided the manufacturer has received incentive from the concerned PLI Ministry for the item. The above shall be applicable for the specific time period only, as notified by concerned PLI Ministry.
- j) A penalty upto 10% of the contract value may be imposed in case the contractor/ supplier does not meet the stipulated local content requirement and the category of the supplier changes from Class-I to Class-II/ Non-local or from Class-II to Non-local.
- k) All administrative Ministries/Departments whose procurement exceeds Rs. 1000 Crore per annum shall notify their procurement projections for the next 5 years on their respective websites.

1.12 National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy

1.12.1 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.

1.12.2 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 flexibility provided in the international regime to address its developmental concerns. It reiterates India's commitment to the Doha Development Agenda and the TRIPS agreement.

1.12.3 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.

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

1.12.5 Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM)

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.

1.12.6 Intellectual Property Right Administration

1.12.6.1 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 has been vetting number of 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 for matters related to World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

1.12.6.2 The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), a subordinate Office under DPIIT, carries out statutory functions related to Patents, Trade Marks, Designs, Copyrights, Geographical Indications and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs. It functions out of offices situated in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Ahmadabad.

1.12.7 Scheme for Pedagogy & Research in IPRs for Holistic Education and Academia (SPRIHA)

To Encourage the study of, education in, research on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and to promote outreach on Intellectual Property matters, DPIIT has formulated Scheme for Pedagogy & Research in IPRs for Holistic Education and Academia (SPRIHA). The Scheme has been instituted to develop credit as well as specialized courses on IPR, organize seminars and workshops on IPR matters. To do this IPR Chairs has been set up in Universities, Colleges and Institutions of higher learning recognized by the Central and State Governments.

1.13 National Design Policy:

1.13.1 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 Center 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 Centers/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/centers 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.

1.14 Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme (UNNATI, 2024)

Government of India has formulated New Industrial Development Scheme, UNNATI (Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme), 2024 as a Central Sector Scheme for the development of Industries and generation of employment in the states of North East Region. The scheme’s main objective is to generate gainful employment, which will lead to the area’s overall socio-economic development. It will create productive economic activity in the manufacturing and service sectors

1.15 Erstwhile Industrial Promotion Schemes of DPIIT Presently under grand parenting (Subsidies being released as per committed number of years)

1.15.1 North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 was a revised

version of the erstwhile North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997, and was notified for a period of 10 years from 1.4.2007 to 31.03.2017 with the purpose to boost industrialization of the region. The policy was effective up to 31.03.2017 but units that commenced commercial production by 31.3.2017 shall continue to receive benefits beyond this date up to the committed number of years for each unit.

1.15.2 Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 And Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS) 2013 - In order to mitigate locational disadvantage and facilitate the process of industrialization in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas, in terms of subsidizing industrial units for transportation of their finished product and raw material Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS) was introduced in 2013 replacing Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971.

1.15.3 North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 –

1.15.3.1 After closure of NEIIPP, 2007 on 31.03.2017, to promote industrialization in NE States and to boost employment and income 2023-24 Annual Report Role and Functions generation, a new Scheme namely North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 was notified on 12.04.2018 which came into force w.e.f. 01.04.2017 and ended on 31.03.2022. The scheme covers manufacturing and service sector.

1.16 Schemes for Industrial Development in Himalayan States i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, UT of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Ladakh

1.16.1 Schemes that are over

- I. Special Package-I & II for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand from 07.01.2003 -06.01.2017

- II. Special Package-I & II for Jammu & Kashmir from 14.06.2002– 31.03.2017

1.16.2 Schemes under Grand parenting

- I. Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022.
- II. Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2021

1.16.3 Ongoing Schemes

New Central Sector Scheme (NCSS), 2021 for Industrial Development of Jammu & Kashmir was notified on 19.02.2021 to bring about radical transformation in the existing industrial ecosystem of J&K, thereby enabling Jammu and Kashmir to compete nationally. The scheme is for the duration of 2021-22 to 2036-37 with total financial outlay of Rs. 28,400 crores.

1.17 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 & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

1.17.1 The Scheme of Budgetary Support was notified on 5th Oct, 2017 by DPIIT.

1.17.2 It is a Central Government scheme, which is offered as a measure of goodwill in order to help the Units in their transition from erstwhile Excise regime to new GST regime. It envisages reimbursement of claims of only those Units which were eligible for drawing benefits under the earlier Excise Duty Exemption/refund schemes but it has otherwise no relation to the erstwhile Schemes.

1.17.3 Benefits under the scheme are available to the 'eligible units' for a definite period of time 'not exceeding ten years from the date of commencement of commercial production'. The support under the scheme is in the 'nature of grant' and limited to Central Government's share of CGST (58%) and/or IGST retained after devolution of a part of these taxes to the states. This 58% has been fixed taking into consideration that at present Central Government devolves 42 % of the

taxes on goods and services to the States as per the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission.

1.17.4 The Scheme is applicable till 30.06.2027 in Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir, Union Territory of Ladakh and North Eastern Regions including Sikkim. The Scheme has ended on 31.03.2020 in the States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

1.17.5 The year-wise status of fund disbursement under the Scheme is as under:-

Rs. in Cr.

Financial Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (up to 22.01.2025)
Amount Disbursed	169.41	1499.86	2130.22	2716.00	3902.96	2642.49	1749.68	1028.07

1.18 Programmes for Industrial Infrastructure Development - Modified Industrial Infrastructure Up - Gradation Scheme (MIUS)

1.18.1 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. 30 projects have been approved in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan under IIUS, out of these 28 projects have been completed and 1 project is under implementation and 1 project has been withdrawn. These projects have been provided central assistance of Rs. 1066.914 crore (up to 16.12.2024) out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 1075.630 crore. The details are as under:

Rs. in Cr.

Name of the Scheme	No of projects approved	No. of completed projects	No. of ongoing projects	Total approved Central Grant	Total Released Central Grant
IIUS	30	28	1*	1075.630	1066.914

* 1 project has been withdrawn

1.18.2 The Scheme was recast in February' 2009 on the basis of an independent evaluation to strengthen the implementation process and the scheme was called as Recast Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (RIIUS). Under this 7 projects have been approved, out

of these 6 projects have been completed and 1 project is under implementation. These projects have been provided central assistance of Rs. 366.520 (up to 16.12.2024) out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 380.010 crore. The details are as under:

Rs. in Cr.

Name of the Scheme	No of projects approved	No. of completed projects	No. of ongoing projects	Total approved Central Grant	Total Released Central Grant
Recast IIUS	07	06	1	380.010	366.520

1.18.3 Thereafter, 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. Under MIIUS, 21 projects have been sanctioned; out of which 18 projects have been completed and remaining 03 are under implementation. These projects have been provided central assistance of Rs. 369.810 crore (up to 16.12.2024), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 385.650 crore. The details are as under:

Rs. in Cr.

Name of the Scheme	No of projects approved	No. of completed projects	No. of ongoing projects	Total approved Central Grant	Total Released Central Grant
MIUS	21	18	03	385.650	369.810

1.18.4 Further, the scheme has not been continued beyond 31.03.2017 for taking up new projects.

1.19 India International Convention & Expo Centre (IICC), Dwarka, New Delhi

1.19.1. 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. 26,331 crore (including Rs. 405 Crore for additional works and IF charges of Rs 223 Crore to Delhi Jal Board).

1.19.2. Development of Exhibition &

Convention space, arena, trunk infrastructure, Metro/ NHAI connectivity, hotels, office and retail space etc. are visualized 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.

1.19.3. The project is being developed in two phases. Phase-I, consisting of a Convention Centre, two (2 Nos) Exhibition Halls and trunk infrastructure facilities. Phase-II with construction of three more Exhibition Halls, Arena, and commercial development of complimentary infrastructure like Hotels, Retail and Office spaces.

1.19.4. Hon'ble Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone of this project on September 20, 2018 and was inaugurated on September 17, 2023.

1.19.5. The Commercial Operations Date (COD) for operator of Exhibition and Convention Centre "Kinexin" was on 1st October 2023 on a revenue share model and regular events are being held at Yashobhoomi.

1.19.6. Progress on Mixed Use Development under Phase-2:

- a. Knight Frank and Cushman & Wakefield were appointed as independent valuers for valuation report on Mixed-Use Development plots and determine the minimum reserve Price.
- b. Jones Lang LaSalle (JLL) is appointed as Transaction Advisor on 23rd September 2024 for a period of 12 months.

1.20 Productivity and Quality

1.20.1 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 founding 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. NPC's vision is to be the knowledge leader in competitiveness, providing state-of-the-art services to the Indian economy so that it can compete globally. The goal is to

contribute to the country's long-term, inclusive socio-economic growth by increasing productivity.

1.20.2 Quality Council of India (QCI) is 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.

1.20.3 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 Certification Bodies (NABCB) and Divisions [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 its area of expertise.

1.21 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

1.21.1 UNIDO is a specialized agency of the United Nations with a unique mandate to promote, dynamize and accelerate industrial development. UNIDO's vision is a world without poverty and hunger, where industry drives low-

emission economies, improves living standards, and preserves the liveable environment for present and future generations, leaving no one behind.

1.21.2 UNIDO has been delivering technical cooperation services in India since its establishment in 1966, following the successive stages in the country's industrial development strategy. India is both a recipient as 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 programming, operations and engagements of UNIDO in India.

1.22 Specific Industries Administered by DPIIT

1.22.1 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, consumers durables, light machine tools, light industrial machinery, light engineering industries etc, as indicated in the allocation of Business Rules, 1961.

1.22.2 The Central Government on 19th January 2022, has approved the continuation of Central Sector Scheme "Indian Footwear, Leather Development Programme (IFLDP), with 1700 crore till 31.03.2026 or till further review, whichever is earlier. The Scheme is to encourage development infrastructure for the leather and footwear sector, address environment concerns specific to the leather and footwear sector, facilitate additional investments, employment generation and increase in production.

1.23 Monitoring of Industrial Activity, Production and Prices

1.23.1 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.

1.24 Internal Trade & E-Commerce (ITeC)

1.24.1 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.

1.24.2 Internal Trade & e-Commerce (ITeC) Section is responsible for handling all aspects of e-Commerce and retail trade which includes harmonious growth of all form of retail trade, improvement in ease of doing business, development of infrastructure across the distribution chain of retail trade and welfare of traders and their employees .

1.24.3 The Department is also involved in formulation and negotiation of India's stance on ecommerce, for discussions in bilateral and multilateral fora such as WTO, G20, Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), Shanghai cooperation Organization (SCO), etc.

1.24.4 The Department has pioneered the initiative of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) for promoting open networks for all aspects of exchange of goods and services over

digital or electronic networks based on open-sourced methodology, using open specifications and open network protocols independent of any specific platform. ONDC has made e-Commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers, standardise operations promote inclusion of local suppliers, drive efficiencies in logistics and lead to enhancement of value for consumers. Currently, ONDC is delivering in 1100+ cities across the country in which the total orders have been recorded as 141.8 million+ orders till November 2024, the total number of active Network Participants is 190+ and the total no. of sellers and service providers registered on ONDC is 7 Lakh+. The categories which are live on the ONDC network include Grocery, Agriculture, Beauty and Personal Care, Food & Beverages, Electronics and Appliances, Fashion, Furniture & Kitchen and Home, Mobility (incl. Ride hailing, metro ticketing, and bus ticketing), logistics as a service, etc. In August 2024, Financial services was launched as a category in ONDC.

1.24.5 DPIIT vide Gazette Notification dated 26.07.2019 has constituted a National Traders' Welfare Board with an objective of welfare of traders and their employees, simplify the Acts and Rules to reduce the compliance burden applicable to traders, improving the access of funds for traders and provide social security benefits like insurance, pension, healthcare etc., for traders

1.24.6 DPIIT has nominated Chairperson, two members having special knowledge of matters relating to the technical or other aspects of retail trade, six members representing trade associations and twelve members representing State and Union Territories to the board. In addition to the above, representatives of nine relevant Ministries are also invited to the meetings of the Board.

1.24.7 Since the constitution of NTWB, several meetings have been held. For regular interaction with retail traders, a VC Link has been developed and was launched by the Chairperson during the 3rd meeting of the Board held in July 2024. Weekly VC meetings are held every Monday to inform traders about Government schemes and policies, facilitate easy submission of grievance and provide suggestions with a focus on redressal and fostering collaboration between traders and the government.

1.25 Technical Regulations

1.25.1 In order to provide safe reliable quality goods; minimizing health hazards to consumers; promoting exports and imports substitute, Technical regulations/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) under BIS Act, 1986/2016 and Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

1.25.2 DPIIT as per its mandate has been issuing QCOs since 1987. 83 QCOs for over 355 product standards under BIS Act, 1986/2016 (e.g. Cement, LPG Gas Stoves, Pipes and Tubes, ACs, Refrigerators, Safety Glass, Smart Meters, Air Cooler & Air Filters, Door Fittings etc.) as well as one QCO for 15 products under Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (Gas Cylinders, Valves and Regulators) have been issued by DPIIT. DPIIT has focused more on issuance of QCOs under BIS Act as evident from the data below:

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|---|
| i. | 1987 to 2014 (28 years): | 05 QCOs for 40 product standards. |
| ii. | 2015 to 2022 (8 years): | 29 QCOs for 102 product standards. |
| iii. | 2023 - till date : | 49 QCOs for 213 product standards |

1.25.3 DPIIT is coming up with more than 30 new QCOs in this year in consultation with BIS. The implementation of the QCOs for these products is crucial not only for safety of the consumers, but it will also improve the manufacturing quality standards in the country and curb the imports of sub-standard products into India. These initiatives, coupled with development quality testing labs, product manuals etc. will aid in the development of a robust quality ecosystem in India.

1.26 National Medical Devices Promotion Council

1.26.1 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 (NMDPC) has been setup in December, 2018 by DPIIT. As Indian manufacturing companies and startups move towards creating innovative products, the setting up of the council will spur domestic manufacturing in this sector. On the request of D/o Pharmaceuticals which has the mandate for the Promotion of the medical Device Industry and has created dedicated institutional mechanisms such as Standing Forum of Medical Device Associations, the DPIIT has agreed vide OM dated 16/06/2022 to reconstitute the NMDPC under the chairpersonship of Secretary, D/o Pharmaceuticals with appropriate representation from DPIIT”.

1.27 Strengthening Data System as per DGQI Framework

1.27.1 The DGQI Framework developed by NITI Aayog is a structured approach to promoting and ensuring the growth of industry and trade by leveraging data governance and quality improvement initiatives. It has helped the department align with the Digital India initiative. The DGQI has encouraged a focus on real-time data analytics to support timely policy interventions and service delivery.

1.27.2 The Department has gained insights into its current data management practices and identified areas for improvement by implementing standardized processes for data collection, storage, and dissemination. It has also adopted data analytics to effectively design and evaluate policies, as well as strengthened inter-ministerial collaboration by facilitating cross-sectoral analysis for integrated decision-making. The framework has also supported the dissemination of datasets for various schemes and non-schematic interventions publicly, while maintaining privacy and security.

1.27.3 The Department has utilized the DGQI to assess the digitization of schemes and monitor programs crucial for enhancing transparency, improving policy decisions, and ensuring that the business and industrial sectors have access to high-quality, reliable data. The department achieved an overall score of 4.81 out of 5.0 for Q4:2023-24, demonstrating its commitment to excellence in data governance. By leveraging the DGQI, the department has improved not only its internal data practices but has also contributed to the broader vision of a data-driven governance system.



2.1 Make in India

2.1.1 'Make in India' initiative was launched on 25th September, 2014 to facilitate investment, foster innovation, build best in class infrastructure, and make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. It is one of the unique 'Vocal for Local' initiatives that promoted India's manufacturing domain to the world.

2.1.2 The activities under the Make in India initiative are also being undertaken by several Central Government Ministries/Departments and various State Governments.

2.1.3 Government has taken various steps to boost domestic and foreign investments in India. These include the introduction of Goods and Services Tax, reduction in Corporate Tax, improving Ease of Doing Business, FDI policy reforms, measures for reduction in compliance burden, measures to boost domestic manufacturing through Public Procurement Orders, Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) and QCOs (Quality Control Orders), to name a few. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for 14 key sectors (with an incentive outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore) are under implementation to enhance India's manufacturing capabilities and exports. With announcement of PLI Schemes, significant improvement in production, skills, employment, economic growth and exports is expected over the next five years and more.

2.1.4 Government has taken up several measures as mentioned above to increase ease of doing business in the country and has created conducive ecosystem to increase industrialization and to become globally competitive. The percentage growth in Industrial production with base year 2011-12 was -1.4% in FY 2019-20 which has increased to 9.5% in FY 2023-24 whereas percentage growth in manufacturing sector was -3% in FY 2019-20 which has increased to 9.9% in FY 2023-24.

2.2 Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS)

2.2.1 In order to provide support and facilitation to investors for investing in India and to boost growth in key sectors of the economy, an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EgoS) has been created, which will look into hindrances being faced by investors, and also take up cross cutting policy issues with the following objectives: -

- To bring synergies and ensure timely clearances from different Departments and Ministries.
- To attract increased investments into India and provide investment support and facilitation to global investors.
- To facilitate investments of top investors in a targeted manner and to usher policy stability & consistency in the overall investment environment.

2.3 Project Development Cells

2.3.1 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 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.

2.3.2 Project Development Cells (PDCs) have been set up in 29 Ministries/Departments. PDCs have the following main objectives: -

- a. To handhold investors and create projects with all approvals, land available for allocation and with complete detailed project reports for adoption/investments by investors.
- b. To identify issues that need to be resolved in order to attract and finalize the investments and put forth these before the Empowered Group.

2.4 National Single Window System (NSWS)

2.4.1 National Single Window System (NSWS), initiated by DPIIT and accessible through nsws.gov.in, acts as a one-stop digital platform for facilitating Government to Business (G2B) approvals and investor-related clearances for industry and business entities with transparency and accountability in the country. It streamlines the G2B approvals process by creating information symmetry and minimizing the need to visit multiple Departmental portals.

2.4.2 This national portal, launched on 22nd September 2021 by the Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister, integrates

the existing clearance systems of the various Ministries/ Departments of Govt. of India and State Governments without disruption to their existing IT portals. Currently, approvals of 32 Central Ministries/Departments and 29 States/UTs Single Window Systems are integrated with NSWS with access to 278 Central approvals and 2977 State approvals. Additionally, Know Your Approvals (KYA) module is live for 657 Central approvals and 6,787 State approvals to facilitate free flow and access of information for business enterprises. The following G2B Schemes are also live on NSWS: - Ethanol Blending Programme; Vehicle Scrapping Policy (RVSF/ ATS); National Program on High-Efficiency Solar PV Modules under PLI Scheme; Indian Footwear & Leather Development Program (7 sub-schemes); National Green Hydrogen Mission. Integration with PM Gati-Shakti is in progress and currently KYA for 7 ministries is live on NSWS.

2.4.3 Till 31st December 2024, over 8.09 Lakh applications have been submitted and over 5.57 Lakh approvals have been granted. Currently over 2.7 Lakh Business Entities have registered on the platform (including Sole Proprietors, Incorporated Companies, LLPs and foreign entities).

2.4.4 NSWS has upgraded its technical architecture to implement PAN as Single Business ID. User verification will be done using the Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) of the Authorized Representative of the organization. SOPs have been shared with respective Ministries and Departments to start implementing the usage of PAN to identify business users and to start requesting input of verified PAN from their users where it is not already getting captured.

2.5 One District One Product (ODOP)

2.5.1 The ODOP GeM Bazaar was launched



on the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) on 29th August 2022 with over 210 product categories created on the platform to promote sales and procurement of ODOP products across the country. Currently, 503 categories have been created on the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) to streamline procurement and enhance the visibility and accessibility of ODOP products in the market.

2.5.2 Indian Missions: Facilitated procurement queries for Consulate General of Bali, Consulate General of Perth, Australia and High Commission of India in Mauritius, Tehran, Ottawa, Johannesburg, Iceland and Bhutan among others. ODOP Wall inaugurated at Atlanta in USA. ODOP exhibition and networking session held in collaboration with Embassy of India, Japan in the month of September to commemorate 'India Month in Japan'.



2.5.3 ODOP Catalogue: ODOP Catalogue updated referring to the ODOP List and products that were added to the list as secondary, tertiary etc. Volume 4 of the ODOP Catalogue created to feature purchasing options of ODOP Products from Government Emporiums and ODOP Sellers

2.5.4 PM Gati Shakti – ODOP Experiential Centre: ODOP Experiential Centre showcases ODOP products and artisans through immersive exhibits. The ODOP zone features 09 exhibits covering over 1200 products across 780+ districts, with an interactive RFID map, AR flipbook, VR experiences, and films of National Award-winning artisans. Highlights include a 270-degree helicopter simulator, waterfall display of weaves and prints, and a final anamorphic audiovisual show. The Hon'ble Prime Minister visited and inaugurated the Experiential Centre at Bharat Mandapam on the 13th October 2024.





Hon'ble PM Narendra Modi made a visit to the PM GatiShakti-ODOP with Anubhuti Kendra at Bharat Mandapam, Delhi on October 13, 2024.

2.5.5 India International Trade Fair (IITF) 2024: The ODOP Pavilion at the India International Trade Fair (IITF) 2024 held from 14th- 27th November at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi featured 50 stalls with a wide array of ODOP (including overlaps with GI tagged products), including Kashmir Saffron, Kerala Spices, Andhra Pradesh Leather Puppetry, Uttar

Pradesh Chikankari and Attar, West Bengal Embroidery, Uttarakhand Aipan Art, Bihar Madhubani Painting, and Makhana, among others. The participating ODOP vendors were facilitated with onboarding onto the GeM ODOP Storefront and social media promotions were done. The pavilion drew considerable footfall and appreciation from visitors for highlighting



DPIIT was awarded Special Commendation at IITF, 2024

India's diverse and rich craftsmanship under ODOP. For the Empowering India Pavilion, DPIIT (ODOP) was awarded a 'Special Appreciation Medal' for Excellence in Display from ITPO.

2.5.6 Product Selection: Under ODOP, 1200+ products have been identified covering districts from across all the States/UTs.

2.5.7 ODOP Websites, Nodal Officers, and Sellers Database: States have also embraced digital platforms to ensure easy access to ODOP information and enhance market reach. 19 States have launched dedicated ODOP websites/ODOP Cell providing detailed product lists, contact details of nodal officers, databases of ODOP sellers. Uttar Pradesh Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Andhra Pradesh have integrated e-commerce platforms into their ODOP initiatives, enabling direct buying and selling of ODOP products online, thereby expanding market access for local artisans.

2.6 India Industrial Land Bank (IILB)

2.6.1 The Group of Secretaries (GoS) on Commerce & 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.

2.6.2 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.

2.6.3 In accordance with the recommendation of the GoS (C&I), the DPIIT has developed an India Industrial Land Bank (IILB) (earlier known as Industrial Information System) 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 (URL: <https://indiaindustrialbank.gov.in/login1>). 4051 industrial parks/estates/ SEZs in 7.00 lakh hectares (approx.) have been mapped on India Industrial Land Bank (IILB) along with net land area availability.

2.6.4 IILB was launched by Hon'ble CIM on 27th August 2020. So far, plot level data of 2884 GIS enabled Parks of 35 States/UTs (except State of West Bengal) have been on boarded.

2.6.5 Pan India Integration of States/UTs Industrial Land Bank with IILB Portal is likely to be completed soon. A mobile application of IILB is also available on Android and iOS stores for the ease of investor.

2.6.6 The Department is also working on single sign on facility through National Single Window System (NSWS) and making application for land allotment through IILB for ease of investors.

2.7 Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS)

2.7.1 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. This exercise is being undertaken by DPIIT, Invest India and ADB. DPIIT released a pilot phase report in 2018 on Industrial Park Rating System aimed at enhancing industrial competitiveness.

2.7.2 DPIIT developed 'Industrial Park Rating System 2.0' that widened its coverage and aimed to bring in qualitative assessment further to the pilot phase. Under IPRS 2.0, the assessment of Industrial Parks including private industrial parks and SEZs with introduction of

qualitative indicators for assessing these parks/zones were undertaken across parameters identified under the 4 pillar i.e. internal infrastructure & utilities, External infrastructure & Connectivity, Business Support Systems, and Environmental & Safety Management.

2.7.3 IPRS 2.0 included the introduction of tenant feedback mechanism which helped in assessment of the developer's responses and also engaged directly with the ultimate beneficiaries of this exercise.

2.7.4 51 SEZs, including 29 Private, were nominated by the States/UTs for the IPRS 2.0. 24 Private Sector Industrial Parks were also nominated. Ratings were undertaken for 449 out of 478 nominations received. The feedback survey involved responses from 5,700 tenants. 41 Industrial Parks have been assessed as "Leaders" in the Industrial Park Ratings System Report. 90 Industrial Parks have been rated as under "Challenger" category while 185 have been rated as under "Aspirers". These ratings have been assigned on the basis of key existing parameters and infrastructure facilities etc. **The exercise was concluded by releasing of report on Industrial Park Rating System 2.0 on 5th October, 2021.**

2.7.5 Further, on the findings of Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS) 2.0, Gap Assessment Reports (GAR) prepared for each participating State/UT with the technical support of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Invest India. Subsequent to preparation of GAR, various State/ UT level **capacity building workshops** have been convened physically as well as virtually with the States/UTs to highlights the **best practices across industrial parks** in the States/UT and address key gaps.

2.7.6 Further, to culminate the learnings of States/UTs workshop, a National Workshop

on IPRS 2.0- Accelerating India's Industrial Competitiveness (AICC) was held on **1st July, 2023** with States/UTs and other stakeholders. The Department has also initiated exercise for IPRS 3.0.

2.8 Industrial Licensing

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

- a) Atomic Energy (Production, separation or enrichment of special fissionable materials and substances and operation of the facilities) and,
- b) Railway Operations only: Private investment has been allowed in Railways for other construction, operation and maintenance activities.

2.8.2 Currently, only following four industries require an Industrial licence:

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

2.8.3 The following measures have been

taken up by Government for easing the process of Industrial Licensing:

- i. The details of licences issued - Total Licences/Amendments issued - 972 (Under IDR Act 1951, Explosives-321, Defence-518, Chemicals-06 & Under Arms Act 1959 127). Total Licences/Amendments issued in 2024 - 61 (Under IDR Act 1951, Explosives - 20, Defence - 25, Chemicals - Nil & Under Arms Act - 16).
- ii. Partial commencement of production is treated as commencement of production of all the items included in the licence.
- iii. The advanced version of National Industrial Classification (NIC-2008) has been adopted, which is a superior/sophisticated industrial classification.
- iv. 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.
- v. Restriction of annual capacity in the Industrial Licence for Defence Sector has been removed under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.
- vi. 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.
- vii. Mapping of Sector specific FDI policy with NIC 2008 code has been completed and Press Note issued.
- viii. 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.
- ix. 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.
- x. 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.
- xi. 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.dpiit.gov.in>. This online portal is available for Public with effect from 16.10.2018 for filing applications.

- xii. 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.
- xiii. 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.
- xiv. Press Note 3(2019 Series) dated 11.09.2019 was issued thereby withdrawing Press Note 17(1984 Series).
- xv. Final notification regarding Amendment in the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking Rules, 1952 under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 has been issued. As per the Notification No. G.S.R 4499 (E) dated 28.09.2021, the members of the Licensing Committee have been modified as follows:

Chairman: Secretary , DPIIT

Joint Secretary (IL), DPIIT – Member Secretary

Members

Joint Secretary of the concerned Administrative Ministry

Joint secretary MHA(Security)

Joint Secretary MHA(Arms)

Joint Secretary(SEZ), Dept. of Commerce

Joint Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs

Joint Secretary (FIF Section) DPITT

Principal Secretary (Industry)/ Commissioner Industries of the concerned State Govt.

- xvi. In supersession of all earlier Press Notes, the period of validity of Industrial License has been extended from three years to fifteen years vide Press Note No. 1 of 2023, for all kind of Licenses henceforth to be granted under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, in line with the validity of Licenses being issued for Defence items as a measure for ease of doing business. An extension of three years may be granted by the concerned Administrative Ministry / Explosive Section (DPIIT) as per the guidelines mentioned in the Press Note No. 1 of 2023 dated 21.07.2023.

2.9 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

2.9.1 Long-term sustainable FDI inflows into any economy, together with the associated transfer of technology, have the potential to contribute to, inter alia, accelerated economic growth, development of sectors of strategic significance, enhanced innovation and increased orientation towards high-technology,

high-value added output, repositioning of key sectors of the economy in global value chains, increased competitiveness, skill development and employment creation. It has been the endeavour of the Government of India to put in place an enabling and investor friendly FDI Policy and remove policy bottlenecks that have been hindering the investment inflows into the country.

2.9.2 DPIIT is mandated with the task of formulation of FDI policy of the Government of India. The Department makes policy pronouncements on FDI through Consolidated FDI Policy Circular/Press Notes/Press Releases which are notified by the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance, Government of India as amendments to the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-Debt Instruments) Rules, 2019 under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) (FEMA). DPIIT also maintains data on FDI Equity Inflows into India based upon the remittances reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

2.9.3 Liberalization & FDI Policy Reforms

2.9.3.1 The Government has put in place an investor friendly policy under which FDI upto 100% is permitted through automatic route in most sectors. To ensure that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination, the Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis and makes changes from time to time after having intensive consultations with stakeholders including apex industry chambers, Associations, representatives of industries/groups and other organizations taking into consideration their views/comments India continues to open up its sectors to global investors by raising FDI limits, removing regulatory barriers for attracting increased investment, in addition to developing infrastructure and improving the business environment.

2.9.3.2 The Government since 2014 has implemented several radical and transformative FDI reforms across sectors such as Defence, Insurance, Pension, Other Financial Services, Asset reconstruction Companies, Space Sector, Broadcasting, Pharmaceuticals, Single Brand Retail Trading, Construction & Development, Civil Aviation, Power Exchanges, e-commerce activities, Coal Mining, Contract Manufacturing, Digital Media, Insurance Intermediaries, Telecom, etc. Some of the recent highlights include:

- (i) Press Note 1 (2024) dated 04.03.2024 that has been issued to liberalize the FDI policy provisions in space sector by prescribing liberalized entry route and providing clarity for FDI in Satellites, Launch Vehicles and associated systems or subsystems, Creation of Spaceports for launching and receiving Spacecraft and manufacturing of space related components and systems.
- (ii) The Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal (FIF Portal), which facilitates single window clearance of FDI applications requiring government approval, has been integrated with the National Single Window System (NSWS).

2.9.4 FDI Equity Inflows

2.9.4.1 The Government's efforts to reform FDI policies have significantly contributed to increase in FDI inflow into the country. FDI inflow in India stood at USD 36.05 billion in 2013-14 and registered its highest ever annual FDI inflow of USD 84.84 billion in the financial year 2021-22. Further, FDI inflow during the first half of current FY 2024-25: USD 42.10 billion (Provisional) has increased by 26% compared to first half of FY 2023-24: USD 33.51 billion. The financial year wise Total FDI Inflow from FY 2014-15 to FY 2024-25 (up-to September) is as under:

Table 2.1: Financial Year wise Total FDI inflow from 2014-15

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total FDI Inflow (in USD billion)	Growth
1.	2014-15	45.15	-
2.	2015-16	55.56	(+) 23%
3.	2016-17	60.22	(+) 8%
4.	2017-18	60.97	(+) 1%
5.	2018-19	62.00	(+) 2%
6.	2019-20	74.39	(+) 20%
7.	2020-21	81.97	(+) 10%
8.	2021-22	84.84	(+) 3%
9.	2022-23	71.36	(-) 16%
10.	2023-24 (P)	71.28	(-) 0.1%
11.	2024-25 (up-to Sept) (P)	42.10	

Source: Reserve Bank of India

(P) – Figures are provisional.

2.9.4.2 FDI inflow in the last 10 financial years (2014-24: USD 667.74 billion) has increased by 120% over the previous 10 financial years (2004-14: USD 304.06 billion) and is nearly 67% of the total FDI reported in the last 24 years (USD 991.32 billion).

2.10 Industrial Promotion

2.10.1 It has been continuous endeavor of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade to make its functioning Industry friendly. The Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum Section is ISO9001:2008 certified for maintaining the Quality Policy.

2.10.2 Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM)

2.10.2.1 As per the liberalized policy in place since 1991, all non-MSME Industrial undertakings (with an investment Rs. 50 crore and above in Plant and machinery for manufacturing sector and service sector and turnover of Rs. 250 crore) which are exempt from obtaining an industrial license are required to file an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) online through G2B Portal.

2.10.2.2 IEM is an acknowledgement of information on capacity, location, investment, item of manufacture, registered address and status of company. However, IEM cannot be construed as an approval or a license. As a measure to facilitate ease of doing business, filing of online IEMs on e-biz portal was initiated on January 2014. With a view to enhancing transparency and ease of doing business, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has enhanced the entire IEM portal since 25th May 2020. The enhanced portal offers online filing of applications for IEM-Part A, Part B and also for Amendments. All applications are being processed in paperless mode and acknowledgement certificates with QR code issued electronically. The applicants are also being notified vide SMS instantaneously upon approval. Henceforth, no application for IEM –Part A- B and amendment are being filed physically. This means that the entrepreneurs do not need to visit physically and can apply for IEM online on 24X7 basis on G2B portal. Relevant information is uploaded on website of the Department and is available in public domain. Immediately after commencement of

production, applicant is expected to file Part B, which is to be attached in online amendment applications along with other requisite documents.

2.10.2.3 Since August 1991, a total number of 1,12,038 IEM issued with proposed investment of Rs. 1,54,23,470 crores as on 30/11/2024. State-wise and sector-wise of IEMs filed, based on Part A, during the last five years, on year-wise basis, are at Appendices III & IV. Further, the State-wise & Sector wise report of Investment, based on part B of IEMs for the last five years, is at **Appendix V & VI**.

2.11 Industrial Investment Intentions:

2.11.1 The Industrial Investment information maintained by the Department covers Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEM) for the delicensed sector (Non-MSME Category). IEM Part A covers investment intention data and proposed employment generation. Whereas Part B is filled after start of commencement of commercial production and capture actual data on investment and employment.

2.11.2 To ease the investors, Department prepared Standard operating Procedure (SoP) and PDF user manual for filling the IEM which is placed on the Department Web-site as well as at G2B portal. IEM is issued strictly in accordance with the SoP.

2.12 Industrial Performance

2.12.1 The Index of Industrial Production (IIP), one of the core economic indicators, is a short-term indicator for measuring the growth of industrial production in the country. Based on the production data sourced from various Ministries/Departments including DPIIT, the present series of IIP with the base year 2011-12 is released every month by the National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. Being the major source agency for IIP, DPIIT collects monthly production data for around Eighty percent of total item-groups (322 out of 405) directly from industrial establishments.

2.12.2 As per the IIP growth indicated in Table 2.2, it can be seen that annual industrial growth hovered between 3.8 and 4.6 percent during 2016-17 to 2018-19. During 2019-20 and 2020-21, the IIP growth contracted by (-) 0.8 per cent and (-) 8.4 per cent respectively due to the spread of COVID-19 pandemic across the country. In 2021-22, industrial production recovered and registered a double-digit growth of 11.4 percent. In 2022-23 and 2023-24, industrial production grew by 5.2 percent and 5.9 percent respectively.

Table 2.2: Annual Growth of IIP since the year 2016-17

(Figures in Percent)

Sectors/ Categories	Weight	2016- 17	2017- 18	2018- 19	2019- 20	2020- 21	2021- 22	2022- 23	2023- 24	2024-25 (Apr-Nov)
Sector										
Mining	14.37	5.3	2.3	2.9	1.6	-7.8	12.2	5.8	7.5	3.3
Manufacturing	77.63	4.4	4.6	3.9	-1.4	-9.6	11.8	4.7	5.5	4.1
Electricity	7.99	5.8	5.4	5.2	1.0	-0.5	7.9	8.9	7.1	5.3

Sectors/ Categories	Weight	2016- 17	2017- 18	2018- 19	2019- 20	2020- 21	2021- 22	2022- 23	2023- 24	2024-25 (Apr-Nov)
Use-based Category										
Primary goods	34.05	4.9	3.7	3.5	0.7	-7.0	9.7	7.5	6.1	4.0
Capital goods	8.22	3.2	4.0	2.7	-13.9	-18.6	16.9	13.1	6.3	4.4
Intermediate goods	17.22	3.3	2.3	0.9	9.1	-9.4	15.4	3.8	5.3	4.2
Infrastructure/ construction goods	12.34	3.9	5.6	7.3	-3.6	-8.7	18.8	8.4	9.7	6.3
Consumer durables	12.84	2.9	0.8	5.5	-8.7	-15.0	12.5	0.6	3.6	8.7
Consumer non-durables	15.33	7.9	10.6	4.0	-0.1	-2.2	3.2	0.7	4.1	-0.5
Overall IIP	100.00	4.6	4.4	3.8	-0.8	-8.4	11.4	5.2	5.9	4.1

**Provisional*

Source: National Statistical Office, MOSPI

2.12.3 Industrial Growth during April-October, 2024-25

IIP registered an increased growth of 4.1 per cent during April to November period of 2024-25 over the corresponding period of previous year. During the period, Index of Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity sector grew robustly by 4.1 percent, 3.3 percent and 5.3 percent respectively on account of improved momentum in industrial activity. As per the Use-based classification, Primary goods, Capital goods, Intermediate goods, Infrastructure/Construction goods, Consumer durable, and Consumer non-durable goods registered growth of 4.0 per cent, 4.4 per cent, 4.2 per cent, 6.3 per cent, 8.7 per cent and (-) 0.5 per cent, respectively during the period.

2.13 Performance of Eight Core Industries

2.13.1 The Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI)

which measures the growth of production of eight core industries for a reference month over the corresponding month last year with a time-lag of thirty days, is being released on a monthly basis. The eight industries, i.e. Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement and Electricity constitute around 40.27 per cent of weight in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). The growth rates for Eight Core Industries since 2018-19 are given in Table 2.3.

2.13.2 During the year 2023-24, the ICI registered an increased growth of 7.6 per cent. The production of all core sectors registered positive growth during the year.

2.13.3 In the year 2024-25, ICI recorded an increased growth of 4.2 per cent (provisional). Except Crude Oil all core sectors registered positive growth during the year.

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

Sector	Weight	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
Coal	10.33	7.4	-0.4	-1.9	8.5	14.8	11.8	6.4
Crude Oil	8.98	-4.1	-5.9	-5.2	-2.6	-1.7	0.6	-2.4
Natural Gas	6.87	0.8	-5.6	-8.2	19.2	1.6	6.1	1.1
Refinery Products	28.03	3.1	0.2	-11.2	8.9	4.8	3.6	2.7
Fertilizers	2.62	0.3	2.7	1.7	0.7	11.3	3.7	1.6
Steel	17.91	5.1	3.4	-8.7	16.9	9.3	12.5	5.9
Cement	5.37	13.3	-0.9	-10.8	20.8	8.7	8.9	3.1
Electricity	19.85	5.2	0.9	-0.5	8.0	8.9	7.1	5.3
Overall Index	100.00	4.4	0.4	-6.4	10.4	7.8	7.6	4.2

* Provisional (April- October)

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, DPIIT.



03

CHAPTER

PM Gatishakti National Master Plan (NMP) for Multimodal Connectivity

3.1 Logistics Sector

3.1.1 Safe, effective, efficient, and accessible logistics lie at the foundation of a country's economic progress. The logistics sector comprises of different components inter-dependent to each other inter-alia including shipping, port operation, warehousing, rail, road, air freight, express cargo, and other value-added services. For India, a sharp focus on this sector is essential to propel the country on a high growth trajectory needed for realizing its aspiration to become a USD 5 trillion economy. In recent years the country has, and continues to make massive investment in infrastructure related to logistics and supply chain. Development of efficient and cost-effective logistics services is also crucial if the country is to fully leverage the benefits of these investments. Rapid industrial growth, growing e-commerce and rising consumer expectations further accentuate the requirement for efficient logistics. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has brought out the significance of resilience in the logistics sector-the presence of robust supply chains that can respond to emergencies and disruptions. It is increasingly clear that the logistics sector needs special attention.

3.1.2 In pursuance of these objectives, reforms including the PM GatiShakti National Master plan and the National Logistics policy, have been launched. While PM GatiShakti National Master plan is aimed at integrated infrastructure development, the National Logistics policy is envisaged to bring efficiency

in logistics services, and human resources through streamlining processes, regulatory framework, skill development, mainstreaming logistics in higher education and adoption of suitable technologies.

3.2 Key achievements

(A) National Logistics Policy

3.2.1 National Logistics policy: National Logistics Policy (NLP) has been launched by Hon'ble prime Minister on 17th September 2022, and notified vide Notification No. S.O. 4575 (E) dated 28th September 2022. The policy lays down an overarching interdisciplinary, cross-sectoral, multi-modal jurisdictional and comprehensive policy framework for the Logistics Sector. The policy complements the PM Gatishakti National Master plan.

3.2.2 The vision is to develop a technologically enabled, integrated, cost-efficient, resilient, sustainable, and trusted logistics ecosystem for accelerated and inclusive growth.

3.2.3 The policy sets targets and includes a detailed action plan to achieve them. The targets are (i) to reduce cost of logistics in India to be comparable to global benchmarks by 2030, (ii) improve the logistics performance Index ranking, to be among top 25 countries by 2030, and (iii) create data driven decision support mechanism for an efficient logistics ecosystem.

3.2.4 The policy is being implemented through a Comprehensive Logistics Action Plan (CLAP). The interventions under the CLAP are divided into specific key action areas, including (i) Integrated Digital Logistics Systems, (ii) Standardization of physical assets & benchmarking service quality standards, (iii) Logistics Human Resources Development and Capacity Building, (iv) State Engagement, (v) EXIM (Export-Import) Logistics, (vi) Service Improvement framework, (vii) Sectoral plan for Efficient Logistics and (viii) Facilitation of Development of Logistics parks.

3.2.5 To monitor the implementation of the Policy, the policy will utilize the existing institutional framework i.e., Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS), Network planning Group (NPG) and Technical Support Unit (TSU) created under the PM Gatishakti NMP.

3.2.6 Unified Logistics Interface platform (ULIP): Unified Logistics Interface platform (ULIP) was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister, as part of the 'National Logistics Policy (NLP)' on September 17, 2022. ULIP has been designed and developed by NICDC, under the guidance of NITI Aayog.

3.2.7 Logistics Ease Across Different State (LEADS): Logistics Ease Across Different State Leads 2024 report has been launched on 3rd January 2025.

3.2.8 E-handbook Warehousing Standards: For Standardization of physical assets & benchmarking service quality standards has been launched on September 17, 2022. It envisages to act as an enabling and guiding handbook for facility operators, owners, developers, and regulatory agencies to identify and implement facility and sector specific standards in warehousing sector in India.

3.2.9 Service Improvement Group (SIG): The Service Improvement Group (SIG), which

includes over 35 business associations from the logistics sector, plays a pivotal role in addressing critical logistics-related issues requiring inter-ministerial discussion. These issues are raised by business associations through the E-LoGS platform, and in collaboration with SIG, a robust mechanism has been developed to resolve challenges and improve efficiency within the sector. Since its inception in March 2023, regular meetings have been fortnight. E-Logs is a digital system for registering, coordinating, and monitoring the time-bound resolution of user issues, on which authorized user associations can register and upload their issues / suggestions.

(B) PM GatiShakti National Master Plan

3.2.10 PM GatiShakti National Master Plan:

To improve logistics efficiency, reduce logistics cost, and integrate planning and infrastructure development efforts across multiple agencies, PM GatiShakti was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 13 Oct, 2021. PM GatiShakti is a transformative approach for integrated and holistic planning across concerned Ministries/Departments to improve multimodal connectivity, logistics efficiency and address critical gaps for seamless movement of people, goods and services, with focus on minimizing disruptions and ensuring timely completion of works.

3.2.11 Central to PM GatiShakti is a GIS based platform that facilitates comprehensive asset mapping across Infrastructure, Social and Economic sectors. 1652 data layers (718 Central Ministries/Departments, and 934 State layers) have been uploaded. 44 Central Ministries including 8 Infrastructure, 16 Social, 15 Economic and 5 other and all 36 States/ UTs have been on boarded. Ministries are using the NMP to identify critical first and last-mile infrastructure and connectivity gaps and to plan upcoming

projects. States and UTs are also using the PM GatiShakti NMP for project mapping and planning.

3.2.12 PM GatiShakti extends beyond traditional infrastructure domains, embracing social sectors such as Education and Healthcare. 22 social sector Ministries/Departments on boarded on PMGS. 20 SOPs of Social Sector Ministries/Departments have been notified. Various Social Sector data layers have been mapped on NMP, such as Primary Healthcare Facilities, Post Office, Hostels, Colleges, etc. In addition to this, PMGS has now been adopted at the district level, marking a major milestone in decentralized planning. On 15th October 2024, the beta version of the District Master Plan portal was launched, initially covering 27 aspirational districts.

3.2.13 To ensure better decision making and coordination among various Central Ministries/Departments, Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) and Network Planning Group (NPG) have been established as institutional arrangement. Besides NITI Aayog, there are 21 Central Ministries/Departments as part of PM GatiShakti, represented in EGoS through their Secretaries.

3.2.14 Under PM GatiShakti, a Network Planning Group (NPG) has been constituted with heads of planning divisions of infrastructure ministries as members. Subsequently, representative from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Department of Defense and NITI Aayog have also been added. NPG is fully operational at Central level and a similar mechanism has been set up at the States level.

3.2.15 Logistics infrastructure and connectivity projects are examined by the Network Planning Group from perspective

of integrated planning and synchronized implementation. The examination by Network Planning Group is carried out before the project is submitted by the concerned Ministry for appraisal by the competent authority. NPG meets every fortnight to evaluate infrastructure projects of Ministries and optimize GatiShakti principles. So far, 85 NPG meetings have been held up to January 2025, and 237 projects have been evaluated to ensure multimodal connectivity.

3.2.16 Network Planning Group is supported by Technical Support Unit (TSU). The TSU with Directors, subject matter experts and support staff is housed in the Logistics Division.

3.2.17 Special assistance of Rs 5354 Crore has been recommended by Logistics Division, DPIIT to Department of Expenditure for 200 special assistance projects, up to end of FY23, for States.

3.2.18 LEAPS (Logistics Excellence, Advancement, and performance Shield): 12 logistics players across various categories (spanning across Core Logistics, Warehouse & Packaging, MSMEs, Startups, Institutions and Special categories of safety, inclusivity & diversity and ESG practices) were felicitated as part of LEAPS initiatives on 4th March, 2024.

3.2.19 Capacity Building: Extensive outreach, training, and capacity building around PM Gatishakti is being done in close collaboration with BISAG-N. Regular workshops, conferences, and trainings are being organized for Central Ministries and State Government officials - both in BISAG-N as well as through online training modules. A course on PM Gatishakti has also been developed on iGOTKarmayogi portal for capacity building of government officers at both central and state level w.r.t. use of PM Gatishakti NMP portal.

4.1 A. Projects completed and under plot allotment (4 nodes):

4.1.1. Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR), Gujarat under DMIC:

- i. DSIR has been planned over an area of approximately 920 sq. km and Phase I Activation area of 22.5 sq. km has been carved out wherein trunk infrastructure works are nearing completion.
- ii. Government of India has approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components amounting to Rs. 2784.83 Crore divided into five packages for activation area;
- iii. State Government has transferred 48.31 sq. kms to DICDL (SPV) and matching equity amounting to Rs. 2784.83 Crore has been released.
- iv. 08 plots admeasuring 451 acre have been allotted with TATA Chemicals, Renew Power as anchor investors. Recently one plot admeasuring 164 acres land has been allotted to Tata Electronics for setting up their semiconductor wafer fab unit at Dholera. The foundation stone was laid virtually by Hon'ble PM on 13th Mar, 2024.
- v. 1,100 acre of industrial land and 1,069 acre of other use land is readily available for allotment.
- vi. Out of the 1000 MW of Solar Park, 300 MW by Tata Solar Power Ltd. has already been commissioned.

- vii. As part of connectivity project - 6 lane expressway by NHAI and Dholera International Airport by AAI is under construction. Additionally, Bhimnath Dholera Rail link is also being taken up by Western Railways.

4.1.2 Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA), Maharashtra under DMIC

- i. Part I of SBIA covers an area of 40.2 sq. km;
- ii. State Govt. has transferred the entire 8.39 sq kms for Shendra Industrial Area and 28.8 sq. kms for Bidkin Industrial Area to the SPV. Matching equity amounting to Rs.602.80 Crore and Rs. 2,397.20 Crore, respectively, has also been released;
- iii. For Shendra Industrial Area, Government of India has approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components for Rs. 1,533.45 Crore in May 2015. Major trunk infrastructure packages have been completed;
- iv. Hon'ble Prime Minister has dedicated Shendra Industrial Area to the nation on 7th September 2019 and Bidkin Industrial Area to the nation on 29th September 2024;
- v. For Shendra, land allotment policy has been finalized, and 227 plots admeasuring 540 acre have been allotted, including one to HYOSUNG (100 acre) as the anchor investor. 55 companies have started their commercial operations as well;

- vi. For Bidkin Industrial Area, Government of India has approved the infrastructure packages worth Rs. 6,414.21 Crore to be developed in 3 phases in Nov, 2016. The major trunk infrastructure works for Sector A (10.32 sq. km) have been completed;
- vii. For Bidkin, 67 plots admeasuring 2080 acre have been allotted including one to Toyota - Kirloskar Motors Pvt Ltd (827 acre).
- viii. 206 acre industrial land and 1,019 acre of other use land is readily available for allotment in SBIA.

4.1.3 Integrated Industrial Township Project, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh under DMIC

- i. Land admeasuring 747.5 acre has been transferred to the SPV of the project, and matching equity amounting to Rs. 617.20 Crore has also been released;
- ii. Government of India has approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components amounting to Rs. 1,097.5 Crore in Jan, 2014. Major trunk infrastructure works have been completed;
- iii. Hon'ble PM has dedicated the project to the nation on 25th January, 2024.
- iv. 18 plots admeasuring 210 acre have been allotted with Haier (122 acre) as anchor investor;
- v. 123 acre Industrial Land and 111 acre of other use land is readily available for allotment.

4.1.4 Integrated Industrial Township 'Vikram Udyogpuri' Project, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh under DMIC

- i. State Government has transferred 1,026 acre land to the SPV, and matching equity amounting to Rs. 55.93 Crore has also

been released along with a debt of Rs. 260.54 Crore (out of which Rs. 200 Crore have been repaid by the SPV including outstanding interest on 21st December, 2023);

- ii. Government of India has approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components amounting to Rs. 749.1 Crore in January 2014. Major trunk infrastructure works have been completed;
- iii. Hon'ble PM has dedicated the project to the nation on 2nd October, 2023.
- iv. Land allotment policy has been finalized, and 50 plots admeasuring 424 acre have been allotted with Amul as anchor investor. 12 companies have started their commercial operations as well. Further, 360 acre gross area has also been allotted to Government of Madhya Pradesh for the development of Medical Device Park;
- v. 100 acre of Industrial Land and 36 acre of other use land is readily available for allotment.

4.2 Projects under implementation (4 nodes):

4.2.1 Krishnapatnam node, 2,500 acre in Andhra Pradesh under CBIC

- i. Project was approved by Government of India in December, 2020 for Phase-I area of 2,500 acre with an estimated project cost of Rs. 2,139.44 Crore;
- ii. State Govt. has transferred 2,139.15 acre land to SPV, and matching equity amounting to Rs. 533.86 Crore has been released by NICDIT;
- iii. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has granted the Environment Clearance;

- iv. EPC contractor for trunk infrastructure works has been appointed in Feb,2024 and works have been initiated.

4.2.2 Tumakuru node, 1,736 acre in Karnataka under CBIC

- i. Project was approved by Government of India in December, 2020 for Phase-A activation area of 1,736 acre with an estimated project cost of Rs. 1,701.81 Crore;
- ii. State Government has transferred 1,668.30 acre land to SPV, and matching equity amounting to Rs. 586.74 Crore has been released by NICDIT;
- iii. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has granted Environment Clearance for the project in August, 2021;
- iv. EPC Contractor has been appointed for the development of Phase-A trunk infrastructure in February, 2023, and Construction works have been initiated;
- v. Hon'ble PM laid the foundation stone of the project on 06th February, 2023 for Phase-A Activation Area;

4.2.3 Integrated Multi-Modal Logistics Hub (IMLH) - Nangal Chaudhary in Haryana under DMIC

- i. Project approved by Government of India in May 2018 with an estimated cost of Phase-I development as Rs. 1,029.49 Crore;
- ii. Land admeasuring approx. 886 acre has been identified in District Mahendergarh for the project. 698 acre has been transferred to project SPV, and matching equity amounting to Rs. 211.63 Crore has been released by NICDIT along with a debt of Rs.130 Crore;
- iii. Case disposed in September, 2024 by Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana

for approx. 158 acre land previously under litigation;

- iv. Environmental Clearance obtained from the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority in September 2019;
- v. Works on deposit basis nearing completion for various external connectivity projects of water, power & road being undertaken by the State Government agencies;
- vi. Approval accorded by DFCCIL in September 2021 on DPR for rail connectivity;
- vii. MoU executed with DFCCIL for works related to external rail connectivity up to the project site on deposit basis, and construction works are under the advanced stage of completion;
- viii. 390 acre encumbrance free land spread over 2 non-contiguous land parcels proposed to be developed as Phase-1A. 2-3 alternative road alignment options being finalized by SPV for providing adequate inter-parcel connectivity;
- ix. The other internal trunk infrastructure, along with facilities like Exim zone, warehouses, container stacking, transportation zone, commercial area, etc., are planned to be implemented through PPP mode.
- x. Transaction Advisor has been appointed for the project in March, 2024 and formal market sounding with prospective bidders being scheduled.
- xi. EPC tender finalized for development of internal railway yard.

4.2.4 Multi Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH), Dadri and Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH), Boraki in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh under DMIC

- i. Projects approved by Government of India

- in December 2020 with an estimated cost of Part-I development as Rs. 3,883.80 Crore;
- ii. Out of the total land area required for MMLH and MMTH of 479 Ha, 452 Ha is already under the possession of GNIDA. Further, ~27 Ha of land is being acquired by DFCCIL/NCR under the Railways Act;
 - iii. 227.48 Ha land transferred to Project SPV, and matching equity amounting to Rs.853.05 Crore has been released by NICDIT;
 - iv. Environmental Clearance was obtained in April 2023 by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh;
 - v. For MMLH - Final DPR for external Rail Siding connectivity has been approved by DFCCIL in September 2023.
 - vi. Internal railway works are proposed to be developed through DFCCIL on deposit basis.
 - vii. External rail infrastructure connectivity from New Dadri to MMLH site is being executed through DFCCIL on deposit basis. State govt. has already released funds to DFCCIL for acquisition of 19 acre land. MoU between SPV and DFCCIL executed on 29th October, 2024.
 - viii. Final DPR for MMLH project including bid documents for undertaking the works under PPP mode has been approved by the SPV.
 - ix. Formal market sounding exercise completed with prospective PPP developers, to develop facilities like warehousing, cold storage, de-stuffing and stuffing, value-added packaging areas.
 - x. The tender documents are submitted to PPPAC for appraisal;
 - xi. For MMTH - MoU has been executed between Ministry of Railways (MoR) and project SPV (DMIC IITGNL) for development of MMTH.
 - xii. General Consultant (GC) for MMTH project has been appointed and contract signed on 26th December, 2023. Stakeholder consultation with NCR, NMRC, UPSRTC, DFCCIL etc., has been initiated by GC.
 - xiii. Joint Stakeholder workshop has been conducted with all concerned State/ Central Govt agencies for finalizing project implementation plan.
 - xiv. Survey activities completed and site assessment report has been submitted for approval of SPV.
 - xv. As per the joint discussion and site visits conducted with officials of NCR, the Engineering Scale Plan has been submitted to NCR in September, 2024 for their review.
 - xvi. Boundary wall tender finalized and Notice inviting tender (NIT) published.

4.3 Projects recently approved by Govt. of India (12 nodes):

4.3.1 IMC Khurpia, 1,002 acre in Uttarakhand under AKIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 1002 acre land for the project;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed;
- iii. EC has been granted by SEIAA, Uttarakhand in March, 2023;
- iv. SHA/SSA executed and Project SPV has been incorporated;
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved IMC Khurpia admeasuring 1,002 acre for total project cost of Rs. 1,265 Crore;

- vi. Process of onboarding of Project management consultant for new cities (PMNC) underway;

4.3.2 IMC Rajpura-Patiala, 1,098 acre in Punjab under AKIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 1,098 acre land for the project. Land is in possession of Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA).
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed.
- iii. EC application under process with MoEF&CC.
- iv. SHA/SSA executed and Project SPV has been incorporated;
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved IMC Rajpura-Patiala admeasuring 1,098 acre for total project cost of Rs. 1,367 Crore;
- vi. Process of onboarding of Project management consultant for new cities (PMNC) underway.

4.3.3 Dighi Port Industrial Area (DPIA), 6,054 acre Maharashtra under DMIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 6,054 acres of land for the development of DPIA;
- ii. Detailed master planning and preliminary engineering works completed;
- iii. MoEF&CC has granted the Environment Clearance on 17th October, 2022;
- iv. Addendum to the SHA and SSA between MIDC, State of Maharashtra and NICDIT was executed on 31st March, 2022;
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved DPIA admeasuring 6,056 acre for total project cost of Rs. 5,468 Crore;
- vi. Process of onboarding of Project

management consultant for new cities (PMNC) is complete.

4.3.4 IMC Palakkad, 1,710 acre in Kerala under CBIC Extension

- i. Land area of 1,710 acre has been identified and notified by State Govt. for development of IMC at Palakkad;
- ii. SHA/SSA has been executed and the project SPV has been incorporated for development of IMC at Palakkad;
- iii. The site has been proposed to be taken up for development in two Phases;
- iv. Detailed master planning and preliminary engineering works have been completed;
- v. EC for IMC's at Pudukkottai has been granted by MoEF&CC on 15th February 2024;
- vi. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved IMC Palakkad admeasuring 1,710 acre for total project cost of Rs. 3,805 Crore;
- vii. Process of onboarding of Project management consultant for new cities (PMNC) underway.

4.3.5 Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA), 1,577 acre in Rajasthan under DMIC

- i. State Govt. has informed development of JPMIA in an area of 1,577 acre;
- ii. Detailed master planning and preliminary engineering works are complete;
- iii. MoEF&CC has granted the Environment Clearance on 14th July, 2017;
- iv. SHA/SSA has been executed and the project SPV has also been incorporated;
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved JPMIA admeasuring 1,577 acre for total project cost of Rs. 922 Crore;
- vi. Process of onboarding of Project

management consultant for new cities (PMNC) underway.

4.3.6 IMC Hisar, 2,988 acre in Haryana under AKIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 2,988 acre land for the project;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed;
- iii. Discussions in progress for finalization of SHA/SSA with State Govt.
- iv. EC application under process with MoEF&CC.
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved IMC Hisar admeasuring 2,988 acre for total project cost of Rs. 4,679 Crore;
- vi. Process of onboarding of Project management consultant for new cities (PMNC) underway;

4.3.7 IMC Agra, 1,058 acre in Uttar Pradesh under AKIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 1,058 acre land for the project. 100% land is in possession of the State Govt.;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed;
- iii. MoEF&CC has granted Environment Clearance for the project in November, 2023;
- iv. SHA/SSA executed between UPSIDA, State of UP & NICDIT on 8th November, 2024;
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved IMC Agra admeasuring 1,058 acre for total project cost of Rs. 1,811 Crore;
- vi. Process of onboarding of Project management consultant for new cities (PMNC) underway.

4.3.8 IMC Prayagraj, 351 acre in Uttar Pradesh under AKIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 351 acre land for the project;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed;
- iii. SHA/SSA executed between UPSIDA, State of UP & NICDIT on 8th November, 2024;
- iv. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved IMC Prayagraj admeasuring 351 acre for total project cost of Rs. 658 Crore;
- v. Process of onboarding of Project management consultant for new cities (PMNC) underway.

4.3.9 IMC Gaya, 1,670 acre in Bihar under AKIC

- i. State Govt. has identified 1,670 acre land for the project in Gaya district;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed;
- iii. SHA/SSA executed between BIADA, State of Bihar & NICDIT on 12th November, 2024;
- iv. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved IMC Gaya admeasuring 1,670 acre for total project cost of Rs. 1,339 Crore;
- v. Process of onboarding of Project management consultant for new cities (PMNC) underway..

4.3.10 Kopporthy Industrial Area, 2,595 acre in Andhra Pradesh under VCIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 2,595 acre land for the project in Kadapa district;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed;

- iii. MoEF&CC has granted Environment Clearance for the project in August, 2024;
- iv. Addendum to SHA/SSA executed between APIIC, State of AP & NICDIT on 30th October, 2024;
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved Kopparthy Industrial area admeasuring 2,595 acre for total project cost of Rs. 2,136 Crore;
- vi. Process of onboarding of Project management consultant for new cities (PMNC) underway.

4.3.11 Zaheerabad Industrial Area, 3,245 acre in Telangana under HNIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 3,245 acre land for the project in Sangareddy district;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering works completed;
- iii. Environmental Clearance has been obtained by MoEF&CC in March 2022;
- iv. SHA & SSA has been executed between TGIIC, State of Telangana & NICDC in December, 2024.
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved Zaheerabad Industrial area admeasuring 3,245 acre for total project cost of Rs. 2,360 Crore;
- vi. Process of onboarding of Project management consultant for new cities (PMNC) underway.

4.3.12 Orvakal Industrial Area, 2,621 acre in Andhra Pradesh under HBIC

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 2,621 acre land for the project in Kurnool district;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed;

- iii. MoEF&CC has granted Environment Clearance for the project in September, 2024;
- iv. Addendum to SHA/SSA executed between APIIC, State of AP & NICDIT on 30th October, 2024;
- v. Govt. of India in August, 2024 has approved Orvakal Industrial area admeasuring 2,621 acre for total project cost of Rs. 2,786 Crore;
- vi. Process of onboarding of Project management consultant for new cities (PMNC) underway.

4.4 Other Projects

4.4.1 Model Solar Project, Neemrana, Rajasthan

- i. The project for 5MW Solar Power Plant has been commissioned & power feeding to grid has commenced since 3rd September, 2015;
- ii. 1 MW Solar Power Plant has been commissioned on 19th April, 2021 and commercial operations has been commenced from 1st June, 2021.

4.4.2 Logistic Data Bank Project:

- i. Logistics Data Bank (LDB) system is a single window logistics visualization solution which provides 100% EXIM container movement across India tracking using only shipping container numbers.
- ii. LDB began its operations in the western corridor from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) in 2016 and expanded to all ports in 2020 engaged in EXIM containers in India.
- iii. Currently, LDB covers:
 - a. 18 Ports (Comprising 30 port terminals)

- b. 5,800 railway stations (Freight Operations Information System)
- c. RFID Infrastructure:
 - 88 Special Economic Zones,
 - 184 Toll Plazas,
 - 442 CFSs/ICDs/Empty Yards and Parking Plazas,
 - 11 Industrial Zone
- iv LDB has successfully tracked 77.25 million+ EXIM containers since its launch in July 2016.
- v The Logistics Performance Index created by the World Bank (WB) to rank the member countries based on the performance of their logistics sector has recognized LDB as a contributing factor in improving India's rank from 44 in 2018 to 38 in 2024.
- vi Extended tracking of domestic containers at 18 port terminals.
- v. 1001 use cases of 362 private players verified.
- vi. 147 Applications of 101 private players developed leveraging ULIP APIs. .
- vii. Integration with GSTN's E-waybill system completed. ULIP is the only system which gives visibility for cargo and carrier both.
- viii. Major industry players like Mahindra Logistics, Cars24, Policy Bazaar, Wheels Eye, Aggarwal Packers & Movers, UPS_SCS, Dalmia Transport, Adani Green Energy Limited, V-Trans, CMA-CGM, Carrier Technologies.
- ix. State's Public Distribution System of Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana integrated on ULIP through Department of Food and Public Distribution.
- x. E-challan API is live for accessing the challan verification.
- xi. New Fast-tag API fetching VRN number against Fast-tag number for Gate Automation is live.

4.4.3 Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP)

- i. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India launched the ULIP under the purview of National Logistics Policy (NLP) on 17th September 2022.
- ii. ULIP is integrated through Application Programming Interface (APIs) with the logistics systems of various Government departments. Integration of ULIP with 41 systems of 11 different Ministries through 125 APIs, covering 1800+ fields completed.
- iii. 68 Crore+ transactions completed since January 2022.
- iv. ULIP portal (goulip.in) has witnessed 1223+ registrations from the private sector since its launch.
- xii. New FOIS API fetching freight charges between different train stations is live.
- xiii. Use-cases developed by private players include:
 - a. Track & trace
 - b. Gate Automation
 - c. Financing & Payment for transporters
 - d. Green/Sustainable logistics
 - e. Process Digitalization
 - f. E-KYC & Verification
 - g. Third Party transporters validation
 - h. Insurance- Claim and settlement

Regulatory Reforms- Creating Ease for Doing Business

Reforms for Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living

05 CHAPTER

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 India's regulatory landscape wherein both the Central Government and State Governments have powers to make laws and rules, adds to the complexity of doing business. This complexity makes it difficult for businesses to obtain multiple permissions, licenses, registrations including clearances and consents, leading to long gestation periods.

5.1.2 During the last decade, Government has been continuously involved in the journey to unclutter India's complex regulatory landscape. This included the drive of government process reengineering and brought various ministries and departments together to achieve the common goal of making India the most preferred business destination. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been acting as a fulcrum and, being the nodal department for Ease of Doing Business has been entrusted with the responsibility to ensure that the reforms percolate at the grass-root level. Multiple initiatives and reforms have been implemented since to ensure an overall improved business environment.

5.1.3 The Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) exercise spearheaded by DPIIT since 2014 has been instrumental in bringing a paradigm shift to the regulatory environment in the country through the reforms. This has led to creation of an enabling ecosystem towards ease of doing business and attracting investments in various sectors. BRAP encompasses reforms

cutting across all critical areas such as Labour, Environment, Land Administration, Taxes which has significantly reduced turnaround time and cost for setting up and operating a business. These actions highlight the direction that the government intends to take towards creating a favourable environment for businesses.

5.1.4 Other key initiatives namely Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB), Decriminalization and National Single Window System (NSWS) has been introduced by Government of India to grant impetus to towards ease of doing business in India. Also, the Government of India is determined to create an investment friendly ecosystem that strongly supports domestic as well as foreign investments. The focus is to ease sectoral hurdles and building multiple investment hubs across the nation. BRAP true to its nature of being a dynamic exercise has constantly evolved to internally include additional reforms, focus sectors and adoption of ICT towards providing quality and efficient services to businesses.

5.2 Efforts for Improving India's rank in World Bank's B-Ready Framework

5.2.1 EoDB rankings published by World Bank Group as Doing Business Report. We had improved by 79 ranks in about 5 years. Last ranking was published in 2019 when India stood at 63. This improvement in rank was a result of reforms in areas like providing construction permits, SPICe+ plus form for company

incorporation, reducing number of documents required for obtaining commercial electricity connection, reduction in number of days for providing electricity connection, passing of Commercial Courts Act and establishment of dedicated Commercial Courts in Delhi and Mumbai for faster dispute resolution, landmark legislation of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code which expedited resolution process. World Bank ranking concentrated on only 2 cities in Doing Business Report- Delhi and Mumbai. However, India undertook a unique exercise of sub-national ranking called Business Reform Action Plan. This is a prescriptive action plan for implementation of reforms at State/UT level. These reforms are aimed at creating conducive business environment in States/UTs. States/UTs are assessed on the basis of implementation of BRAP.

5.2.2 All possible, B-Ready components are also integrated into the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2024. This integration ensures that the reform efforts are not isolated initiatives but part of a comprehensive and cohesive strategy including all state and union territories of India.

5.2.3 DPIIT is closing monitoring the potential reforms areas through identification of as-is-situation of India with respect to B-Ready assessment. To ensure that all stakeholders have a clear understanding of the steps involved, Inter-Ministerial Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary DPIIT is also formed. Secretary, DPIIT is closely monitoring and handholding Ministries/Departments in identification and implementation of reforms.

5.2.4 DPIIT is conducting workshops in phased manner across the country to identify potential reforms points from industries/firms. 5 workshops have been conducted across 5 cities on 8 topics in Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad,

Kolkata and Shillong. The agenda for these workshops is to sensitize the firms on key assessment areas of the B-Ready Framework with a particular focus on Pillar III questions that assess time and cost efficiency, and also to assess on-ground realities of the existing system to identify gaps and potential reform points.

5.2.5 Detailed discussions are underway with ~40 Ministries/Department to explore the possibility of regulatory and process reforms leading to digitization, interoperability among departments, streamlining & simplification of processes and transparency through publication of data and statistics. Best practices of the comparable economies covered in first report are also assessed by DPIIT for the same.

5.3 Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP)

5.3.1 The National Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), introduced in 2014, proposed to drive transformative business reforms across the country, promoting competitive federalism through active participation from States and Union Territories (UTs). The scope of BRAP has been systematically expanded to address the evolving requirements of the business sector.

5.3.2 Key achievements include the expansion of the Online Single Window System, which has grown from providing 13 services in 2014-15 to facilitating access to over 657 Central Approvals and 6,645 State Approvals as of 2024. The digitization of 20 years of land and property records, the establishment of transparency enablers in 2016, and the inception of the Central Inspection System (CIS) in 2017-18 are evidence to the Government's dedication to streamlining compliance inspections.

5.3.3 The 2020 edition of the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) introduced

72 sector-specific reforms across nine key industries, thereby encouraging an investor-friendly environment. With the release of seven editions of BRAP assessments and the 2024 edition in progress, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been involved in creating a transformative shift in India's business ecosystem. BRAP has been key in forming critical reforms in labour, environmental compliance, land administration, and taxation, which have significantly reduced the cost and time burden on businesses, tackled sectoral challenges, and attracted investments, thereby establishing India as a hub for investments.

5.3.4 To date, a total of 9,274 reforms have been successfully implemented, with 30 States and Union Territories having functional Single Window Systems, 29 of which have integrated with the National Single Window System (NSWS). These reforms show a collaborative and technology-driven strategy to cultivate a more business-friendly environment in India. The emphasis on digitization, transparency, and operational efficiency has been crucial in drawing investments and mitigating regulatory bottlenecks, thus driving economic growth.

5.3.5 The BRAP has transformed Government-to-Business (G2B) service delivery, transitioning from manual procedures to online, time-bound systems. The Plan has facilitated the digitization and automation of business approvals, licenses, and renewals, and has established a Unified Filing Process that streamlines access to Central and State-related Key Requirements (KYAs). This process minimizes physical interactions, allows for online tracking of applications, fee payments, and third-party verifications, aligning with the Government's vision of creating an investor-friendly ecosystem, enhancing transparency, and addressing sectoral challenges.

5.3.5 Online dashboards across States and Union Territories provide real-time updates on application status and approval timelines, further promoting transparency. The Central Random Inspection System (CIS) has rationalized the inspection process, reducing compliance burdens and eliminating arbitrary procedures.

5.3.6 As part of BRAP 2024, The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has conducted an extensive comparative analysis of the TDS requirements for 35 services across all states and union territories with the aim of enhancing the efficiency of these processes. The study has revealed that there is a variation in the TDS requirements across different states, which may impact businesses in various ways. It is crucial to continually assess the effectiveness of the TDS for different services.

5.3.7 The 2024 BRAP builds upon this foundation by integrating national initiatives like Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB), Decriminalization, and the upcoming World Bank B-READY program. Responding to stakeholder feedback and the Prime Minister's directives, the enhanced BRAP introduces reforms focused on online single window systems with integrated learning and feedback mechanisms, simplified environmental clearances (NOCs for tree felling and transit permits, a dashboard for environmental registrations), digitized registrations and renewals for waste management (e-waste, plastic, batteries), streamlined processes for utility connections (temporary electricity, increased load NOCs, sewerage), and the development of districts as export hubs. These reforms leverage ICT for efficient and transparent service delivery, reinforcing India's commitment to a world-class business environment.

5.3.8 The successful implementation of BRAP reforms have led to the achievement of recognizable increase in international competitiveness in a number of sectors including auto components, telecommunications, software, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, research and development, and others.

5.4 Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB)

5.4.1 DPIIT conceptualized and launched Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB) exercise in 2020. As a part of the Reducing Compliance Burden exercise, Ministry/Department and State/UTs are to examine their Act/Rules/Processes and reduce burdensome compliances through simplification, rationalization, decriminalization of minor offences and eliminate the redundant laws/processes. The details of such compliance reduction by all Ministries/Departments and States/UTs are required to be uploaded in the Regulatory Compliance Portal (RC Portal) in 2021 which acts as a central repository for compliance reduction. Till 15/01/2025, Central Ministries/Departments, and States/UTs actively engaged in self-identification exercises have identified more than 53,000 burdensome compliances, of which they have successfully reduced over 42,000 compliances and decriminalized over 3800 provisions. DPIIT is regularly coordinating with Ministries/Departments and States/UTs for the exercise of reducing compliance burden on Citizens and Business activities and decriminalization. Through RC Portal, industry stakeholders and trade bodies such as CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM are able to submit compliances and propose recommendations. This acts as a bridge between industries and the Government to minimize and decriminalize burdensome compliances.

5.4.2 DPIIT for the first time have added reducing compliance burden exercise as part of

the State Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2024. The exercise called RCB+, requires states to identify and reduce compliances on a consistent basis. 92 reform points covering 23 Acts have been identified for states to undertake compliance identification and reduction through simplification, elimination, digitization and decriminalization.

5.4.3 To further push decriminalization, Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2022 was proposed and was subsequently approved by Cabinet Secretariat on 16th December 2022. The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2022 was introduced to further the trust-based governance and enable de-criminalization of minor offences and compliance-based laws and requirements. The Bill was first introduced in Lok Sabha on 22nd December 2022. Subsequently, it was referred to the Joint Committee of the Parliament.

5.4.4 The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill received overwhelming support and insightful suggestions from the Members of the Committee across parties. The Joint Committee on the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2022 held detailed discussions with all the 19 Ministries/Departments along with Legislative Department and Department of Legal Affairs. The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023 was then passed in both Houses of the Parliament (Lok Sabha on 27th July 2023, Rajya Sabha on 02nd August 2023) and received President's Assent on 11th August 2023. The Act decriminalizes 183 provisions under 42 Acts administered by 19 Ministries/Departments. The Jan Vishwas Act marks a significant milestone in the decriminalization of minor offenses in India.

5.4.5 The primary objective of this Act is to distinguish between minor, technical,

and procedural defaults, and more serious criminal offenses. Many provisions under various laws in India carried disproportionately harsh punishments for relatively minor infractions. The Jan Vishwas Act rectifies this by removing or replacing imprisonment and/or fine into penalties for such minor offenses. The Act employs various approaches to decriminalization, including the removal of both imprisonment and fines, conversion of imprisonment and/or fine into penalties, and the introduction of compounding of offenses in certain cases. These measures aim to ensure that the punishment aligns with the severity of the offense, promoting fairness and proportionality in the legal system. One of the key benefits of this legislation is its potential to unclog the judicial system, which has long been burdened by an overwhelming number of cases and inordinate delays. By moving away from criminal prosecutions for minor offenses, the act helps streamline legal proceedings, making it more efficient and effective. It also provides a boost to investor confidence and facilitates ease of doing business in India. The Jan Vishwas Act, 2023 sets a precedent for future legal amendments, emphasizing the need for consistency, a focus on currently operational Acts, and a holistic approach to decriminalization. It underlines the importance of involving all relevant stakeholders in the process and analyzing the risk factors associated with the penalty system.

5.5 Cost of Regulation (CoR)

5.5.1 During the 2nd National Conference of Chief Secretaries held in January 2023, DPIIT

along with 18 States presented the concept of Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) to be implemented by 2027. Regulatory impact assessment (RIA) is a systemic approach to critically assessing the positive and negative effects of proposed and existing regulations and non-regulatory alternatives.

5.5.2 It was discussed that a framework to measure “Cost of Regulations” (CoR) is to be developed by DPIIT in consultation with States and Industry. The objective of the CoR exercise is to measure the administrative burden on businesses, which will quantify the cost implications of regulations and help identify problem-areas and areas with scope of improvement. Measuring the CoR is the first step towards Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA), which employs the principle of cost-benefit analysis of regulation.

5.5.3 CoR includes (1) time cost, (2) substantive cost, (3) intermediary cost, (4) delay cost and (5) statutory cost which forms a significant portion of information and documentation obligations and time spent on dealing with the approval process by the industry, primarily due to inefficiencies in the Government operations.

5.5.4 On these lines, first baseline CoR survey was conducted on 13 services. These services included Factory Approval, Environmental Clearance, Fire NoC, etc. Its findings are undergoing the process of analysis.



06

CHAPTER

Startup India Initiative

6.1 Startup India

6.1.1 Startup India, the flagship initiative of the Government of India, was launched on 16th January 2016 with the objective of promoting entrepreneurship in the country. The Government unveiled an Action Plan for startups comprising schemes and incentives aimed at creating a vibrant startup ecosystem in the country. The Action Plan consists of 19 action items spanning areas such as “Simplification and hand holding”, “Funding support and incentives” and “Industry-academia partnership and incubation”.

6.1.2 Startup India defines and recognizes new businesses as ‘Startups’ for receiving support such as Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) benefits, relaxations in public procurement, self-certification compliance on certain labour and environmental laws, and others. The following are the criteria of eligibility to be a DPIIT-recognized startup as per Government of India notification G.S.R. 127(E). dated 19th February 2019, an entity shall be considered as a Startup:

- Up to a period of 10 years from the date of incorporation/ registration, if it is incorporated as a private limited company (as defined CA 2013) or registered as a partnership firm (registered under section 59 of the Partnership Act, 1932) or a limited liability partnership (under the LLP Act 2008) in India.
- Turnover of the entity for any of the financial years since incorporation/ registration has not exceeded INR 100 Crore.

- Entity is working towards innovation, development or improvement of products or processes or services, or if it is a scalable business model with a high potential of employment generation or wealth creation.
- Provided that an entity formed by splitting up or reconstruction of an existing business shall not be considered a Startup.

6.1.3 As of 31st December 2024, a total of 1,57,706 certificates have been issued for recognition of startups by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), spanning all 36 States and Union Territories of the country. Further, certificates issued for recognition of startups have reported the creation of more than 17 lakh direct jobs. About 48% of the recognised startups have at least one-woman director.

Financial Year	Count of DPIIT-Recognition certificates issued
2016-17	743
2017-18	7,966
2018-19	8,625
2019-20	13,139
2020-21	16,342
2021-22	21,361
2022-23	29,688
2023-24	34,200
2024-25 (Upto 31 st December 2024)	25,642
Grand Total	1,57,706

6.1.4 Since the launch of Startup India in January 2016, several strategic initiatives have been introduced to promote startups and entrepreneurship in the country. Key initiatives are listed in the following sections.

6.2 Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS)

6.2.1 Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has created the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) with an outlay of INR 945 crores to provide financial assistance to startups for Proof of Concept, prototype development, product trials, market-entry, and commercialization. This would enable these startups to graduate to a level where they will be able to raise investments from angel investors or venture capitalists or seek loans from commercial banks or financial institutions. The scheme is envisioned to support entrepreneurs in the period of 2021 to 2025.

6.2.2 The Startup India Seed Fund Scheme was launched on 19th April 2021, which marked the launch of the 'Call for Application' for Incubators for the Scheme. The 'Call for Applications' for startups was launched on 19th July 2021 on the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme portal. As of 31st December 2024, 231 incubator applications have been selected under the Scheme, and a total of INR 902.74 crores (including 5% management fees) have been approved for them. 2,622 startups have been selected under the Scheme and a total of INR 467.75 crores have been approved for these startups on the portal.

6.3 Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS)

6.3.1 The Government of India formed a fund of INR 10,000 crores to increase capital availability as well as to catalyze private

investments and thereby accelerate the growth of the Indian startup ecosystem. The Fund was set up as a Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), approved by the Cabinet, and established by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) in June 2016. FFS does not invest in startups directly but provides capital to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) registered Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs), known as daughter funds, who in turn invest money in high-potential Indian startups.

6.3.2 Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been given the mandate of managing the FFS through the selection of daughter funds and overseeing the disbursement of committed capital. The Fund of Funds facilitates downstream investments in venture capital and alternative investment funds, which, in turn, invest in startups. As on 31st December 2024, INR 11,607.70 crore has been committed to 148 AIFs by SIDBI under FFS. A drawdown of INR 6,886.29 crore has been released, which has helped catalyze investment of nearly INR 21,276.90 crore in 1,173 startups.

6.4 Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS)

6.4.1 The Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS), launched in October 2022, aims to ease access to early-stage debt requirements for startups. The objective of CGSS is to provide guarantees up to a specified limit against credit instruments extended by Member Institutions for startup financing. The scheme addresses the need to provide debt support to startups by RBI-regulated banks/ NBFCs and SEBI-registered AIFs.

6.4.2 CGSS does not provide guarantee cover to DPIIT recognized Startups directly, but through the Trustee (NCGTC) which in

turn provides guarantee cover to Member Institutions (MIs) who provide loans to Startups. The instruments of assistance are in the form of Venture debt, working capital, subordinated debt/mezzanine debt, debentures, optionally convertible debt and other fund-based as well as non-fund-based facility which has crystallized as a debt obligation. The startups could approach any of the registered MIs under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups to apply for loan. As per the operational guidelines for the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups, the maximum guarantee cover per borrower has been set to not exceed INR 10 crore.

6.4.3 As on 31st December 2024, loans have been guaranteed worth INR 601.86 crore to 257 unique borrowers.

6.5 Startup India Investor Connect Portal

6.5.1 The Investor Connect Portal is a dedicated platform that enables startups to connect directly with investors, facilitating investment opportunities and providing a channel to pitch their ideas effectively. The portal has been co-developed by Startup India and SIDBI, serving as an intermediary platform that links startups and investors to help entrepreneurs from various industries, functions, stages, regions, and backgrounds mobilize capital. The portal is aimed at enabling early-stage startups located anywhere in the country to showcase themselves to leading investors and venture capital funds. As of 31st December 2024, 7,475 startups and 126 investors are registered on the portal. A total of 44 funding opportunities are active on the platform, which has received responses from over 6,440 startups.

6.6 Relaxation in Public Procurements Norms

6.6.1 Startups are entitled to avail relaxations on Prior Turnover, Prior Experience, and Earnest Money Deposit in public procurement by central government. DPIIT recognized startups can get listed as sellers on the Government of India's largest e-procurement portal, the Government e-Marketplace (GeM). Additionally, 'GeM Startup Runway' is an initiative launched by GeM to allow startups to reach out to the universe of government buyers by offering innovative products that are unique in design, process, and functionality. As of 31st December 2024, over 28,023 DPIIT-recognized startups have been onboarded on GeM, receiving more than 3.72 lakh orders from public entities, amounting to over INR 33,100 crore.

6.7 Tax Exemption

6.7.1 The following tax exemptions are available for startups,

- i. **Tax Exemption to Startups for 3 Years:** The provisions of Section 80-IAC of the Income Tax Act provide for a deduction of an amount equal to 100% of the profits and gains derived from an eligible business by an eligible startup for 3 consecutive assessment years out of 10 years, at the option of the assessee, subject to certain conditions. Startups incorporated on or after 1st April 2016 can apply for income tax exemption. The recognized startups that are granted an Inter-Ministerial Board Certificate are exempted from income-tax for a period of 3 consecutive years out of 10 years since incorporation. To avail these benefits, an eligible startup must get a Certificate of Eligibility from the Inter-Ministerial Board (IMB). As of

31st December 2024, 3,606 startups have been granted the Certificate of Eligibility.

ii. Deferment of Tax Liability Pertaining to ESOPs: Realizing the importance of Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP) as a compensation for the employees in startups, the Finance Act 2020 eased employee's and startups' tax burden. Startups with Eligibility Certificate as per Section 80-IAC are allowed to defer perquisite tax payment/deduction (as the case may be) of tax on the ESOP to within 14 days:

- after the expiry of 4 years from the end of the relevant assessment year; 5
- from the date of sale of shares by the employee; or
- from the date on which the employee ceases to be employed by the startup,
- whichever is earliest.

iii. Carry forward of losses: Startups that are certified as Eligible Startups as per Section 80-IAC can carry forward of losses if all the shareholders of such company who held shares carrying voting power on the last day of the year in which the loss was incurred continue to hold shares on the last day of the previous year in which such loss is to be carried forward.

6.8 Intellectual Property Protection

6.8.1 The Startups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) scheme facilitates the startups to file applications for patents, designs and trademarks through registered facilitators in appropriate IP offices by paying only the statutory fees. Facilitators under this Scheme are responsible for providing general

advisory on different IPRs, and information on protecting and promoting IPRs in other countries. The Government bears the entire fees of the facilitators for any number of patents, trademark or designs, and startups only bear the cost of the statutory fees payable. Startups are provided with an 80% rebate in filing of patents and 50% rebate in filling of trademark vis-a-vis other companies. Startups are eligible for fast-tracked patent application examination and disposal. As of 30th November 2024, a total of 4,053 patent applications have been filed under the expedited examination route by DPIIT-recognized startups out of which 2,212 patents have been granted. Additionally, 48,890 trademark applications have been filed by DPIIT-recognized startups out of which 28,385 trademarks have been registered.

6.9 Self-Certification under Labour and Environmental laws

6.9.1 Startups are allowed to self-certify their compliance under 9 Labour and 3 Environment laws for a period of 3 to 5 years from the date of incorporation. 28 states have complied with self-certification advisory under Labour Laws. 9 states have integrated their portals with Shram Suvidha Portal.

6.10 Regulatory Reforms

6.10.1 Readdressal of regulatory issues requires continuous and deep engagement between the Government departments, Startups, and stakeholders of the ecosystem. DPIIT engages with stakeholders on a regular basis to invite consultations on regulatory issues raised by Startups, investors and others in the ecosystem. These issues and recommendations are further shared with the concerned departments to bring about the necessary resolution and reforms.

6.10.2 Since 2016, the Government has undertaken 62 regulatory reforms to enhance ease of doing business, ease of raising capital and reduce compliance burden for the startup ecosystem.

6.11 International Market Access to Indian Startups

6.11.1 One of the key objectives under the Startup India initiative is to help connect the Indian startup ecosystem to global startup ecosystems through various engagement models. This has been achieved through international Government-to-Government partnerships, participation in international forums, and hosting global events.

6.11.2 A Startup Bridge is a virtual landing hub that helps startups from both countries gain exposure to each other's markets for a deeper understanding of their potential and evaluate the feasibility of expanding their operations globally. Startup India has launched startup bridges with 21 countries and strategic alliances with two countries, providing a soft-landing platform for startups from partner nations and aiding in promoting cross-collaboration.

6.12 Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

6.12.1 The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is a permanent intergovernmental organization established in 2001 to promote regional collaboration. Recognizing the critical role of innovation and entrepreneurship in economic growth, India had proposed creating a Special Working Group for Startups and Innovation (SWG) in 2020. This initiative was adopted by SCO Member States during the Samarkand Summit in 2022. With India as the permanent chair, the SWG aims

to foster collaboration among the SCO nations to enhance the startup ecosystem and drive regional economic development. In 2023, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) successfully facilitated the adoption of SWG regulations, ensuring a structured and sustained approach to these engagements.

6.12.2 India spearheaded several initiatives to empower startup ecosystems across SCO nations, including the annual SCO Startup Forum, which has scaled significantly since its inception in 2020. Highlights have included virtual mentorship programs, the launch of the SCO Startup Hub, and the first physical forum in 2023, which featured workshops and collaborative discussions. Since then, two more SCO Startup Forums have been held with the SCO nations to promote innovation, job creation, and youth entrepreneurship. These efforts showcase India's leadership in fostering multilateral cooperation and expanding the innovation footprint in the region.

6.13 Grand Challenges

6.13.1 Startup India collaborates with corporates and Ministries to provide support to startups through Startup Grand Challenges. These challenges are organized to enable market linkages for startups and strengthen the startup ecosystem by providing various opportunities to startups such as funding, cash grants, mentorship, incubation and so on.

6.14 National Startup Advisory Council

6.14.1 Startup India has constituted the National Startup Advisory Council to advise the Government on measures needed to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation

and startups in the country to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. Besides the ex-officio members, the council has a number of non-official members, representing various stakeholders from the startup ecosystem. As on 31st December 2024, nine NSAC meetings have been held, deliberations during which has led to creation of Startup India programs like Investor Connect Portal— a pivotal platform which facilitates connections between entrepreneurs and venture capitalists and MAARG—the National Mentorship Program that connects entrepreneurs with experienced mentors.

6.15 States' Startup Ranking Framework (SRF)

6.15.1 Startup Ranking is a yearly capacity building exercise created and released by DPIIT that evaluates all of India's states and Union Territories on their efforts to build an ecosystem conducive to startup growth. States' Startup Ranking was launched in February 2018 to achieve the vision of building a robust startup ecosystem in the country. It aims to evaluate the Indian startup landscape through the eyes of state policy intervention and identify state practices that accelerate ecosystem growth and development. The States' Ranking has led each state to have dedicated startup policies and through annual rankings, it tracks the evolution of these policies and the overall efforts of states in ecosystem building.

6.15.2 The States Startup Ranking Framework accelerates efforts put in by the Center and States that are aimed to enliven the entrepreneurial mindset across the length and breadth of the country. Capacity-building measures have been undertaken by the team across States and Union Territories for ecosystem

enablers and innovators in promoting economic growth by upholding the spirit of cooperative federalism.

6.15.3 In 2024, Startup India organised 2 regional capacity building and exposure visits for officials from States/ UTs to interact with and learn from policy makers, incubators, and other ecosystem enablers in national and international startup ecosystems.

6.15.4 States and Union Territories have been actively working on developing their respective startup ecosystems on the lines of Reform Areas introduced under DPIIT's flagship initiative of SRF Exercise:

- i. Providing institutional support to ecosystem stakeholders
- ii. Organizing programs and campaigns to help foster innovation and entrepreneurship
- iii. Providing market access opportunities to startups
- iv. Providing incubation and mentorship support to startups
- v. Providing funding support
- vi. Building capacity of enablers

6.15.5 The fifth edition of the SRF is currently underway and has seen submissions from 34 States and UTs.

6.16 National Startup Awards (NSA)

6.16.1 The National Startup Awards is an initiative to recognize and reward outstanding startups and ecosystem enablers that build innovative products or solutions and scalable enterprises, have high potential for employment generation or wealth creation, and demonstrate measurable social impact.

6.16.2 A total of four editions of the National Startup Awards have been successfully

conducted since 2019, and the winning startups were awarded in a felicitation ceremony by the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal. Across the previous four editions of the awards, over 100 startups have been recognized as winners of the National Startup Awards. The below table illustrates the details of four editions:

	NSA 2020	NSA 2021	NSA 2022	NSA 2023
Total Winners	38	48	45	21
Startups	36	46	42	20
Incubator	1	1	2	NA
Accelerator	1	1	1	NA
Sectors & Sub Sectors/Categories	12 & 35 (Sectors and Sub-Sectors)	15 & 49 (Sectors and Sub-Sectors)	17 & 50 (Sectors and Sub-Sectors)	20 (Categories)

The fifth edition of NSA is currently underway.

6.17 Accelerating Startup Calibre and Entrepreneurial Drive—ASCEND

6.17.1 The ASCEND (Accelerating Startup Calibre and Entrepreneurial Drive) program, organized by Startup India, was designed to foster an entrepreneurial mindset in the Northeastern region of India. Conducted in 2022, 2023, and 2024, the initiative included both physical and virtual capacity-building sessions for entrepreneurs, aspiring entrepreneurs, and students. Under the ASCEND program, several impactful initiatives were launched, including Financial Literacy Bootcamps that trained over 850 participants across seven states, delivered over 3,400 mentorship hours, and facilitated an Academia Capacity Building Program that engaged 37 participants from six Northeastern states through workshops and virtual sessions, strengthening the region's academic institutions to support entrepreneurship.

6.17.2 Other efforts under ASCEND included the MAARG Mentorship Program, which offered over 190 hours of mentorship to 19 startups through master classes and one-on-one sessions, focusing on marketing and business strategies. ASCEND Startup Webinars that provide over 300 hours of mentorship to disseminate essential information on topics like DPIIT recognition, tax

exemptions, seed funding, intellectual property rights, and government platforms. Together, these initiatives significantly contributed to building a robust startup ecosystem in the Northeastern states, empowering local talent and encouraging innovation-driven growth.

6.18 National Mentorship Portal (MAARG)

6.18.1 To ensure accessibility to mentorship for startups across the country, the Mentorship, Advisory, Assistance, Resilience, and Growth (MAARG) platform was created with the vision of making quality mentorship accessible to entrepreneurs nationwide. MAARG helps startups identify and connect with verified mentors tailored to their needs through a matchmaking algorithm. As of 31st December 2024, 1,749 mentors and 3,059 startups are registered on the platform. 16,241 hours of mentorship have been provided and 1,460 mentorships are ongoing.

6.19 District Outreach Enabling Grassroots Entrepreneurship

6.19.1 Significant outreach activities were conducted in Indian districts where no DPIIT-recognized startup was present, especially in the North-East Region. These efforts included targeted visits to such districts and providing handholding support to enable grassroots innovation by helping startups gain DPIIT recognition. Extensive engagement with States/ Union Territories (UTs) officials and district administrations ensured a focused approach. As a result, over 90% of districts (up from 80% prior to April 2024) in the country now have recognized startups.

6.20 BHASKAR - Bharat Startup Knowledge Access Registry

6.20.1 DPIIT has designed and built the BHASKAR platform to centralize, streamline, and enhance collaboration among key stakeholders within the entrepreneurial ecosystem, including startups, investors, mentors, service providers, and government bodies. Shri Piyush Goyal, the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry, launched BHASKAR in September 2024. India has rapidly become one of the world's most dynamic startup hubs. BHASKAR seeks to leverage this potential by providing an all-encompassing, one-stop digital platform that addresses the challenges faced by entrepreneurs and investors alike. By serving as a centralized registry, BHASKAR will enable seamless access to a wide array of resources, tools, and knowledge that will help fuel the entrepreneurial journey from ideation to execution and enable collaboration for all ecosystem stakeholders. As on 31st December 2024, over 4.6 lakh Bhaskar IDs have been granted to all ecosystem stakeholders.

6.21 Startup Mahakumbh

6.21.1 Organized in March 2024, Startup Mahakumbh was one of India's largest startup events ever, registering record participation and solidifying India's stature as a global centre for innovation.

6.21.2 A few highlights from the Startup Mahakumbh are given below:

- Participation from the ecosystem: The event attracted an attendance of over 48,000 business visitors, including 1300+ exhibitors, 700+ incubators & accelerators, and 400+ speakers, drawing participation from 26+ states, 14+ country delegations, 50+ Unicorns and 3800+ future entrepreneurs.
- Interaction of Hon'ble PM with Startups: The final day of the event was marked by the presence of Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, wherein he interacted with 27 select startups and addressed 3000+ audience participating in Startup Mahakumbh. The event saw participation of over 120 incubators selected under Startup India Seed Fund Scheme and more than 350 startups supported by the Scheme, showcasing India's vibrant startup ecosystem to the world. Notably, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi graced the occasion, personally engaging with a select group of startups. Among them, 21 were shortlisted to meet the PM, with 6 startups having the chance to interact with him. Among these 6 startups, 4 were seed-funded startups namely: Vymanik Aerospace Technologies Private Limited, Prian Emobility Private Limited, Akumen Artificial Intelligence Private Limited, and Autocracy Machinery Private Limited, highlighting the

government's commitment to nurturing innovative enterprises. This event marks a significant milestone in India's journey towards becoming a powerhouse of innovation and entrepreneurship.

- **Fourth Edition of SCO Startup Forum:** The fourth edition of the SCO Startup Forum was held during Startup Mahakumbh. 8 countries with over 35 delegates joined in a hybrid format for the event. A showcase opportunity at the SCO Pavilion was provided where over 15 SCO startups showed their products and services.
- **Thematic Pavilions and Startup Showcase:** One of the biggest showcases of startups, included more than 1300 exhibitors, out of which 800 are recognised by Startup India, DPIIT. The Agritech Pavilion highlighted grassroots innovations and the Agri-Innovation Showcase with startups like Upaj and ERGOS The Grainbank. AI & SaaS Pavilion featured the "AI for Public Good" contest and attracted over 5,000 business visits. Biotech & Pharma Pavilion included workshops on DNA sequencing and foldable microscopes by Genotypic Technologies and Foldscope Instruments. DeepTech Pavilion focused on language processing and sustainable technologies. Climatetech Pavilion hosted a Pitch Competition, featuring startups like Banofi Leather.
- **Driving the future of entrepreneurship:** More than 3000 entrepreneurship students from 22 states participated in sessions with founders, panel discussions, and master classes. Over 160 sessions were held across 10+ thematic pavilions over a span of three days.

6.21.3 The upcoming edition of the Startup Mahakumbh is slated for April 2025

with an even larger global footprint this time around.

6.22 Manufacturing Incubators

6.22.1 DPIIT has undertaken several measures to encourage the startup ecosystem and the broader industry to foster innovation in manufacturing by developing programs for manufacturing incubation. DPIIT has proactively engaged with over 80 corporates, industry associations, veterans, and unicorns to emphasize the importance of supporting manufacturing startups in their early stages. The program aims to build large-scale initiatives supporting these startups through public-private partnerships.

6.23 Programs for Women

6.23.1 In addition to the above, dedicated programs for women entrepreneurs have been introduced for women entrepreneurs.

- Pitch Forward:** This ongoing initiative provides women entrepreneurs, especially from Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, a platform to connect with marquee investors. It offers startups across various stages and sectors the opportunity to pitch directly to venture capital funds.
- 'Women For Startups' State Workshops for Women Entrepreneurs:** Conducted between November 2022 and March 2024, these workshops were held across 22 states and 24 districts to build the capacity of aspiring and existing women entrepreneurs. The workshops focused on government scheme awareness, mock pitching, and finance-related training, with over 1,400 participants attending.
- President's Interaction with Women Entrepreneurs:** On 18th January 2024, as

part of the “The President with the People” initiative, 25 women entrepreneurs had the opportunity to interact with the Hon’ble President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu. The interaction highlighted the role of women-led startups in driving innovation, creating jobs, and contributing to India’s growing startup ecosystem. The Hon’ble President acknowledged their efforts in turning ideas into ventures and emphasized the importance of their success in inspiring future generations.

6.24 Unicorn Interaction with the Minister

6.24.1 Celebrating the growth of the unicorns in India and chart a collaborative way forward to support the growth of further unicorns, a unicorn roundtable was conducted. The roundtable brought together more than 40 unicorns such as Zomato, BoAt, Lenskart to discuss three themes centered around the way forward for the growth of the ecosystem. Hon’ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal, discussed ways of collaboration to support aspiring entrepreneurs and mobilize domestic capital to help more startups be a part of the unicorn club.



Photos of Key Startup Events

Startup Mahakumbh



Hon'ble Prime Minister interacting with DPIIT-recognised Startups



Hon'ble Prime Minister interacting with DPIIT-recognised Startups



Hon'ble Prime Minister interacting with DPIIT-recognised Startups



Hon'ble Prime Minister addressing the audience during Startup Mahakumbh



Address to the gathering during startup Mahakumbh 2024

National Startup Day



Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry launching the Prabhaav—Startup India's eighth yearbook on the occasion of the 8th National Startup Day



Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry addressing the gathering on the occasion of the 8th National Startup Day



Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry launching the States' ranking Framework and National Startup Awards on the occasion of the 8th National Startup Day

BHASKAR portal launch



Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry addressing the audience during the BHASKAR portal launch event



Secretary DPIIT, addressing the audience during the launch event of BHASKAR portal



Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry launching the BHASKAR portal

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

7 CHAPTER

7.1 India – A robust, TRIPS compliant IPR Regime

7.1.1 India has a robust, equitable and dynamic IPR regime which is compliant with the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). 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.

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

7.1.3 TRIPS Agreement allows policy space to countries to evolve a regime that best suits their conditions. 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

7.1.4 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.

7.2 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

7.3 Organization Structure

7.3.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is the nodal department for nurturing intellectual property in the country.

7.3.2 The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM), a subordinate office of the DPIIT, administers IPR laws, viz., Patents, Designs, Geographical Indications, Trade Marks, Copyright and Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout-Designs, from the offices situated in Ahmedabad, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai.

7.3.3 The Office of the CGPDTM also conducts training, awareness and IP capacity building activities on IP. The Central IP Training Academy, the RGNIPM, is situated at Nagpur.

7.4 Other IP Legislations

7.4.1 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.

7.4.2 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.

7.5 National IPR Policy

7.5.1 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.

7.5.2 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.

7.6 Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM)

7.6.1 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.

7.7 IP Awareness: CIPAM

7.7.1 IPR Awareness for youth

7.7.1.1 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. During post-COVID period, CIPAM started offline programs in addition to webinars for different stakeholders. Through 466 programs, more than 4600 academic institutions have been covered till date.

Table 7.1

Target Group	No. of Programs
Academic Institutions (Schools, Colleges, Universities, TISCs)	466
Industry including MSMEs and Start-ups	403
Enforcement Agencies and Judiciary	140

7.7.1.2 Scheme for Pedagogy and Research in IPRs for Holistic Education and Academia (SPRIHA) is aimed to create public awareness about the economic, social and cultural benefits of IPRs amongst all sections of the society and to strengthen Intellectual Property (IP) Chairs in educational institutes of higher learning to provide quality teaching and research, develop teaching capacity and curricula and to evaluate their work on performance-based criteria.

7.7.1.3 In last two years, 20 new universities and institutes were added, bringing the total number of universities incorporated under SPRIHA to 33.

7.7.1.4 A two-day Patent Certificate Program was successfully conducted in partnership with the National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune. The program provided an in-depth exploration of patent drafting and prosecution, designed to equip researchers with the necessary skills to convert innovative ideas into valuable intellectual property assets. Expert-led sessions focused on the integration of intellectual property strategies with research, ensuring participants gained practical knowledge and a competitive advantage in patent filing and management. With 40 participants in attendance, the event highlighted the crucial role of intellectual property in driving innovation and transforming research achievements into meaningful societal contributions.

7.7.1.5 Launch of Digital GI Catalogue - CIPAM unveiled a dynamic GI Digital Catalogue during the Diplomatic conference to adopt a treaty on Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in WIPO Geneva. The digital catalogue showcased 419 registered Geographical Indications from across India. This visually stunning collection features high-definition photographs, captivating videos, and vivid descriptions on each GI's unique attributes, historical significance, and regional roots.

7.7.2 IPR Awareness in the Industry & MSME

7.7.2.1 CIPAM is collaborating with MSME as a knowledge partner in the IPR awareness programmers. IPR awareness sessions are planned at MSME-DFOs at Agartala, Guwahati, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Assam, Dimapur, Imphal and Sikkim. Online IPR webinars for incubation centers and IPFC's are also planned.

7.7.3 Strengthening of IPR Enforcement Mechanism

7.7.3.1 So far, 140 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.

7.7.3.2 CIPAM is collaborating with National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes & Narcotics (NACIN) for training Custom Officials of Customs on Intellectual Property Rights: Scope, Importance and Objective. Till date 30 training

programs have been organized for custom officials.

7.7.3.3 Additionally, sensitization of Judges on IP Enforcement and adjudication has also been undertaken in collaboration with the State Judicial Academy of Kerala.

7.7.3.2 CIPAM, in collaboration with esteemed judicial academies, has been at the forefront of empowering civil and district judges through specialized IPR Enforcement programs. Recent initiatives with Sikkim Judicial Academy, Himachal Judicial Academy, and Maharashtra Judicial Academy have provided judges with critical insights into the nuances of intellectual property enforcement. CIPAM previously partnered with judicial academies in Uttarakhand, Lucknow, Kerala, and others, training over 250 district and civil judges on IPR laws and enforcement mechanisms. These programs are pivotal in strengthening the judiciary's capacity to address complex IP disputes.

7.7.4 Technology and Innovation Support Centres (TISCs)

7.7.4.1 The WIPO Technology and Innovation Support Center (TISC) program provides innovators in developing countries with access to locally based, high quality technology information and related services, helping them to exploit their innovative potential and to create, protect, and manage their intellectual property (IP) rights.

7.7.4.2 A Service Level Agreement (SLA) was signed in 2017 between DPIIT and the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) for establishing Technology and Innovation Support Centre (TISC) network in India. In the year 2022, 12 WIPO-Technology Innovation Support Centres (TISCs) were established: PIC Chandigarh; Anna University,

Chennai; NRDCIPFC Visakhapatnam; PIC Kerala; GUJCOST, Gujarat; KSCST, Karnataka; CTC Bhubaneswar, Odisha; ICRISAT, Hyderabad and RAJCOST, Rajasthan, GTU; Gujarat, JKEDI Jammu and Kashmir and PIC West Bengal in 2022. In the year 2023, 10 new TISCs were approved, bringing the total number to 22.

TISC activities include offering access to patent databases, guidance on IP management, and promoting innovation and commercialization. IPR cells have been established in colleges/universities by the Indian TISC Network since established. State Governments are taking keen interest in strengthening the IPR regime.

7.8 Global Innovation Index (GII)

7.8.1 The 16th edition of GII 2023 ranking has been released on 26th September, 2024. India's rank in the Global Innovation Index (GII) has improved from 81st in GII 2015 to 39th in GII 2024.



7.8.2 In GII 2024, India topped among 38 lower middle income economies, maintained 1st rank in Central and Southern Asia region and continued as a record holder by being innovation over performer for a 14th consecutive year. Further, India leapfrogged from 34th position in GII 2022 to 22nd position in GII 2024 in the pillar 'knowledge and technology outputs' that, inter alia, includes patents creation and Intellectual Property receipts.

7.9 Promotion and Marketing of Geographical Indications

7.9.1 Promotion Activities Undertaken:

i) GI Catalyst: Insight to Impact Summit

A one-day summit was conducted on 12 July 2024 at Yashobhoomi, with participation from various Government Ministries and stakeholders. The event aimed to provide insight into the importance of GIs and their impact on local economies and global markets.

ii) Participation in Autumn Fair International, Birmingham

Live demonstrations and exhibitions of India's GI products were organized during the Autumn Fair International 2024 in Birmingham, UK, from 1-4 September 2024. The event, was organized by the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH). Berinag Tea became a success story at the event.



Picture of Autumn Fair Birmingham

iii) Exhibition at Bazaar Berlin 2024

India's GI products were showcased at the Bazaar Berlin 2024, held from 6-10 November 2024 at the Berlin Fairground, Germany. The event was organized by Invest India.



Picture of Bazar Berlin

Various initiatives were carried out during the financial year 2024-25 to promote and create awareness about India's Geographical Indications (GIs). These initiatives highlighted the cultural, traditional, and economic significance of GI products both nationally and internationally. Also, impactful digital campaigns were launched in 2024-25. Videos showcasing the cultural significance of GI products were shared on digital platforms through NAT Geo.

Airport and Delhi Metro Campaigns

High-visibility advertising was conducted at major airports (Srinagar, Udaipur, Varanasi,

Delhi, and Mumbai) and metro trains in Delhi-NCR. These initiatives used multimedia content and interactive campaigns to promote India's GIs, ensuring wide domestic and international recognition. Digital advertisements and creative displays promoting GIs were implemented across major airports in India, including Srinagar, Udaipur, Varanasi, Delhi, and Mumbai, ensuring visibility to domestic and international travelers. These initiatives collectively ensured widespread awareness of India's Geographical Indications and their significance in preserving cultural heritage and fostering economic growth.



Digital Display at Delhi Airport



Digital Display at Delhi Metro

Apart from above, DPIIT is also collaborating with Sonyliv for reality show MasterChef India for promotion of agricultural GI Products which is scheduled to be telecasted on Sonyliv app by March, 2025. MasterChef India is a well know brand among the entertainment industry. The show will help increase awareness among the population about the GI Products of India.



GI Samagam in collaboration with India Today Group

A one-day event at Bharat mandapam GI Samagam (22nd Jan 2025) was organized, bringing together the policy makers industry leaders, producer associations, and academicians witnessing wide ranging discussions on policy frameworks, commercialization strategies and comprehensive roadmap for the future of GI in India. More than 600 participants attended the Samagam.



GI Quiz Show by ZEE Media:

A quiz contest Unveiling India Quiz Series aimed at raising awareness about GIs and Intellectual Property Rights among students is being organized by ZEE Media to increase awareness among the school kids. The initiative aligned with the National IPR Policy to encourage innovation and cultural preservation.



7.10 Bilateral Cooperation on IPRs

7.10.1 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. Currently 15 MoUs with various countries are active. These MoUs, 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 below:

Details of MoUs signed with various countries/inter-governmental organizations

S. No.	Country/ Inter-Government Organization	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid up to
1.	Italy	14.06.2024	The MoU has been signed between DPIIT and DGTPi-UIBM to support enterprises, especially start-ups and SMEs in accessing to and participating in the national and international IPR systems. The MoU also seeks to streamline the procedures related to processing of IPR applications, fostering IP awareness, encouraging IPR commercialization and enforcement.	13.06.2028
2.	EUIPO	11.05.2022	The MoU has been signed between DPIIT and EUIPO to establish a wide ranging and flexible mechanism for developing and furthering cooperation activities between the Participants in the field of IP and information technology services related to this field. During 2024, online sessions on “Appeal systems (TMs and Designs) in India and EUIPO” and Design Systems was conducted on 12th April 2024 and 10th December 2024 respectively.	11.05.2026
3.	Taiwan	18.05.2022	The MoU has been signed between India Taipei Association in Taipei and Taipei Economic and Cultural Center in India on behalf of their designated coordinating agencies, DPIIT and Taiwan Intellectual Property Office (TIPO) to establish a wide- ranging.	18.05.2026

S. No.	Country/ Inter-Government Organization	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid up to
			and flexible mechanism for developing and furthering the cooperation activities between the Coordinating Agencies in the Intellectual Property field and information technology services related to this field. During 2024, following events have been conducted: a. An online session on “Trade Marks Comprising Geographical Names and Examination Guidelines on Likelihood of Confusion” was conducted between Taiwan and the O/o. CGPDTM on 18th April 2024. b. One IP official from the O/o. CGPDTM attended “New Southbound Intellectual Property Conference” which was scheduled for 18th and 19th June 2024 in Taiwan. c. An online session on “Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology and TKDL Issues” between Taiwan and the O/o. CGPDTM was held on 3rd July 2024. d. An in-person Patent Examiner Exchange Program was held in Chennai from 2nd to 6th December 2024 in which 4 Taiwanese examiners and 5 to 6 Indian examiners and controllers belonging to chemistry and AI fields participated.	
4.	Russia	03.12.2021	A Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) was signed with the ROSPATENT with an objective to establish a wide ranging and flexible mechanism for developing and furthering the cooperation activities between India and Russia in the field of IP and information technology services related to IP. During 2024, an online IP Manthan program on “GI Protection System in India and Russia” was conducted on 27th June 2024.	02.12.2025
5.	USA	02.12.2020	The MoU is in force and valid for 10 years from date of signing. Biennial work plan under the MoU has been mutually agreed between DPIIT and USPTO and is in force. During 2024, following activities have been conducted: a. An online meeting on the “Copyright registration practices in the USPTO” was conducted on 19th January 2024.	01.12.2030

S. No.	Country/ Inter-Government Organization	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid up to
			b. A collaborative USPTO-IPO “Seminar on the Protection of Geographical Indications” was held in Kanchipuram on 8th and 9th May 2024 followed by an excursion to a local GI production facility. c. Two officials from the O/o. CGPDTM attended the USPTO’s GIPA Program on “Protection of GIs in South Asia” from 4th to 6th September 2024. d. A virtual meeting on Hague Designs Agreement was held between the delegations of USPTO and the O/o. CGPDTM on 30th October 2024. e. A virtual session on the administration of USPTO’s Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) between the O/o. CGPDTM and USPTO was conducted on 17th December 2024.	
6.	Denmark	26.09.2020 Renewed: 26.09.2024	MoU between DPIIT and DKPTO was renewed on 26.09.2024 for a further period of 4 years. Towards implementation, biennial workplan has also been signed. During 2024, following activities have been undertaken: a. An online knowledge-sharing session was organized on Disclosure requirements present in our respective domestic systems in view of Article 3 of the WIPO Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge. It was held on 4th July 2024. b. A workshop was organized by O/o. CGPDTM, CBC and DKPTO on “Inventive step assessment using the EPO’s Problem Solution Approach” on 28th August 2024 in Delhi. c. Roundtable Program on “Patenting of Inventions from Biotechnology and Biomedical fields” was held on 30th August 2024 from 10:00 AM to 2:30 PM at CSIR-NCL Pune, Maharashtra. The program was a collaborative event, organized by O/o CGPDTM, DKPTO, and CSIR NCL, Pune. d. An official from the O/o. CGPDTM attended the Danida Fellow-ship Centre (DFC) program scheduled in Denmark from 28th October to 15th November 2024. The official also visited the DKPTO on 18th and 19th November 2024 to discuss the QMS implementation at IPO on which O/o. CGPDTM and	25.09.2024

S. No.	Country/ Inter-Government Organization	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid up to
			DKPTO have been collaborating for past few years. e. An online session titled “Best practices exchange in Design examination” was conducted between the O/o. CGPDTM and Denmark on 13th November 2024.	
7.	Portugal	14.02.2020	The MoU was signed between DPIIT and the Economic and Food Safety Authority of the Ministry of Economy (ASAE), Portuguese Republic on cooperation in the field of Industrial and Intellectual Property Rights and currently in force.	13.02.2028
8.	Canada	23.02.2018	The MoU was signed between DPIIT and the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) to establish a wide-ranging and flexible mechanism for developing and furthering the cooperation activities between the Coordinating Agencies in the Intellectual Property field and information technology services related to this field.	22.02.2026
9.	Sweden	01.09.2017	The MoU between two countries as well as work plan between IP Offices of Sweden and India is in force. Various information exchange programs have been undertaken by the IP offices of both the countries under the mutually agreed work plan.	31.08.2025
10.	France	15.07.2006	The MoU is in force and a new mutually agreed Work Plan 2023-25 between the IP Offices of India and France was signed on December 2023. During 2024, one IP official from the O/o CGPDTM attended “Summer School program of the Center for International Intellectual Property (IP) Studies (CEIPI) University of Strasbourg”, which took place from 25th June to 6th July 2024, in Strasbourg, France.	The MoU may be denounced by giving minimum 6 months prior notice by either of the Parties.
11.	Japan	29.06.2015	The MoU as well as work plan between IP Offices of Japan and India is in force. Various meetings and activities in the field of human resource development and information technology services related to IP were undertaken. Under the MoU, following activities were organized in 2024: a. Under the JPO/IPR training program for FY 2024, participants from DPIIT, O/o. CGPDTM and IP Practitioners have undergone the following trainings:	03.10.2024

S. No.	Country/ Inter-Government Organization	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid up to
			-JPO/IPR training Course for IP trainers from 27th August to 6th September 2024 (online) and 24th September to 2nd October 2024 (in-person) in Tokyo, Japan. -JPO/IPR Training Course for Practitioners Specializing in Patents: In hybrid mode from 18th September to 15th October 2024 (online) and 30th October to 7th November 2024 (in-person) in Tokyo, Japan. -JPO/IPR Operational Patent Examination Training Program (OPET): In hybrid mode from 22nd October to 22nd November 2024 (online) and 9th to 18th December 2024 (in-person) in Tokyo, Japan. -JPO/IPR Training Course on Anti-Counterfeiting Measures for Practitioners – Scheduled from November 18 – 25, 2024 in person in Tokyo, Japan. b. A review of activities were undertaken and workplan for coming years were discussed in a meeting held between the DPIIT, O/o. CGPD TM and the JPO on 13th December 2024 c. A "Seminar to share best practices on the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) by each IP Office" was conducted on 9th April 2024 between the JPO and IPO.	
12.	Singapore	04.10.2016	The MoU was signed in the field of Industrial Property Cooperation between DPIIT and Intellectual Property Office of Singapore, Ministry of Law, Government of the Republic of Singapore. IP Offices (IPOS, Singapore and O/o CGPD TM) have met on the margins of the WIPO General Assembly in May 2024 and intend to advance the bilateral cooperation.	03.10.2028
13.	UKIPO	07.11.2016	The MoU as well as biennial work plan is in force. Various information exchange sessions have been undertaken under the mutually agreed work plan. Under the MoU, the following activities were held: a. A High-Level Webinar for IP Practitioners in India was organized by the WIPO-CIPA in collaboration with IPO, India and UKIPO on 6th March 2024.	06.11.2024

S. No.	Country/ Inter-Government Organization	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid up to
			b. An online information exchange session on Trade Marks was held on 10th April 2024. c. A Joint World IP Day event was held at NLU, Delhi on 25th April 2024.	
14.	WIPO	13.11.2009	The MoU is in force. A new biennial WIPO-India action plan was signed during DG WIPO's visit to India in October 2023. a. A High-Level Webinar for IP Practitioners in India was organized by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys (CIPA), United Kingdom with the cooperation of Intellectual Property India (IPO) and the Intellectual Property Office of the United Kingdom (UK IPO) on 6th March 2024. b. A WIPO Master Class on IP Adjudication was conducted by WIPO in New Delhi from 7th to 9th March 2024. c. A "WIPO-RGNIIPM Advanced Training Course on Patent Search and Examination for Asia and the Pacific" was conducted from 24th to 28th June 2024 in New Delhi. d. Master's Degree in Intellectual Property (IP) and Management jointly offered by the WIPO Academy, O/o CGPDTM and the National Law University Delhi (NLU-D) was launched in 2024. e. An official from the O/o. CGDTM attended the Advanced InterGI Europe 2024 training organized by CIRAD and REDD under the WIPO Grant in Espelette, France from 30th September to 5th October 2024. f. An official from the O/o. CGPDTM participated in the WIPO-PCT Regional Seminar for ASEAN IP Offices from 27th to 29th November 2024 in WIPO Singapore Office.	06.11.2024
15	Switzerland	07.08.2007	The MoU was signed between DPIIT and the Federal Department of Economic Affairs of Switzerland on Intellectual Property.	The MoU may be denounced by giving minimum 6 months prior notice by either of the Parties or both.

7.11.1 Activities in 2024

The year witnessed successful implementation of key intents, which have been signed during the visit of DG, WIPO to India in 2023. A Joint Masters Programme in IP with trilateral partnership between National Law University Delhi, IP Office and WIPO launched in August, 2024. India's participation in the WIPO Lex Judgements database also fructified under which India has uploaded 147 legal texts in the WIPO Lex-Judgments database which includes Constitution Law (1), Laws/regulations (77), Judgements (2 texts), IP legal Literature (5 texts) and treaty as treaty host (62 records). Further, an Indian adaptation of WIPO's IP Diagnostics tool for assessment of IP, developed with the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trademarks, was launched as a multilingual version at the WIPO General Assembly in May 2024, with plans for further language expansion.

Expanding the engagements with other Ministries/Departments, a Letter of Intent (LoI) between Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog, and WIPO Academy to globalize India's innovation model through joint programs for Global South countries to enhance their innovation, entrepreneurship, and IP ecosystems was signed in September, 2024.

Commemorating 50 years of India-WIPO collaboration, an India Pavilion with the theme "Creative India, Innovative India" was showcased at WIPO Headquarters in Geneva during the WIPO General Assembly in July 2024. The pavilion highlighted India's journey with WIPO, its spirit of innovation, and its rich cultural heritage.



Indian Pavilion "Creative India, Innovative India" during General Assembly in Geneva, May 2024.

7.11.2 WIPO DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCES IN 2024

The year also marked with active involvement of India in WIPO Diplomatic Conferences held for adoption of International Legal Treaties on Genetic Resources & Associated Traditional Knowledge and Design Law.

7.11.2.1 Treaty on Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge (GRATK)

The WIPO treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources, and Traditional Knowledge is a major victory for global South nations, especially India, a biodiversity hotspot. It recognizes the connection between local communities and their genetic resources (GRs) and associated traditional knowledge (TK) within the global IP system for the first time. This treaty, long supported by India, ensures protection for biodiversity, increases patent transparency, and promotes inclusive innovation. It has been adopted by over 150 countries after two decades of negotiations. It mandates disclosure of the origin of GRs or TK in patent applications, offering greater protection for Indian resources and knowledge against misappropriation.

The Diplomatic Conference on Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge held in Geneva from May 13 to 24, 2024 was attended by the Indian delegation headed by Secretary, DPIIT. During the conference, an India pavilion was set up in partnership with Ministry of Ayush and Council for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) showcasing Indian Traditional Knowledge system and initiatives for their protection.



Indian Pavilion at Diplomatic Conference on GRATK in Geneva, May 13 to 24, 2024

7.11.2.2 DESIGN LAW TREATY

India has signed the Final Act of the Riyadh Design Law Treaty held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from November 11 to 22, 2024. It is a landmark instrument adopted by WIPO which seeks to standardize industrial design registration procedures worldwide. The treaty introduces crucial provisions that benefit design applicants, including extended time limits, the option to reinstate lost rights, simplified assignment / license records, and the ability to file multiple designs in a single application. These measures align with India's broader efforts to support startups and small businesses, potentially enhancing their global competitiveness in design-driven innovation.

India's project proposal adopted in the 31st Session of Committee for Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) held in Geneva in December 2023 on *"IP and Unlocking the*

Potential of Non-Agricultural Geographical Indications for the Empowerment of Local Communities and Preservation or Revival of Local Arts and Traditions", is under implementation. It is a 36-months project to study the multifaceted impact of non-agricultural GIs, focusing on local communities and arts preservation. It aims to assess the impact through case studies, identify best practices and challenges, and develop an ecosystem for their protection and commercialization. Expected outcomes of the project include global awareness and enhanced international collaboration, with outputs such as a methodology, case studies, and dissemination of results for effective implementation.

7.12 Amendments in the Patents Rules

7.12.1 Over the past decade, the Patents Rules have been amended several times to streamline and simplify the processing of patent applications, remove irregularities and bottlenecks in the system, streamline use of IT and digital technologies and provide certain benefits to the sectors that are critical for Indian economy.

7.12.2 Fee rebates of at least 80% for filing and processing of patent applications and maintenance of patents have been given to Start-ups, Small Entities (MSMEs) and Educational Institutes [the Patents (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2020 and the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2021].

7.12.3 Facility of expedited examination has been given to Start-ups, Small Entities (MSMEs), applicants electing India an authority for international applications, female applicants, government institutions/departments in order to fast-track examination of their patent applications [the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2019].

Requests for Expedited Examination u/r 24-C of Patent Rules (as on 31-12-2024):

Table 7.2

Category of Applicant	Requests for Expedited Examination Filed	FER Issued	Patent Granted	Patent Refused
ISA	2834	2557	1822	261
OTHERS	12902	10128	6073	605
STARTUP	4151	3626	2254	371
Total	19887	16311	10149	1237

7.12.4 Electronic submission of documents by patent agents has been made mandatory and timelines have been streamlined [the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2016].

7.12.5 Requirements for filing of a priority document and Form 27 (Statement regarding working of patents) have been streamlined [the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2020].

7.12.6 In a yet another significant push towards the vision 'Viksit Bharat', or Developed India, the Patents Rules, 2003 have been amended by the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2024 in order to further simplify and streamline the patent procedure and create a conducive environment for innovation and protection of Intellectual Property (IP) in India .

- **'Certificate of Inventorship' has been introduced to** enhance patenting ecosystem in India by formally recognizing efforts of the inventors in the patented inventions. This would incentivize inventors and offer career benefits to them.
- **Provisions for claiming benefits of Grace Period have been streamlined by incorporating a new Form.**

This would make it easier for applicants to claim its benefits and offer them flexibility for testing and refining the invention before formal application submission,

thereby allowing them to disclose inventions confidently without any fear of losing future patent rights due to prior public disclosures.

- **Frequency to file 'working statements of patents' has been reduced from once in a year to once in every three years.**

This amendment is brought to acknowledge the time and resources required for preparing and submitting working statement and lessen the administrative burden on applicants and reduce compliance costs.

- **The procedure for filing and resolving pre-grant representations has been amended to curb frivolous opposition filings and promote genuine submissions.**

The amended pre-grant opposition procedure now requires a prima facie case for the opposition to proceed. Provisions for expedited examination are extended to applications with pre-grant opposition(s) to compensate for delays arising from pre-grant proceedings and ensure faster resolution of such cases.

- **The requirements and timelines for providing foreign filing details have been streamlined to simplify the patent application process, further reducing processing requirements and costs.**

- **10% reduction in the official fee for patent renewal is available if the fees for at least four years are paid in advance through electronic mode.**

7.13 Amendments in Trademark Rules and GI Rules followed by Janvishwas Act:

1. Trade Marks Act 1999: Following are introduced:

- a) Section 106, 108, 109: Omitted.
- b) Section 107: Penalty of 0.5% of total sales or turnover or 5 lakh rupees, whichever is less is introduced.
- c) Section 140: Penalty of 10,000 rupees for non compliance within 14 days on importer or his agent for non compliance.
- d) New Sections 112A and 112B were inserted:
 - i. 112A: To authorise registrar to appoint adjudicating officer for imposing penalties.
 - ii. 112B: Appeals are provided against adjudicating officer order to be filled within 60 days of receipt of order and to be disposed by Appellate authority within 60 days.

2. Geographical indication of Goods Act, 1999:

- a. Section 43 and 44 : Omitted
- b. New Sections 37A and 37B were inserted:
 - i. 37A: To authorise controller to appoint adjudicating officer for imposing penalty of 0.5% of total sales or turnover or 5 lakh rupees whichever is less.
 - ii. 37B: Appeals are provided against adjudicating officer order to be filled within 60 days of receipt of order

and to be disposed by Appellate authority within 60 days.

3. Rules: In view of above amendments in 3 IPR Act, rules were framed and published which are as follows:

- a. Patent 2nd Amendment Rules 2024 on 16 March 2024.
- b. Trademark Holding of Inquiry and appeal Rules, 2024 on 16 August 2024.
- c. Geographical Indication of Goods Holding of Inquiry and appeal Rules, 2024 on 16 August 2024.

4. Copyright Act:

Section 68 of Copyright Act was Omitted by Janvishwas Act 2023

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

7.14.1 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, Copyrights and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Registry (SICLDR) and functioning of IP offices in the country.

7.14.2 Redesigned IPO Website: The website of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, <https://ipindia.gov.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 electronic register of Patents, as well as all the patent documents

(after the publication), are available freely for public research through this portal.

7.14.3 Infrastructure Development: Four state of the art, modern and integrated Intellectual Property Office buildings have been constructed for housing the offices under the CGPDTM at New Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai. Further, the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM) functions from a state of the art building constructed at Nagpur.

7.14.4 International Searching Authority/ International Preliminary Examination Authority (ISA/IPEA) Building Delhi: The ISA/ IPEA Building, constructed as an extension to Intellectual Property Office (IPO) building at Dwarka, Delhi is fully functional and has been instrumental in establishing India as a competent office in the international arena. Six additional floors are being constructed above the existing two floors of the building along with a multi-level car parking and the project is nearing completion.

7.14.5 TMR Complex Ahmedabad: The office complex at Ahmedabad accommodates the Trade Marks Office and Intellectual Property Office Archives.

7.15 Geographical Indications Registry (GIR)

7.15.1 The GIR is a statutory organization set up for the administration of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999 which came into force on 15th September, 2003. A total of 684 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on 31st December 2024 in India, including 38 foreign products. A total of 635 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on 31st March 2024 in India, including 37 foreign products.

7.15.2 To promote GI products among the users, a reduced fee structure and simplification of procedures for registration of Authorized Users in order to ensure the benefits of GI Registration reaches every producer of GI has been approved, through GI (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

7.15.3 To promote the GIs, GI Kiosks, were established during the recent National IP Conference held at New Delhi.

7.15.4 In order to increase awareness relating to Geographical Indications, Officials of GI Registry had participated in 04 GI Awareness Programme across India during April 1st - 31st December 2024.

7.16 Copyright

7.16.1 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.

7.16.2 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. The Copyright Office has been merged with the Office of CGPDTM w.e.f. 16.12.2020. The CGPDTM has been appointed as ex-officio Registrar of Copyright.

7.16.3 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.

7.16.4 Digitization of Records of Copyright Office has been completed since inception i.e. 1958, till date.

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

7.16.6 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.

7.16.7 The Copyright office has introduced the facility of online filing of objections against the application advertised on website for registration.

7.16.8 The Copyright office has introduced the facility of video conferencing hearing of applications received for registration.

7.16.9 A new Copyright Society is registered, and registration certificate was granted to M/s Screenwriters Rights Association of India (SRAI).

7.16.10 Process to update the Copyright Works Manuals is under process and new version of updated manuals will be uploaded for Applicants.

7.16.11 Copyright Registration Certificate is automated completely in order to make process speedy and user friendly.

7.16.12 Copyright Office resolves the grievance of the Applicant in open house weekly through Online/Virtual mode.

7.16 Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Registry (SICLDR)

7.16.1 The objective of implementing Semiconductor 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 operationalized w.e.f. 1st May 2011.

7.16.2 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.

7.16.3 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. During the year 2023-2024, two (2) SICLD applications were filed, while five (5) applications were filed during the year 2024-25 from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024.

7.16.4 Till 31st December 2024, a total of thirty (30) SICLD applications have been filed for registration. Further, during the year 2024-2025 five (5) applications have been preliminarily examined. In all, a total of fifteen applications have been disposed of out of which seven (7) are registered.

7.17 Facilities for Startups

7.17.1 SIPP Scheme

7.17.2 The scheme for Startups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) was launched in 2016 to provide pro bono facilitation to the

startups for filing and processing of their patent, design or trademark applications through government empaneled IP facilitators. The scheme was extended to all Indian innovators/creators using the services of the TISCs established in India with effect from September 06, 2019. In November, 2022, the

scheme was revised and facilitation fees was notably increased by at least 100% to further encourage the IP facilitators to provide quality services to the eligible applicants. The revised fees structure vis-à-vis the old scheme is given in **Table 7.3**.

Table 7.3: Revised fees structure vis-a-vis the old scheme

Stage of payment		Patents		Trade Marks		Designs	
		2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
At the time of filing of Application		10,000	15,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
At the time of final disposal of Application	Without opposition	10,000	25,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	5,000
	With opposition	15,000	35,000	4,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

7.17.2.1 From April 01, 2023, the scheme has been extended for another three years till March 31, 2026 with certain modifications. The Scheme has been extended to Indian educational institutes using the services of the TISCs established in India and further, the benefits of the scheme has been increased by covering international trade mark applications and ISA patent applications filed in India.

7.17.2.2 The Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2016 provide fee concession of at least 80% to Start-ups for filing and processing of a patent application. Similarly, the Trade Marks Rules, 2017 provide fee concession of 50% for filing of a trademark application and the Designs (Amendment) Rules, 2021 provides fee concession of 75% for filing and processing of a design application to start-ups.

7.17.2.3 Startups are eligible for expedited examination of their patent applications. Under the Expedited Examination System, most applications regarding grant of patents are decided within one year from the filing of Request for Expedited Examination as compared to the period of few years required in normal examination route. As of December 2024, 4151 requests for expedited examination submitted by startups and first examination reports issued and patents granted in 3626 and 2254 cases, respectively.

7.17.2.4 Till 31st December 2024, 1757 new startup design applications have availed benefit of 75% fee reduction in filing.

The number of patent and trademark applications filed by startups in the last three years is given in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4 - The number of patent and trademarks applications filed by startups

Category		Year of filing		
		2023-24 (Jan-March 2024)	2023-24 (as on 31.12.2023)	2022-23
Patent applications filed	New applications	2022	2592	2041
	Converted to startups	103	142	178
Trademark applications filed		7473	9190	9798

7.18 Madrid Protocol for International Registration of Trademarks

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

7.18.2 Up to 31st December 2024, 1,41,904 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. On the other hand, Indian Trade Marks Office received 3,759 Indian applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid Protocol, out of which 3,454 applications have been verified and forwarded to the WIPO and 2,721 such applications have been registered at the International Bureau of WIPO.

7.18.3 Further, up to 31st December, 2023, 128270 such applications have been forwarded by WIPO. On the other hand, Indian Trade Marks Office received 3263 Indian applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid Protocol, out of which 3030 applications have been verified and forwarded to the WIPO and 2425 such applications have been registered at the International Bureau of WIPO.

7.18.4 Moreover, between 1st January 2024 to 31st March 2024, 2998 applications have been forwarded by WIPO. On the other hand, Indian Trade Marks Office received 108 Indian applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid Protocol, out of which 85 applications have been verified and forwarded to the WIPO and 72 such applications have been registered at the International Bureau of WIPO.

7.18.5 In addition, between 1st April 2024 to 31st December 2024, 10,339 applications have been forwarded by WIPO. On the other hand, Indian Trade Marks Office received 387 Indian applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid Protocol, out of which 339 applications have been verified and forwarded to the WIPO and 147 such applications have been registered at the International Bureau of WIPO.

7.19 Treaties on International Classification (for Trademarks and Design)

7.19.1 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.

7.20 International Search Authority and International Preliminary Examining Authority

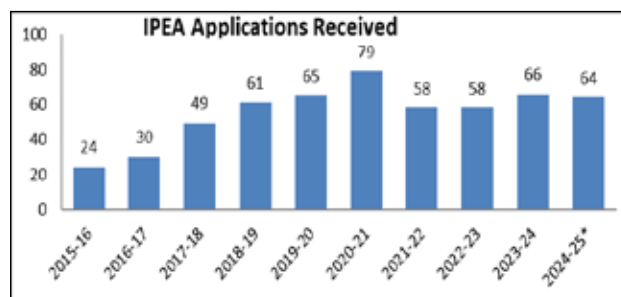
7.20.1 India started functioning as an International Searching Authority/International Preliminary Examining Authority (ISA/IPEA) under the PCT from 15th October, 2013. The ISA/IPEA functions with a full-fledged set up at the new IPO premises at Delhi with all operational facilities of international 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. Apart from Indian applicants, the applicants

from Iran and Japan can also choose the Indian Patent Office as ISA/IPEA for international applications. Since 1st January 2018, the Indian Patent Office is publishing Examiner's Search Strategies on Patent Scope Search Portal of WIPO for the international applications, for which reports are established and is the seventh International Authority among 23 Authorities to start this service which is an important step by the Patent Office towards the transparency and accountability.

7.20.2 As on 31st December 2024, the Indian Patent Office as ISA, has received 17,408 international applications where India has been chosen as ISA for international search report and 565 applications where India has been chosen as IPEA for international preliminary examination. During the year 2024-25 till 31st December 2023, 2,683 search requests were received in ISA and 64 requests for preliminary examination were received in IPEA.



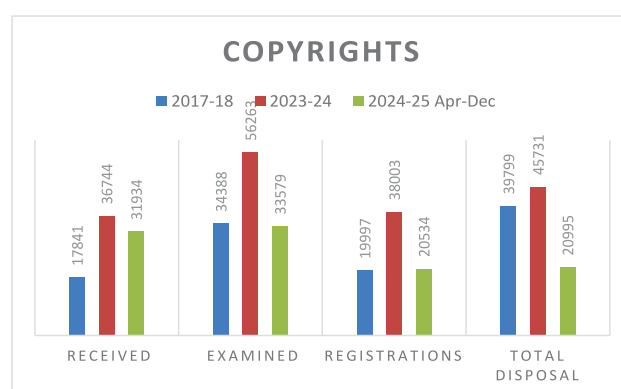
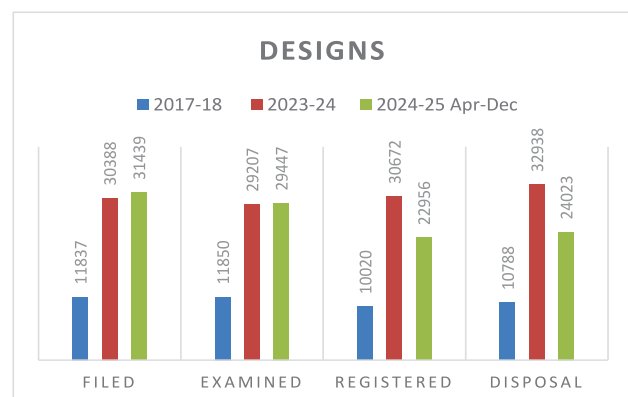
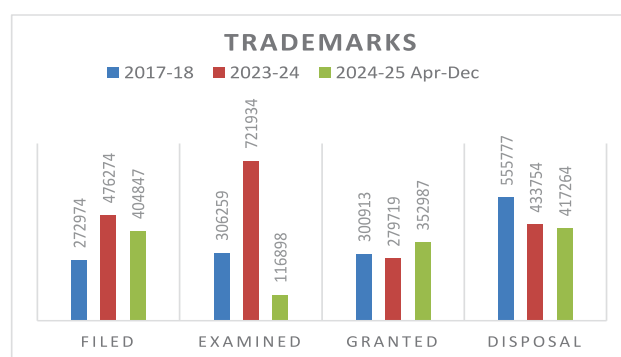
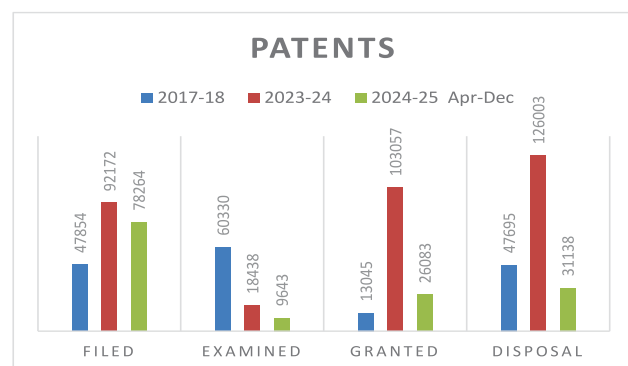
* Number of ISA applications received till 31st Dec. 2024



* Number of IPEA applications received till 31st Dec. 2024

7.20.3 Indian Patent office (ISA) maintains 100% timeliness in establishing the international reports. In the year 2023-24, all reports are being established within the timelines.

7.21 IPR trends (IPR Statistics in the form of tables are at appendix -VII)



08 CHAPTER

Investment promotion and international co-operation

8.1 International Co-operation

8.1.1 International Co-operation (IC) for enhancement of external economic engagement is undertaken through bilateral as well as multilateral arrangements. There are five IC divisions in DPIIT to carry out the said functions, viz. (i) IC-Asia (Except ME); (ii) IC-Europe; (iii) IC-CIS; (iv) IC-Americas; and (v) IC-Africa, Middle East & Oceania.

8.2 Major Investment Promotion events/conferences/JCMs held abroad

8.2.1 7th Session of India- Russia Working Group on Priority Investment Projects (IRWG-PIP): The 7th Session of India- Russia Working Group on Priority Investment Projects (IRWG-PIP) under the India-Russia Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation (IRIGC-TEC), took place on April 26th, 2024 in Moscow, Russia. The session was Co-chaired by Secretary,

DPIIT from the Indian Side and Deputy Minister, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation from the Russian Side (Figure 1). The working group meeting was held successfully, highlighting over 12 projects of significant importance to both countries. The session aimed to strengthen economic ties between India and Russia by discussing collaborative projects in the key sectors.

8.2.2 On the sidelines of the IRWG-PIP meeting, the first-ever India-Russia Investment Forum was held on April 27th, 2024, in Moscow, Russia. Organized in collaboration with the Embassy of India, Moscow, Invest India, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), and the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, the Forum was co-chaired by the Secretary, DPIIT (India), and the Deputy Minister of Economic Development (Russia) (Figure 2). The event witnessed participation from over 270 Indian and Russian stakeholders and facilitated B2B meetings.



Figure 1: 7th Session of the India-Russia Working Group on Priority Investments Projects (IRWG-PIP)



Figure 2: India-Russia Investment Forum



Figure 3: 10th Session of the India-Russia Working Group on Modernization and Industrial Cooperation (IRWG-M&IC)

8.2.3 10th Session of the India-Russia Working Group on Modernization and Industrial Cooperation (IRWG-M&IC):

The 10th Session of the India-Russia Working Group on Modernization and Industrial Cooperation (IRWG-M&IC) under the India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation (IRIGC-TEC) was held on October 15th, 2024 in Moscow, Russia. The session was Co-chaired by Secretary, DPIIT from the Indian Side and Deputy Minister, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation from the Russian Side (Figure 3).

8.2.4 India – Saudi Arabia JWG on Industry and Infrastructure

The India-Saudi Arabia Strategic Partnership Council was launched to institutionalize cooperation across key areas such as energy, technology, trade, and investment. The SPC is co-chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, symbolizing a high level of political commitment to strengthening ties.

The Strategic Partnership Council (SPC) has two sub-committees:

- I) Committee on Political, Security, Social and Cultural Cooperation; and
- II) Committee on Economy and Investments. Both sub-committees have four functional levels of engagements-I) Summit level (Prime Minister & Crown Prince); II) Ministerial-level; III) Senior Officials' Meetings; and IV) Joint Working Groups (JWGs).

Through the SPC, Saudi Arabia and India have been able to streamline their bilateral investment frameworks, ensuring that Saudi investments align with India's strategic growth priorities. The 1st Ministerial Meeting of the Economy and Investment Committee was held on 19.09.2022 and the 2nd Ministerial Meeting on 30.10.2024 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

8.2.5 INDIA - US CEO Forum:

8.5.2.1 The India U.S. CEO Forum, chaired jointly by Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal and U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Ms. Gina Raimondo was held on 02.10.2024 in Washington D.C., USA. They discussed the pathway for strengthening bilateral cooperation in critical minerals supply chains as recommended by the US-India CEO forum. They also discussed opportunities to increase US investments in India especially in

some of the new industrial cities being planned in India.

8.5.2.2 They were joined by the Forum's Private Sector Co-Chairs James Taiclet (Chairman, President & CEO, Lockheed Martin Corporation) and Natarajan Chandrasekaran (Chairman, Tata Sons), as well as other members of the Forum on both sides. Government representative and CEOs reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening commercial and trade ties, driving economic growth and innovation and fostering a resilient bilateral partnership.

8.2.6 JAPAN:

- Fast Track Mechanism (FTM) was setup under India Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership (IJICP) for fast-track resolution of issues faced by Japanese companies operating in India and India Companies operating in Japan. Four FTM meeting was held so far and 4th FTM meeting under the IJICP was held on 19th June, 2024.
- Secretary-Vice Minister Level 6th India-Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership (IJICP) meeting was held on 24th June, 2024. The progress of working group under the IJICP was reviewed. Under the IJICP umbrella, 12 joint working groups have been established to further collaboration and foster innovation and growth.
- Meeting of Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Industry with Vice- Governor of Osaka Mr. Nobuhiko Yamaguchi was held on 19th July, 2024
- Visit of Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Industry in Japan on 22nd -23rd August, 2024 for "Road-show on India Story & Opportunities for Japanese

companies- in coordination with CII, Invest India & JETRO"

- The 2nd meeting of Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) of the Sustainable Global Business Breakthrough Ecosystem Project (SGBBE) was held on 6th September, 2024 with an overall objective to expand collaboration between Industry and Academia of India and Japan by establishing business breakthrough ecosystem for societal manufacturing with industrial 4.0 and startups.
- Meeting of Hon'ble Minister for Commerce & Industry with JBIC Governor Mr. Hayashi on 18th September 2024
- Meeting of Secretary DPIIT with TOYAMA PREFECTURE delegation led by Honorable Governor Mr Hachiro NITTA was held 23rd. Dec., 2024

8.2.7 South Korea:

- Fast Track Mechanism (FTM) for Korean Companies in India announced during Hon'ble External Affairs Minister's visit to RoK from 05-06 March, 2024. Fast Track Mechanism (FTM) was set up between India and S. Korea to address the issues faces by S. Korean companies doing business in India. Terms of Reference (ToR) for FTM were signed on 02.08.2024. 1st meeting of FTM with S. Korea was held on 06.12.2024 to discuss 12 key issues and challenges shared by S. Korean side.

8.2.8 Malaysia:

- **9th meeting of the India-Malaysia CEO Forum** was organized on 19th August, 2024, in New Delhi. The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) served as the Forum's Secretariat. The Focus sectors included healthcare services, education and skill development, and infrastructure development.

8.2.9 Singapore:

- The India-Singapore CEO Roundtable chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India was organized on 5th September, 2025, in Singapore. The event was anchored by the Secretary of DPIIT. Top 18 prominent Singaporean CEOs and heads of companies across various sectors, including investment funds, airlines, clean energy, logistics, infrastructure, and data centres.

8.2.10 Indonesia:

- 3rd meeting of the India-Indonesia CEO Forum** was organized on 25th January, 2025, in New Delhi. The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) served as the Forum's Secretariat. The Focus sectors included Food and Agriculture, Manufacturing, Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals, Energy Transition, and Technology.

8.2.11 Sri Lanka

- Bilateral Business Forum meeting chaired by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry of India, and H.E. Mr. Anura Kumara Dissanayake, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on 16th December, 2024 in New Delhi.

8.2.12 World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2025

World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2025 from 20-24th January, 2025 at Davos, Switzerland centered on the theme 'Collaboration for the Intelligent Age' with participation of over 100 Governments, all major international organizations, 1000 most important global companies, relevant civil society and academic institutions as well as global media attended by Secretary, DPIIT along with Joint Secretary and Director IC-Europe division.

8.3 Major Conferences, Bilateral/JCMs and Investment Promotion events

8.3.1 The 10th session of the Subgroup on Modernization of the Working Group on Modernization and Industrial Cooperation under the India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation was held on September 30th, 2024 in virtual mode. The meeting of the Subgroup on Modernization was co-chaired by Joint Secretary, DPIIT from the Indian side and Director of the Department for Strategic Development and Corporate Policy, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation from the Russian side.

8.3.1.2 During the meeting, the leaders celebrated the strengthened bilateral relationship, bolstered by the ratification of the India-UAE Bilateral Investment Treaty and the successful implementation of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). Since its launch in May 2022, the CEPA has proven effectively in reducing trade barriers, enhancing market access, and stimulating non-oil trade, which reached \$28.2 billion in the first half of 2024, marking a 9.8% increase. Additionally, the UAE is now India's fourth-largest foreign investor, with \$3.35 billion committed in 2023—a threefold increase from 2022.

8.3.1.3 The discussions focused on strategic initiatives, including efforts to promote local currency trade, digital payments, and food security. The UAE will establish a subsidiary in GIFT City to leverage India's financial services sector, while NPCI International Payments Limited (NIPL) is collaborating with Al Etihad Payments to develop the JAYWAN card scheme in the UAE, based on India's RuPay model. Furthermore, an Invest India office will be

opened in Dubai to streamline UAE investment into India.

8.3.1.4 The HLJTFI meeting also emphasized sectors such as renewable energy, green hydrogen, pharmaceuticals, aerospace, and logistics as priorities for future investment. Both sides pledged to address obstacles impacting cross-border business by fostering smoother bilateral operations and encouraging collaboration on initiatives like Bharat Mart, which is progressing rapidly. The task force highlighted continued efforts in sectors tied to innovation, digital payments, and food processing to support mutual economic growth and sustainable development.



8.3.2 India-UAE Fast-Track Mechanism (FTM)

The India UAE Fast Track Mechanism was established on 09.01.2019 to resolve issues faced by the UAE Companies and investors in India. The FTM is co-chaired by Secretary, DPIIT and Ambassador of UAE to India. In 2024-25 two meetings have been organized in June 2024 and October 2024.



8.3.3 India US Fast-Track Meeting:

India US Fast Track Meeting was held on 23.08.2024 to discuss issues faced by US companies in India. 15 issues were taken up in the meeting and out of these, 4 were resolved and rest are being followed up.

8.3.4 CEO Forum

The India-Australia CEOs forum was constituted in 2011 and reconstituted in March 2023 with the approval of HCIM and the concurrence of PMO. The first meeting of the Forum was held on 09.03.2023 in Mumbai. CII provides Secretariat support. Dr. Anish Shah, Group CEO & MD – Mahindra Group and Ms. Shemara Wikramanayake, CEO, Macquarie Group Ltd. were appointed as the Co-Chairs of the CEOs Forum from both sides. The last meeting of India – Australia CEOs Forum was held virtually on 28.10.2024.

8.3.5 The 10th session of the Subgroup on Modernization of the Working Group on Modernization and Industrial Cooperation under the India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation was held on September 30th, 2024 in virtual mode. The meeting of the Subgroup on Modernization was co-chaired by Joint Secretary, DPIIT from the Indian side and Director of the Department for Strategic Development and Corporate Policy, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation from the Russian side.

8.3.6 Roundtable on 'Make in India'

A Roundtable on 'Make in India' was organized virtually on 6th March, 2024 to appraise UK investors and key firms of the opportunity for manufacturing in India extending an opportunity to the investors to directly interact with the policymakers in India, convey their proposals, suggestions and raise issues /

concerns related to investment. Some of the focus sectors addressed in the roundtable were electric vehicles manufacturing, food processing, renewable energy, pharma & life sciences, defence etc.

8.3.7 Virtual interaction of JS (IC-Europe) with Ms Emily Woodburn, Deputy Director of Global Supply Chains, Department for Business and Trade, London was held on 06th July, 2024 to discuss respective approaches on supply chains and exchanging thoughts on potential collaboration.

8.3.8 An interaction of JS, IC Europe with Mr Kevin McCole, Managing Director, UKIBC was organized in virtual mode on 9th December 2024. A proposal to set up a DPIIT-UKIBC Joint Industry Engagement Forum was mentioned by UKIBC and further they shared the Doing business Report released by them earlier.

8.3.9 18th Asia Pacific Conference (APK) of German Business in collaboration Govt. of India and respective industry associations was held at Taj Palace, New Delhi from 24-26th October, 2024 which is the flagship event for business leaders, executives and political representatives to discuss and promote economic relations between Germany and Asia-Pacific. DPIIT along with Invest India organized 'India Evening' event on 25th October, 2024 at Yashobhoomi in New Delhi.

8.3.10 A Bilateral meeting was held between Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister (HCIM) and Dr. Robert Habeck, Vice-Chancellor of Germany on 24th October, 2024 at 6 PM in Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi regarding 'Joint Declaration of Intent on continuation of cooperation in the field of advanced training of Corporate Executives' and 'Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI) for Establishment of Indo-German CEO Forum'.

8.3.11 HCIM attended UKIBC's 2nd Annual Technology Conference "UK-India Technology Futures" as the Keynote Speaker held on 21st November 2024 at Shangri-La Hotel, New Delhi.

8.3.12 Interaction of Hon'ble CIM with Mr. Michael Lewis CEO, Uniper was held on 25th October 2024 to discuss Energy transition in Germany and the contribution of Uniper, Energy co-operation between India and Germany, Uniper's - Co-operation with AM Green and key enablers for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

8.3.13 Meeting of the Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister with H.E Mr. Antonio Enrico Bartoli, Italian Ambassador to India was held on 11th October 2024.

8.3.14 Signing Ceremony for establishment of India-Denmark Fast Track Mechanism (FTM) followed by the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Roundtable for the issues pertaining to Denmark companies, co-chaired by Mr. Freddy Svane, Danish Ambassador to India and JS (IC-Europe) was held on 18.09.2024 at Vanijya Bhawan.

8.4 Participation in G2G meetings conducted by other Ministries:

8.4.1 Sh. Amardeep Singh Bhatia, Secretary, DPIIT and Sh. E. Srinivas, Joint Secretary, DPIIT participated in the 25th Session of India-Russia Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation (IRIGC-TEC), held on 12th November, 2024 in New Delhi. The event was organized by Ministry of External Affairs.

8.4.2 Ms. Prerna Joshi, Joint Director, DPIIT participated in the 25th Meeting of the India-Russia Joint Working Group on Trade and Economic Cooperation, held on 5th November, 2024 in New Delhi. The meeting was organized by Department of Commerce.

8.4.3 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC):

8.4.3.1 Meeting of the Standing Committee on Monitoring scheduled to be held on 10th September, 2024 at 12 noon under the Chairmanship of Shri Tanmay Kumar, Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

8.4.3.2 3rd meeting of High-Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) of National Institute for Research and Application of Natural Resources to Transform, Adapt and Build Resilience (NIRANTAR) held on 09.08.2024 at 9.00 AM under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change in Teesta Conference Hall, 1st Floor, Vayu Bhawan, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jor Bagh Roda, Aliganj, New Delhi.

8.4.3.3 First Meeting of the Working Group for Circular Economy sub-theme for 4th NCCS on 06.08.2024 at 11:00 AM at Kaveri Conference Room, Fourth Floor, Prithvi Wing, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi to discuss the preparation of the concept Note on the sub-theme of circular Economy.

8.4.3.4 5th meeting of Apex Committee for Implementation of the Paris Agreement (AIPA) 2024, held on 10th January 2024, chaired by Ms. Leena Nandan, Secretary, MoEFCC in Kaveri Conference Hall (4th Floor, Prithvi Wing, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan) Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi.

8.4.3.5 Meeting of the inter-ministerial working group has been convened under the chairpersonship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on 25th September 2024 at 3:00 P.M. at Godavari Conference Room, 5th floor, Akash Wing, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi.

8.4.3.6 Meeting of the Technical Committee was held on 22th October, 2024 at 3:00 P.M

at Teesta Conference Hall, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, New Delhi.

8.4.3.7 Seventh meeting of National Task Force for taking measures to eliminate identified single use plastic items and effective implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 held on 31st July 2024 at 3:00 P.M under chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change Kaveri Conference Hall, 4th floor, Prithvi wing, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan.

8.4.3.8 Inter-governmental Negotiating Committee meeting to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution is scheduled under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change on 23/7/2024 at 3.00 PM.

8.4.4 Ministry of External Affairs (MEA):

10th India- RoK Joint Commission Meeting held on 6th March, 2024 in Seoul, Republic of Korea (South) from 4th March, 2024 to 6th March, 2024.

8.5 Delegations / Dignitaries:

8.5.1 Secretary, DPIIT met with Mr. Vladimir Ilyichev, Deputy Minister of Economic Development; Mr. Sergey Cheremin, Minister of the Government of Moscow; and Mr. Alexey Gruzdev, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade, on 26th April 2024, in Moscow, to discuss possibilities of advancing bilateral investment cooperation. The meeting took place during his visit to co-chair the 7th Session of the India-Russia Working Group on Priority Investment Projects (IRWG-PIP).

8.5.2 Sh. Jitin Prasada, Hon'ble MoS (Commerce & Industry) met H.E. Mr. Mikhail Kasko, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Belarus, on

28th June 2024. The discussions focused on strengthening economic ties and exploring avenues for enhanced trade and investment cooperation between the two nations.

8.5.3 Secretary, DPIIT, met with the official delegation of the Republic of Tatarstan, led by H.E. Mr. Oleg Korobchenko, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tatarstan of the Russian Federation on 26th November, 2024. Discussions were held to boost the economic cooperation between the two countries including localizing Tatarstan's industries in India, establishing industrial parks, and boosting Indian participation in the exhibitions in Tatarstan (Figure 4).

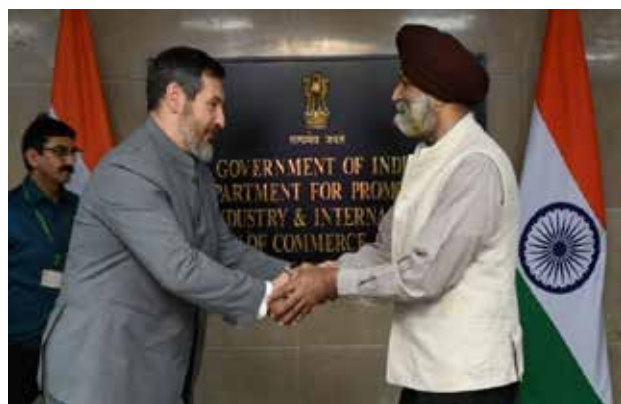


Figure 4: Meeting of Secretary, DPIIT with the official delegation of the Republic of Tatarstan led by H.E. Mr. Oleg Korobchenko, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tatarstan of the Russian Federation

8.5.4 Secretary, DPIIT, met with H.E. Mr. Mikhail Kasko, Ambassador, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Belarus on 18th December, 2024. Discussions were held to hold the 12th session of the Indian-Belarusian Inter-Governmental Commission (IGC) on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological, and Cultural Cooperation at the earliest and to boost the economic cooperation between the two countries (Figure 5).

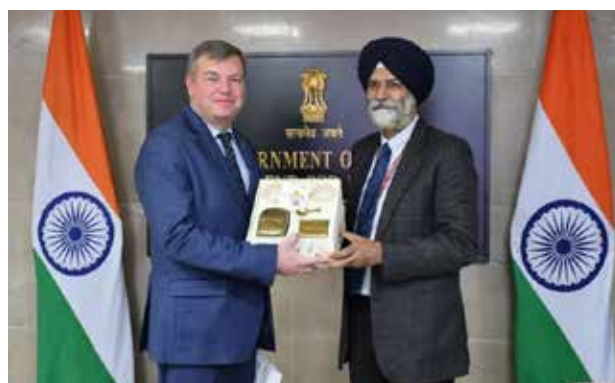


Figure 5: Meeting of Secretary, DPIIT with H.E. Mr. Mikhail Kasko, Ambassador, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Belarus

8.5.5 The Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Dr. Robert Habeck visited India from 24-26th October, 2024 to participate in for 7th Inter-Governmental Consultation on 25th October, 2024 and interacted with Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Industry during Asia Pacific Conference for German Business.

8.5.6 Hon'ble Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Spain visited India on 28-29th October,

2024 and interactions were held with industry associations.

8.5.7 Meeting of Hon'ble Minister for Commerce & Industry with JBIC Governor Mr. Hayashi on 18th September 2024

8.5.8 Meeting of HCIM with the H.E. Mr. Anura Kumara Disanayake, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on 16 December, 2024 in New Delhi.

8.5.9 Meeting of HCIM with the President of Singapore on 16th January, 2025 in New Delhi.

8.5.10 Meeting of Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Industry with Vice- Governor of Osaka Mr. Nobuhiko Yamaguchi was held on 19th July, 2024

8.5.11 Visit of Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Industry in Japan on 22nd -23rd August, 2024 for the "Road-show on India Story & Opportunities for Japanese companies- in coordination with CII, Invest India & JETRO"

8.6 Other Important activities:

8.6.1 On the sidelines of the 7th Session of the India-Russia Working Group on Priority Investment Projects (IRWG-PIP) held on 26th April 2024 in Moscow, Secretary, DPIIT met with representatives of leading Russian companies to explore potential areas of collaboration aimed at enhancing bilateral economic cooperation.

8.6.2 On the sidelines of the 7th Session of the India-Russia Working Group on Priority Investment Projects (IRWG-PIP) held on 26th April 2024 in Moscow, Secretary, DPIIT met with representatives of leading Russian companies to explore potential areas of collaboration aimed at enhancing bilateral economic cooperation.

8.6.3 Sh. E. Srinivas, Joint Secretary, DPIIT, met with the official delegation from the

Sverdlovsk Region of the Russian Federation, led by H.E. Mr. Aleksey Kuznetsov, Deputy Governor of Sverdlovsk Region, on 22nd October 2024. The discussions focused on strengthening economic collaboration and exploring opportunities in key sectors such as Metals and mining, Industrial machinery, Chemicals, and Energy.

8.6.4 Joint Secretary, DPIIT, chaired an interaction with representatives of major Industry Associations (CII, FICCI, ASSOCHAM, and ICC) on 4th December 2024, to explore potential collaboration in sectors of mutual interest with CIS countries (Figure 6).



Figure 6: Interaction of Sh. E. Srinivas, Joint Secretary, DPIIT with the officials of the major Industry Associations

8.6.5 An interactive session of Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal with key Industry leaders and associations from the Capital Goods sector was organized on 20th August 2024 at Vanijya Bhawan.

8.6.6 7th Invest India Roundtable for Swiss companies in India was held on 25th June 2024.

8.6.7 A meeting with the German delegation chaired by SIIT was held on 3rd July 2024 to discuss the latest KPMG report, "German Indian Business Outlook 2024".

8.6.8 A Mid-Year Roundtable chaired by JS (IC-Europe) of Indo-Nordic Industry Dialogue

on Sustainability (INIDS) was organized on 3rd July 2024 in Vanijya Bhawan to Strengthen Indo-Nordic cooperation on sustainability. INIDS in alignment with its established commitments aims to strengthen Indo-Nordic collaboration, contribute towards shaping the agenda for the official Indo-Nordic visit and the third Indo-Nordic Summit (expected to be held in Norway in October 2024).

8.6.9 Meeting with SIIT with Shri P. Harish, Ambassador of India to Germany was held on 12th July 2024 to deliberate on the ongoing matters with Germany and the upcoming Asia Pacific Conference to be held in October in 2024.

8.6.10 Meeting of JS (IC-Europe) with Ambassador of Czech Republic in India was held on 23rd July 2024.

8.6.11 Meeting of JS (IC-Europe) with Kevin McCole (MD UKIBC) was held on 24th July 2024 to discuss upcoming priorities of DPIIT and exchange views on ways UKIBC may support DPIIT's agenda over 2024-2029. UKIBC been

engaging across the Government of India to emphasize the importance of prioritizing India and in this regard the interaction also included a discussion on potential areas of collaboration and engagement opportunities for UK investors in India

8.6.12 An Introductory Meeting of JS, IC Europe with Mr Raghav Handa, Director-Office of India CEO Strategic Business Development & Govt. Affairs on 11th December 2024, to discuss collaboration on India-EU corridors and Investor outreach roadshows.

8.6.13 Meeting of SIIT with Mr. Uday Karan Verma, President, Business Relations, India Global Forum on 21st November 2024 to share with DPIIT what they are building at India Global Forum.

8.6.14 Meeting of the Hon'ble CIM with Mr. Bill Thomas, Global Chairman & CEO, KPMG International on 21st November 2024 to discuss KPMG's ongoing and potential contributions to India's transformative vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 and explore how KPMG can support key national priorities.

09

CHAPTER

Schemes for Regional Development

9.1 North East Industrial And Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007

9.1.1 North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 was a revised version of the erstwhile North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997, and was notified for a period of 10 years from 01.04.2007 to 31.03.2017 with the purpose to boost industrialization of the region. The policy was effective up to 31.03.2017 but units that commenced commercial production by 31.03.2017 shall continue to receive benefits beyond this date up to the committed number of years for each unit. Since inception of NEIIPP, 2007, Rs 3773.49 crore amount of subsidy has been released to the industrial units till 30.11.2024.

9.2 Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 and Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), 2013.

9.2.1 In order to mitigate locational disadvantage and facilitate the process of industrialization in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas, in terms of subsidizing industrial units for transportation of their finished product and raw material Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS) was introduced in 2013 replacing Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971. Since inception of Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 and Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS) 2013, Rs 6427.30 crore amount of subsidy has been released to the industrial units till 30.11.2024.

9.3 North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) 2017

9.3.1 After closure of NEIIPP, 2007 on 31.03.2017, to promote industrialization in NE States and to boost employment and income generation, a new Scheme namely North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 was notified on 12.04.2018 which came into force w.e.f. 01.04.2017 and ended on 31.03.2022. The scheme covers manufacturing and service sector.

9.3.2 As on 30.11.2024, 1211 applications have been received from industrial units on NEIDS Portal for consideration of the Empowered Committee for grant of registration. Out of these, 974 industrial units have been granted registration under NEIDS, 2017. Out of the 964 registered industrial units, 640 claims amounting 733.71 crore under Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit (CCIIAC) component have been settled till 30.11.2024.

9.4 Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme Unnati, 2024

9.4.1 DPIIT has Notified Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme (UNNATI), 09.03.2024. The industrial scheme aims to strengthen the Industrial Eco-system to attract New Investment in NER. The scheme is proposed to be implemented between 2024 to 2034 and 8 more years for meeting committed liabilities with total financial outlay of Rs.

10,037 crores (Part A- Rs. 9737.00 Cr & Part B- Rs. 300.00 Cr). The scheme envisages three types of incentives namely Capital Investment Incentive (CID), Central Interest Incentive (CIS) and Manufacturing & Service Linked Incentive (MSLI).

9.4.2 The following incentives would be available under the scheme to investors for setting up new units or undertaking significant expansion of the existing units.

S. No	Where GST is applicable	Where GST is not applicable
1	Capital Investment Incentive (For Both New & Expanding Units): Zone A: 30% with cap of Rs. 5Cr. Zone B: 50% with cap of Rs. 7.5 Cr.	Capital Investment Incentive (For Both New & Expanding Units): Zone A: 30% with cap of Rs. 10 Cr. Zone B: 50% with cap of Rs. 10 Cr.
2	Central Capital Interest Subvention (For Both New & Expanding Units): Zone A: 3% for 7 years Zone B: 5% for 7 years	Central Capital Interest Subvention (For Both New & Expanding Units): Zone A: 3% for 7 years Zone B: 5% for 7 years
3	Manufacturing & Services Linked Incentive (MSLI) (For New Units only) Zone A: 75% of eligible value of investment in P&M. Zone B: 100% of eligible value of investment in P&M	NIL
Maximum Eligible benefits to one unit from all components of the scheme: Rs. 250 Cr		

Registrations have started the Scheme and will continue till March 31, 2026. Till date, total number of 22 units have been granted registration under the scheme.

9.5 Industrial Infrastructure Up-Gradation Scheme (IIUS), Recast Industrial Infrastructure Up-Gradation Scheme (RIIUS) and Modified Industrial Infrastructure Up-Gradation Scheme (MIIUS)

9.5.1 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 up to 75 % of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 crore was given for each project. The scheme was recast in February, 2009 on the basis of an independent evaluation to strengthen the implementation process. Two stage approval mechanism was introduced; 'Final Approval' was to be given within six months of initial approval after achieving certain milestones. The ceiling of central grant was raised from Rs. 50 crore to Rs. 60 crore. Under IIUS and RIIUS, 37 projects were sanctioned in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan Periods, out of these 34 projects have been completed **(Appendix-VIII)**

and 2 projects are under implementation and 1 project has been withdrawn (**Appendix-IX**). These projects were provided central assistance of Rs. 1433.434 crore (as on 16.12.2024), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 1455.640 crore.

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

- IIUS interventions contributed immensely in the technological up-gradation of the clusters;
- Revenue of the industries under cluster including exports along with employment has increased after interventions under IIUS
- 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;
- 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.
- Majority of the cluster have taken up green initiatives.
- Majority of the clusters are self-sustainable.

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

9.5.4 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 up to 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs. 50 crore is provided under MIIUS with at least 25% contribution of State Implementing Agency. In case of North Eastern States, the central grant and minimum contribution of the SIA are up to 80% and 10% respectively. Under MIIUS scheme, 21 projects have been sanctioned; out of which 18 projects have been completed (**Appendix-VIII**) and remaining 3 projects are under implementation (**Appendix-IX**). These projects have been provided central assistance of Rs. 369.810 crore (as on 16.12.2024), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 385.650 crore.

9.6 Schemes for Industrial Development in Himalayan States i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, UT of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Ladakh

9.6.1 Schemes that are over:

- (i) Special Package-I & II for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand: Special Package-I for the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand was introduced initially for a period of ten year from 07.01.2003 to 06.01.2013. The package has been further extended during the 12th Plan w.e.f. 07.01.2013 to 31.03.2017. The package provided Capital Investment Subsidy to new industrial units and existing industrial units on their substantial expansion. Under this package, total funds amounting Rs. 733.55 crore were disbursed to the State of HP & UK.
- (ii) Special Package-I & II for Jammu & Kashmir: Special Package-I for the State of J&K was initially introduced on 14.06.2002 for a period of ten years. The package has been

extended for a further period of five years w.e.f. 15.06.2012 to 14.06.2017 with certain modifications. The package provided Capital Investment Subsidy, Interest Subsidy and Insurance Subsidy to new industrial units and existing industrial units on their substantial expansion. Under this package, total funds amounting Rs. 557.29 crore were disbursed to the erstwhile State of J&K.

9.6.2 Schemes under grant parenting:

(i) Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand: IDS, 2017 for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand was notified by the Department on 23.04.2018 to boost industrialization in the states. The scheme period was from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022 with the total outlay of Rs.1296.43 crore (initial Rs. 131.90 cr.+ Rs. 1164.53 cr.). The scheme provides the following incentives:

- i. Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit (CCIIAC)
- ii. Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII)

9.6.2.1 Total 774 Nos of units (479 Himachal Pradesh and 295 Uttarakhand) have been granted registration under the Scheme and out of the total financial outlay, Rs. 644.48 Cr. (Rs. 395.03 Cr to 328 units for Himachal Pradesh and Rs. 249.45 Cr to 126 units for Uttarakhand) have been released till 31.12.2024.

9.6.2.2 During the current Financial Year, out of the total budget allocation of Rs. 410.39 Cr, total 104 claims, amounting to Rs. 162.59 Cr. have been released till 31.12.2024.

(ii) Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for UT of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K)

and UT of Ladakh from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2021 IDS, 2017 for UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh was notified by the Department on 23.04.2018 to boost industrialization in the erstwhile state of J&K. The scheme period was from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2021 with the total outlay of Rs. 445.41 crore. The scheme provides the following incentives:

- i. Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit (CCIIAC)
- ii. Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII)
- iii. Central Interest Incentive (CII)
- iv. GST reimbursement
- v. Income Tax Reimbursement
- vi. Transport incentive
- vii. Employment Incentive

9.6.2.3 Under the Scheme, total 374 Nos. of units (348 from J&K and 26 from Ladakh) have been granted registration and out of the total financial outlay, a total Rs 92.82 Cr. for 203 CCIIAC, CII and CCII Claims have been released till 31.12.2024.

9.6.2.4 During the current FY 2024-25, out of the total budget allocation of Rs. 24.20 crore, fund amounting Rs. 6.25 crore to 22 units have been released till 31.12.2024.

9.6.3 Ongoing Scheme:

9.6.3.1 New Central Sector Scheme (NCSS), 2021 for Industrial Development of Jammu & Kashmir:

The scheme was notified on 19.02.2021 to bring about radical transformation in the existing industrial ecosystem of the Union Territory (UT) of Jammu & Kashmir, thereby enabling the UT

to compete nationally. The Scheme aims to give fresh thrust to industry and services led development of J&K with emphasis on jobs, while nurturing the existing ones.

9.6.3.2 The scheme is for the duration of 2021-22 to 2036-37 with total financial outlay of Rs. 28,400 crores and envisages four types of incentives namely:

- i. Capital investment incentive (CII) - Zone A - 30% of investment made in P&M (Max cap 5 Cr.) and Zone B - 50% of investment made in P&M (Max cap 7.5 Cr.)
- ii. Capital Interest Subvention (CIS)- @ 6% on loan up to Rs. 500 Cr of principal amount for 7 years
- iii. GST Linked Incentive (GSTLI) - 100% of Gross payment of GST for maximum period of 10 years
- iv. Working Capital Interest Subvention (WCIS) – Interest subvention on working capital loan @ 5% for 5 years

9.6.3.4 As on 31.12.2024, a total of 2,346 applications were received on the portal, out of which 918 registrations were granted registration. Out of the total financial outlay of Rs. 28,400 Cr., a total amounting to Rs 323.72 Cr. for 1074 claims have been released.

9.6.3.5 During the current FY 2024-25, out of the total budget allocation of Rs.175 crore, an amount of Rs. 108.15 crore have been released in respect of total 396 claims as on 31.12.2024.

9.7 Indian Footwear & Leather Development Programme (IFLDP) 2021-26

9.7.1 Under all the six sub-schemes of IFLDP 2021-26, after getting approval of Empowered Committee/Steering Committee

and completing the other formalities like issue of LOI, opening of TRA account, submission of clearance/NOC, the Department on concurrence of Financial Advisor, disburses the grant to the beneficiary account through PFMS.

9.7.2 Out of sanctioned outlay of Rs. 1700.00 crores, approval under all the six sub-schemes have been given for GOI component of **Rs. 1088.305** crores **i.e. 64.017%** of the total outlay have been taken up for implementation/approved.

9.7.3 The following six sub-schemes are being implemented under Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP) during the period 2021-26.

i. Sustainable Technology and Environmental Promotion (STEP) Sub-Scheme:-

Assistance for each common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) is provided @80% of the total project cost for Northeastern Areas with industry/beneficiary share to be 20% of the project cost and @ 70% of the total project cost for other areas with industry/beneficiary share to be 30% of the project cost with a limit Rs. 200 crore.

Achievement:

A total of 3 Project Proposals for upgradation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in the tannery sector (1 CETPs in Tamil Nadu, 1 CETP in Rajasthan and 1 CETP in Punjab) have been approved for upgradation, involving combined total project cost of Rs. 48.36 crores and GOI grant component of Rs. 33.85 crores.

ii. Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) Sub-Scheme

Assistance is provided to the sectoral units for their modernization/capacity

expansion / technology up-gradation @30% to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) units and 20% to other units. Financial assistance is provided for Northeastern Areas @40% of cost of plant & machinery to MSME units and 30% to other units 5% additional grant is provided for domestic manufactured machinery.

Achievement:

A total of **534** applications of the Leather and Footwear Industry with total cumulative project investments of **Rs. 1230.55** crores have been approved with GOI grant of **Rs. 363.72** crore towards GOI assistance for modernization, technology upgradation and capacity expansion activities undertaken in the Leather and Footwear units.

iii. Establishment of Institutional Facilities Sub-Scheme:

100% assistance is provided for setting up on new infrastructure and upgradation of requisite infrastructure of existing campuses of Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI). This *interalia* includes setting up of International Testing Centre, Sports Complex, construction of girls hostel etc. within the existing campuses of FDDI.

Achievement:

The following project proposals of Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) has been approved with 100% funding assistance:

- Creation of Department of Non-Leather Products & Accessories in the six campuses of the FDDI located in Noida, Bannur, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chhindwara, has been approved, with total project cost of **Rs 30.93 crores**.

- Construction of Girls Hostel at Hyderabad campus of FDDI (with 250 students capacity) has been approved, at a project cost of **Rs. 15.88 crores**
- Construction of Girls Hostel (250 student capacity) at Banur Campus of FDDI has been approved at a project cost of Rs.15.88 crore.
- Construction of New Lab building at Noida Campus of FDDI has been approved at a project cost of Rs. 32.03 crores.
- Construction of the International Student Hostel (**250 students'** capacity) at the FDDI Noida Campus has been approved, at a total project cost of **Rs. 24.71 crores**

iv. Mega Leather, Footwear and Accessories Cluster Development (MLFACD) Sub-Scheme

The sub-scheme aims at world-class infrastructure and to integrate the production chain in a manner that it caters to the business needs of the leather and domestic footwear industry and export market. Graded assistance is provided @50% of the project cost (@70% of the project cost in Northeastern areas), for land development, **core infrastructure**, social infrastructure, production facilities including ready to use sheds with plug and play facility, R&D support and export services excluding cost of land with maximum Government assistance being limited to Rs. 125 crore.

Achievement:

The 'final' approval has been accorded to the respective State Government agencies for establishment of Mega Leather, Footwear & Accessories Cluster (MLFAC) as follows:

State	Location	Project Details
Tamil Nadu	Panapakkam, Ranipet District	Greenfield cluster promoted by State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) in a Land Extent of 347.69 acres with total project cost of Rs. 271.33 crores and GOI grant component of Rs. 125.00 crores.
Bihar	Muzaffarpur District	Greenfield cluster Promoted by Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA) in a land extent of 62.17 acres with total project cost of Rs. 140.98 crores and GOI grant component of Rs. 70.00 crores.
Madhya Pradesh	Morena District	Greenfield cluster promoted by Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited (MPIDC) in a land extent of 157.37 acres with total project cost of Rs. 222.81 crores and GOI grant component of Rs. 106.16 crores.
Maharashtra	Ratwad Industrial Area, Raigad District	Greenfield cluster promoted by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) in Maharashtra in a land extent of 153.13-acres with total project cost of Rs. 256.42 crores and GOI grant component of Rs. 125.00 crores.

v. Brand Promotion of Indian Brands in Leather & Footwear Sector

The GoI assistance is provided 50% of total project cost subject to limit of Rs. 9 crore to promote at least 10 Indian brands in the International Market. All Indian Manufacturers in the Footwear and Leather Sector including finished leather, leather goods, leather garments, saddlery, footwear and footwear components industries having cash profit for last 3 years and having minimum exports/domestic sales of Rs.50 crore per year are eligible under the sub-scheme.

Achievement:

Approval has been given for promotion of 11 Indian Brands in the overseas countries, involving combined total project cost of Rs. 183.35 crores and GOI grant of Rs. 81.675 crores.

vi. Development of Design Studios in Footwear & Leather Sector

This is a new sub-scheme introduced to catalyse the technological and design transformation of the sector. Assistance is provided to develop 10 Indian design studios. The studios involve design innovation, promoting market and export linkages, facilitate buyer-seller meets, display designs to international buyers and work as interface for the trade fairs. Design Studios are provisioned for kind of 'one-stop-shop' providing a wide range of services: design, technical support, quality control etc

Achievement:

A total of 12 project proposals have been accorded approval for establishment of Design Studios at a combined total project cost of Rs. 132.01 crore and the GOI grant is Rs. 63.47 crore.

Yashobhoomi-India International Convention and Expo Centre (IICC)

10.1 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. 26,331 crore (including Rs. 405 Crore for additional works and IF charges of Rs. 223 Crore to Delhi Jal Board).

10.2 The India International Convention & Expo Centre (IICC) is a flagship project of the Government of India with a vision to create a state-of-the-art, world-class Exhibition and Convention Facility that will rival the best in the MICE (Meeting, Incentives, Conference, and Exhibition) industry worldwide in terms of size and quality. The project will serve as a platform for hosting national and international conferences, exhibitions, and meetings, attracting visitors and businesses to India.

10.3 Development of Exhibition & Convention space, arena, trunk infrastructure, Metro/ NHAI connectivity, hotels, office and retail space etc. are visualized 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.

10.4 Yashobhoomi - IICC Dwarka is being developed on a land parcel spread across 89.72 hectares of land. The facility will be the first of its kind in the country with Exhibition Halls having large column free spaces and ability to host large scale defence and aerospace exhibits. The project has been planned and is envisioned to be on the scale of a Central Business District (CBD) with about 3,03,000 sq m of Exhibition space, 60,000 sq m of convention area, 50,000 sq.m of multipurpose Arena along with supporting development of retail, commercial & office spaces, hospitality, entertainment and lifestyle opportunities for end-users.

10.5 The Convention Centre building can accommodate approximately 10,000 delegates, including a plenary hall with a capacity of around 6,000 individuals. Furthermore, there are plans to develop a Multipurpose Arena with a retractable roofing system, which will have a seating capacity of around 20,000 for hosting sports events, concerts, trade shows, and fashion events.

10.6 The project is progressing in two phases. Phase-I includes a Convention Centre, two Exhibition Halls, and trunk infrastructure facilities. Phase-II, involves the construction of three additional Exhibition Halls, an Arena, and the commercial development of complementary infrastructure like hotels and office spaces. On 17th September 2023, Phase-1 of the project,

comprising the trunk infrastructure facilities, Exhibition Halls 1 & 2 and the Convention Centre was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and the complex has been named "Yashobhoomi". International Trade Fairs, Expos and Exhibitions are being regularly held at the Convention Centre and Exhibition Halls.

10.7 The project progress is as under:

- **L&Ts progress**

- a. The overall physical progress achieved is 97.43%.
- b. The overall financial progress achieved is 97.07%.
- c. Phase 1 of the project is under implementation and substantially completed. The project was inaugurated by Hon'ble PM on 17th September, 2023. Works related to testing & commissioning and handing over are ongoing and is anticipated to complete by Dec, 2024.

- **Status of RfP Documents for procurement of various items / services for IICC Project.**

- a. **Furniture** - M/s. Royal Safe Company Ltd appointed as vendor for supply of Furniture and other allied items at IICC Dwarka project. 13,770 items have been handed over to the operator & property management agency as part of contract.
- b. **Property Management Agency (O&M)** – Updater Service Limited (UDS) was appointed as O&M agency on 21st February, 2024. As on date the site handed over to UDS.

- **Below mentioned works are complete**

- a. BSES supply of Bulk Power to IICC
- b. Water Supply connection from DJB
- c. Natural Gas Supply by IGL
- d. NHAI roadworks
- e. Sewer Line works by DDA
- f. Internet & Distributed Antenna System (DAS)
- g. Supply of Kitchen Equipment
- h. DMRC Pedestrian Tunnel

- **Finalization of PMC Contract with AECOM for Year 8.**

Extension of Year-8 Work Order till 31st July, 2024 has been issued to PMC. Proposal received from PMC for the period Jul-24 to Oct-24 & Nov-24 to Dec-24 for extension of contract, which is currently being evaluated.

- **Handing over of facility**

Handing over of ICT systems to KINEXIN/ UDS is in progress and regular trade fairs, events and shows are being organised at Yashobhoomi.

- **Mixed Use Development under Phase-2**

- a. Knight Frank and Cushman & Wakefield) were appointed as independent valuers for valuation report on Mixed-Use Development plots and determine the minimum reserve Price.
- b. Jones Lang LaSalle (JLL) is appointed as Transaction Advisor on 23rd September 2024 for a period of 12 months.

11.1 Cement Industry

11.1.1 Cement Industry is amongst eight core industries of India, Indian cement industry is second largest in the world after China and it has evolved to become one of the best in terms of energy efficiency, quality control and environmental improvement. 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. Indian Cement industry has also been a strong contributor to employment, fiscal revenue and community development while achieving manufacturing and technological advancement.

11.1.2 Cement consumption in India is around 290 kg per capita against a global average of 540 kg per capita, which shows significant potential for the growth of the industry. The industry has undergone rapid technological up-gradation and vibrant growth during the last two decades and some of the plants can be compared in every respect with the best operating plants in the world.

11.1.3 Bureau of Indian Standards in India have specified 16 types of cements and clinker specification. These include Ordinary

Portland Cement (OPC), Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC), Portland Slag Cement (PSC), Composite Cement (CC), Limestone Calcined Clay cement (LC3) and other special purpose cements. Among all these, three most common cement types produced in India are OPC, PPC and PSC. The Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC) enjoys the majority share (65%) of the total cement production in India followed by Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) (27%) and Portland Slag Cement (PSC) (7%). A positive trend towards the increased use of blended cement can be seen with the share of blended cement increasing continuously. The continuous increase in the production of blended cement will reduce the problem of disposal of fly ash and slag, improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon footprint.

11.1.3 Capacity and Production of Cement

11.1.3.1 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.

11.1.3.2 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.

11.1.3.3 With more than 640 Million Tonnes per annum of cement production capacity, India

is the second largest cement producer in the world and accounts for over 8 percent of global installed capacity. The capacity utilization of cement grinding in India is around 65%. Cement Industry is establishing standalone grinding units near to the consumption centres like cities which is resulting in overall increase in installed cement grinding capacity in India. There are 159 integrated large cement plants, 128 grinding units, 62 mini cement plants and 5 clinkerization units. The Production of cement during the last 4 years is as under:

(In million tonnes)

S. No.	Financial Year	Production of Cement
1	2020-21	299.94
2	2021-22	360.19
3	2022-23	391.40
4	2023-24	426.29
5	2024-25 (Till Nov)	282.57

11.1.3.4 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.

11.1.3.5 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.

11.1.4 Quality Control Order

11.1.4.1 Cement Quality Control Order, 2003 is already in force for any variety of

cement manufactured or sold in India and includes Blast Furnace Slag Cement, Portland Pozzolana Cement, Rapid Hardening Portland Cement, White Portland Cement, Hydrophobic Portland Cement, Ordinary Portland Cement, Low Heat Portland Cement, High Strength Ordinary Portland Cement, Cement used for the manufacture of Railway sleepers, Masonry Cement, Oil Well Cement, Super Sulphated Cement or any other variety of Cement.

11.1.4.2 The objective of notifying Quality Control Order (QCO) is to help curb the imports of sub-standard products into India, prevention of unfair trade practices and enhance quality of the domestically manufactured products for the protection of human, animal or plant health, safety of the environment.

11.1.4.3 QCO for Fibre cement based building materials: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal trade (DPIIT), Govt. of India notified Asbestos/Fibre Cement based Building Materials (Quality Control) Order, 2024 vide S.O. 1152 (E) dated 06.03.2024. The QCO came into force in September 2024 in general and will come into force after 9/12 months to MSME after notification.

11.1.4.4 QCO for Gypsum based Building Materials: DPIIT notified Gypsum based Building Materials (Quality Control) Order, 2024, vide S.O. 1153 (E) dated 06.03.2024 and corrigendum published vide S.O. 2007 (E) dated 14th May 2024. The QCO contains 4 nos. of gypsum-based building materials. The QCO came into force in September 2024 in general and will come into force after 9/12 months to MSME after notification.

11.1.5 Circular Economy in Gypsum

11.1.5.1 NITI Aayog took up an initiative on sustainability aspect of growth by transitioning Linear Economy into Circular Economy. Various

committees were constituted by NITI Aayog for achieving Circular Economy in different products. One such committee is the Committee for Circular Economy in Gypsum under DPIIT. A report on “Achieving Circular Economy in Gypsum” was prepared in collaboration with NCCBM and was sent to NITI Aayog. A dashboard on Circular Economy in Gypsum is under preparation to cover measurable indicators like generation, unutilized/ legacy stock of phosphogypsum and FGD gypsum and consumption in user industries of Gypsum.

11.1.5.2 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.

11.2 Explosives Industry

11.2.1 Export & Import of Explosives

EXPORTS:

11.2.1.1 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 2024-25 was Rs. 1968.63 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 2024-25,

576 Nos. of licenses were granted in favour of Indian Explosives Manufactures for exportation of authorized explosives manufactured by them.

Year	Licenses issued for export of explosives (Nos.)	Value of exports (INR in Crores)
2019-20	558	685.63
2020-21	527	898.06
2021-22	652	942.49
2022-23	682	1558.44
2023-24	668	1745.61
2024-2025 (upto 31.12.2024)	576	1968.63

IMPORTS:

11.2.1.2 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 2024-25, 199 No. of licenses were issued for importation of explosives. The value of explosives imported was Rs. 181.04 Cores.

Year	License issued for import of explosives (Nos.)	Value of imports (INR in Crores)
2019-20	141	39.05
2020-21	149	68.59
2021-22	144	70.72
2022-23	320	151.98
2023-24	321	170.03
2024-2025 (upto 31.12.2024)	199	181.04

11.3 LEATHER & FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

11.3.1 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 leather products from India has undergone a

structural changes in the last two decades, share of leather footwear, leather garments, leather accessories, footwear components and several articles of leather in total exports has increased substantially as a result of the Government's policy to encourage manufacturing and export of value-added leather products.

Export of Leather, Leather Products & Footwear During April – March 2023-24 vis –a-vis April – March 2022-23 (Value in Million US \$)

Category	April to March 2022-23	April to March 2023-24	% VARIATION	% Share 2022-23	% Share 2023-24
Finished Leather	430.93	445.41	+3.36%	8.19%	9.50%
Leather Footwear	2,377.23	2,002.38	(15.77%)	45.20%	42.72%
Leather Goods & Accessories	1,301.34	1,232.84	(5.26%)	24.74%	26.30%
Leather Garments	353.07	339.47	(3.85%)	6.71%	7.24%
Saddlery & Harness	222.17	182.17	(18.00%)	4.22%	3.89%
Non –Leather Footwear	284.98	226.56	(20.50%)	5.42%	4.83%
Footwear Components	289.81	258.92	(10.66%)	5.51%	5.52%
TOTAL	5,259.53	4,687.75	-10.87%	100.00%	100.00%

Source : DGCI &S

11.3.2. The export of leather, Leather products & Footwear for the Financial Year 2023-24 was US \$ 4687.75 Million, as against the performance of US \$ 5259.53 Million during

the previous FY 2022-23, recording a decline of -10.87%. The decline in exports is due to the global economic slowdown and consequential change in the sourcing pattern of the importers.

Export of Leather, Leather Products & Footwear during 1st half of the FY 2024-25 (April –October 2024) vis-à-vis FY 2023-24 (April-October 2023)

(Value in Million US \$)

Category	April to October 2023-24	April to October 2024-25	% VARIATION	April to October 2023-24 % Share	April to October 2024-25 % Share
Finished Leather	262.93	269.29	+2.42%	9.35%	9.39%
Leather Footwear	1,186.72	1,188.93	+0.19%	42.22%	41.46%
Leather Goods & Accessories	732.27	785.82	+7.31%	26.05%	27.40%
Leather Garments	226.69	218.91	(3.43%)	8.06%	7.63%
Saddlery & Harness	108.97	123.45	+13.29%	3.88%	4.30%
Non –Leather Footwear	133.58	136.08	+1.87%	4.75%	4.75%
Footwear Components	159.83	145.30	(9.09%)	5.69%	5.07%
TOTAL	2810.99	2867.78	2.02%	100.00%	100.00%

Source : DGCI &S

As per officially notified DGCI&S monthly export data, the export of Leather, Leather Products and Footwear for the period April-October 2024-25 touched US\$ 2867.78 Million as against the performance of US\$ 2810.99 Million during April-October 2023-24, recording a positive growth of 2.02% .

11.4 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:-

11.4.1 Electrical wires and cables

11.4.1.1 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.

11.4.1.2 The export and import of wire and cables in the year 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code: 7413 and 8544) are as follows:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
7413	34.67	16.72	15.50	9.71
8544	2,024.10	1,292.99	1302.20	858.61
Total	2,058.77	1,309.71	1317.70	838.32

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.4.2 Transmission Towers

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.

The export and import data of Towers and Lattice Masts in the year 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 730820) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
730820	445.72	216.56	4.03	2.07

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.4.3 Cranes

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.

The export and import data of Cranes in the year 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 8426) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
8426	102.34	75.99	1,059.88	459.32

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.4.4 Lifts and Escalators

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.

The export and import data of Lifts and Escalators in the year 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 8428) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
8428	271.77	155.91	725.05	605.81

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.4.5 Refrigerators

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.

The export and import data of refrigerators, Freezers & Other Refrigerating in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25 (April-Oct) (HS Code 8418) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
8418	238.24	175.10	561.39	328.04

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.4.6 Washing Machines

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.

The export and import data of washing machines in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 8450) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
8450	74.74	59.21	166.15	126.01

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.4.7 Air Conditioners

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.

The export and import data of air conditioners

in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 8415) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
8415	336.68	239.81	685.86	479.88

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.4.8 Lead Acid Storage Batteries

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 of 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.

The export and import data of Lead Acid Batteries in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 8507) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
8507	815.04	542.04	3663.64	2074.46

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.4.9 Dry Cell Batteries

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.

The export and import data of Dry Cell Batteries in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25 (April-Oct) (HS Code 8506) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
8506	18.41	11.59	87.77	54.48

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.4.10 Electrical Lamps and Tubes

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.

The export and import data of Electric Lamps & Lighting in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 9405) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
9405	302.75	182.57	476.21	277.06

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.5 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.

11.5.1 Roller Bearing Industry

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.

The export and import data of Roller Bearing Industry in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 8482) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
8482	774.51	449.69	1333.24	859.62

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.5.2 Ferrous Castings

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.

The export and import data of Cast Articles of Iron or Steel in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 7325) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
7325	1249.03	701.92	77.56	39.62

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.5.3 Process Control Instrument Industry

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.

The export and import data of Process Control Instrument Industry in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 9032) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
9032	370.31	205.73	1138.44	659.97

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.5.4 Seamless Steel Pipes & Tubes

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.

The export and import data of Tubes, pipes & Hollow profiles, seamless of iron (other than cast iron or steel) industry in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25 (April-Oct) (HS Code 7304) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
7304	550.32	260.21	749.11	483.60

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.5.5 Electrical Resistance Welded (ERW) Steel Pipes & Tubes.

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.

The export and import data of ERW steel pipes and tubes in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 73049021, 73059029, 73069011 & 73069019) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
73059029	0.00	0.01	0.02	0
73069011	2.11	3.36	1.19	0.09
73069019	59.03	36.84	4.27	2.84
Total	61.14	40.21	5.48	2.93

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.5.6 Submerged-Arc Welded (SAW) pipes

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.

The export and import data of SAW pipes & other tubes & pipes Industry in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 7305) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
7305	827.16	535.52	76.37	6.77

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.5.7 Industrial Fasteners

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.

The export and import data of screws, bolts, nuts coach screws / hooks industrial in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25 (April-Oct) (HS Code 7318) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
7318	862.95	461.35	1126.28	640.69

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.5.8 Steel Forgings

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.

The export and import data of screws, bolts, nuts coach screws / hooks industrial in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 7326) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
7326	1368.81	812.65	972.15	594.15

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.5.9 Bicycle Industry

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.

The export and import data of bicycle & other cycle industry in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25 (April-Oct) (HS Code 8712) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
8712	54.39	41.37	13.17	2.74

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.6 Light Industrial Machinery Sector

11.6.1 Food Processing Machinery

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.

The export and import data food processing machinery in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25 (April-Oct) (HS Code 8438) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
8438	207.64	137.47	388.06	245.80

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.6.2 Packaging Machinery Industry

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.

The export and import data food processing machinery in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 842220,842230 & 842240) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
842220	2.42	2.20	14.85	6.53
842230	120.37	79.49	422.72	209.91
842240	70.90	45.04	221.49	136.30
Total	193.69	126.73	659.06	352.74

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.6.3 Water Pollution Control Equipment

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 devices. 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.

The export and import data filtering and purifying machinery/Equipment in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 842121) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
842121	161.41	130.22	193.21	109.16

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.6.4 Air Pollution Control Equipment

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.

The export and import data filtering/purifying machinery/Equipment in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25(April-Oct) (HS Code 842139) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
842139	139.00	70.19	310.97	197.49

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.6.5 Industrial Gears

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.

The export and import data gears and gearing Excl, Toothed wheel industry in the years 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25 (April-Oct) (HS Code 848340) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
848340	949.84	619.11	638.02	375.75

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

Note : Source: 1. Export-Import Data - Export-Import Data Bank D/o Commerce

(<https://tradestat.commerce.gov.in/eidb/ecom.asp>)

11.7. Consumer Industry Section

The Consumer Industry is a diverse sector having a number of distinct products and sub-products. It includes goods like Cigarette, Paints, Soaps & Detergents, Wood, Glass, Watch, Toy and Pressure Cooker etc. A brief of some of the industries is given below.

11.7.1 Cigarette Industry (HS Code: 24)

The Cigarette Industry is an Agro-based labor-intensive industry. Cigarette is included in the First Schedule of the Industries (Development & Regulations) Act, 1951 and requires Industrial License.

The export and import of Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarillos and Cigarettes of Tobacco or Tobacco Substitutes in the year 2022-23 and the current financial year (2023-24 (Apr-Oct)) (HS Code: 2402) are as follows:

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
2402	99.55	58.2	27.11	16.46

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.7.2 PAINTS & ALLIED PRODUCTS INDUSTRY (HS Code: 32)

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 export and import of Paints & Allied Products in the year 2022-23 and the current financial year (2023-24 (Apr-Oct)) (HS Code: 3208, 3209, 3210 and 3215) are as follows:

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2022-23	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
3208	94.21	60.65	278.47	181.62
3209	14.57	12.24	80.07	46.01

3210	1.12	0.45	17.37	11.13
3215	1,099.75	291.12	1,283.42	147.28
Total	1,209.65	364.46	1,659.33	386.04

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.7.3 Soaps & Detergents Industry (HS Code: 34)

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 export and import of Soap, Organic Surface-Active Agents, Washing Preparations etc. in the year 2022-23 and the current financial year (2023-24 (Apr-Oct)) (HS Code: 3401 and 3402) are as follows:

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
3401	163.42	91.10	153.00	225.16
3402	599.35	382.90	364.03	267.88
Total	762.77	474.00	517.03	493.04

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.7.4 Wood Based Industry (HS Code: 44)

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.

The export and import of wood and articles of wood in the year 2022-23 and the current financial year (2023-24 (Apr-Oct)) (HS Code: 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411, 4412, 4415 and 4416) are as follows:

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
4408	43.61	17.74	360.21	208.87
4409	11.78	10.08	46.59	25.96
4410	6.31	4.49	25.62	10.12
4411	59.59	35.75	122.62	45.75
4412	56.99	30.71	211.57	133.40
4415	14.06	9.05	20.07	12.56
4416	0.08	0.08	6.74	9.94
Total	192.42	107.90	793.42	446.60

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.7.5 Glass Industry (HS Code: 70)

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 fiber products particularly

due to growth in petrochemical sector and allied products.

The export & import of glass & glassware in the year 2022-23 and the current financial year (2023-24 (Apr-Oct)) (HS Code: 7005, 7007, 7008, 7009 and 7010) are as follows:

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
7005	52.73	34.71	293.28	176.02
7007	65.87	47.09	388.66	378.78
7008	14.46	12.24	5.66	5.64
7009	76.45	46.69	78.88	51.30
7010	421.96	257.92	102.36	69.57
Total	631.47	398.65	868.84	681.31

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.7.6 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 export & import of Clocks and Watches in the year 2022-23 and the current financial year (2023-24 (Apr-Oct)) (HS Code: 91) are as follows:

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
9101	4.74	3.16	86.80	57.74
9102	35.72	12.22	369.36	239.90
9103	0.33	0.31	0.33	0.15
9104	0.16	0.13	1.09	0.62
9105	10.52	4.69	10.11	5.54
9106	0.53	0.29	7.05	4.39

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
9107	2.78	2.39	8.62	8.93
9108	1.49	0.94	16.59	13.97
9109	0.16	0.21	3.34	2.18
9110	0.03	0.02	4.86	3.92
9111	2.83	2.63	18.75	16.21
9112	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.01
9113	8.39	4.92	27.18	23.44
9114	24.30	10.34	25.40	17.08
Total	92.02	42.32	579.52	394.08

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.7.7 TOY INDUSTRY (HS Code: 95)

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 export & import of Toys, Games and Sports Requisites, Parts and Accessories thereof in the year 2022-23 and the current financial year (2023-24 (Apr-Oct)) (HS Code: 95) are as follows:

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
9503	152.34	111.17	64.92	43.75
9504	33.36	21.84	124.18	71.46
9505	128.37	120.92	19.41	9.92
Total	314.07	253.93	208.51	125.13

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.7.8 Pressure Cooker Industry (HS Code: 73239310)

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 export & import of Pressure Cooker in the year 2022-23 and the current financial year (2022-23 (Apr- Oct)) (HS Code: 73239310) are as follows:

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr-Oct)
73239310	5.94	3.55	0.21	0.57

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

11.7.9 Rubber Goods Industry

11.7.9.1 The Indian Rubber Industry is broadly divided into Tyre and Non Tyre Sectors. India is the 6th largest producer of natural rubber, 2nd largest consumer of natural rubber, 3rd largest consumer of natural rubber and synthetic rubber together in the world.

11.7.9.2 In India, the total production of Rubber (NR: 3,61,000 MT & SR: 2,83,226 MT) is 6,44,226 MT in FY 2024-25 till September 2024, whereas the total consumption of Rubber is (NR 7,05,000 MT & SR is 4,28,000 MT) is 11,33,000 MT till September, 2024. leading to overall gap of 4,89,374 MT of Rubber.

11.7.9.3 The Rubber Goods Industry excluding tyres and tubes consists of approx. 6700 small and tiny units generating around 6.75 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 and profile for construction etc. The main raw materials used by the rubber goods manufacturing industry are Natural Rubber, various types of Synthetic

Rubber, Reclaim Rubber, Carbon Black, and Rubber Chemicals etc. The estimated export of rubber goods (non Tyre sector) during 2024-25 is Rs. 14823.42 Crore while the export of rubber goods (non Tyre sector) during 2023-24 was Rs. 13915 Crore. The estimated import rubber goods during 2024-25 is Rs. 27914.45 crores (approx.).

11.7.9.4 Estimated Reclaim Rubber (RR) production stood at 1,60,000 MT while consumption stood at 1,61,000 MT for the year 2024-25.

11.7.9.5 The Rubber industry is committed to implement sustainable development goals towards carbon neutrality. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has introduced a new amendment called the Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules 2022 (hereinafter referred to as “Amendment Rules” for “Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for Waste Tyre” which came into effect from July 21, 2022. EPR is referred as the responsibility imposed on producers of tyres to ensure environmentally and sound management of waste tyre so as to protect the health and environment against any adverse effects which may result from such waste tyre.

11.7.10 Tyres & Tubes Industry

11.7.10.1 Domestic Tyre Industry fulfils practically 100% requirement of tyres making it a true champion of ‘Aatma Nirbhar Bharat’. Nearly 10-15% of the total domestic tyre production was exported in FY24-25. Five domestic tyre companies are already amongst the top 30 global tyre companies. 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 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 the Road tyres for Earthmovers which weigh 1.5 tonnes, Bias Ply tyres to rugged all steel radial truck tyres to high performance passenger car radial and tubeless tyres etc. India is one of the few countries worldwide which has attained self-sufficiency in manufacturing a wide range of tyres for all applications.

11.7.10.2 In the developed markets Indian tyre exports compete with tyres being exported from over a dozen countries on the basis of quality, technology, price, service etc. Indian tyres are considered at par with the best in the world and are, in fact, the preferred choice in many markets.

11.7.11 Salient features of tyre industry:

11.7.11.1 Indian Tyre Industry has an estimated annual turnover of approximately Rs 100,000 crores (FY24-25) and exports of approx. Rs. 25,000 crores (approximately 25% of turnover).

- i Indian Tyre industry consists of 28 companies with 62 tyre plants.
- ii Tyre production during 2023-24 was 2,29,155.05 (in thousand no.). Tyre production during 2024-25 was 2,26,867.08 (in thousand no.) approximately. Five Indian Companies (Apollo, MRF, JK, Ceat and BKT) are in the list of top 30 Global Tyre Companies.
- iii Large tyre companies account for approx. 95% of Industry turnover in value and tonnage terms.

11.7.12 Export of Tyres & Tubes:

11.7.12.1 Indian Tyre Industry is one of the consistent and leading exporters, supplying tyres to more than 170 markets worldwide. Top

5 export markets for Indian manufactured tyres in FY24-25 were US, German, Brazil, France & Italy. Indian Tyre Industry has made significant investments of ~Rs. 25,000 crore in recent years (3-5 years) by way of greenfield projects and brownfield expansions.

11.7.12.2 The estimated value of exports of tyres & tubes for the year 2024-25 is Rs. 25363.49 crore (approx) where as tyres/tubes worth Rs. 23929.99 crore were exported in 2023-24.

11.7.13 Import of Tyres & Tubes:

11.7.13.1 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%).

11.7.13.2 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), ASEANFTA (5%), India-Malaysia Trade Agreement (5%), India- Sri Lanka (Nil), and India- Singapore (Nil for Bias Tyre). During 2023-24, import of Tyres was worth Rs. 2698.35 crore. The estimated import value of Tyres for the year 2024-25 is at Rs. 1779.99 crore.

11.7.13.3 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.

11.7.14 Quality Control Orders on Tubes & Tyres and Rubber Goods:

11.7.14.1 A Quality Control Order for Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive vehicles was notified by this Department on 19th November, 2009. 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. The Quality Control Order, 2009 is in force since 13th May, 2011.

In terms of the clause 3(1) (f) of the said Quality Control Order, a Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Directorate General of Foreign Trade periodically reviews and finalizes the list of tyres sizes (not manufactured domestically) to be imported by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs). In September, 2024, the Committee has reviewed and finalized a list of 1051 sizes of tyres (not manufactured domestically) which can be imported by OEMs.

11.7.14.2 This Department has also notified following four Quality Control Orders for prohibiting import, sale or distribution of the goods not conforming to the specified Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) standard and which do not bear the standard marks.

- a) The Rubber Hose for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) (Quality Control) Order dated 28th January, 2020.
- b) The Cycle and Rickshaw Tyres and Tube (Quality Control) Order dated 11th December, 2023.
- c) The Rubber Gaskets for Pressure Cookers (Quality Control) Order dated 14th December, 2023.
- d) The V Belt (Quality Control) Order dated 6th March, 2024.

11.7.14.3 On 24 October 2024, this Department issued an amendment to the V-Belt (Quality Control) exempting 200 goods per year for R&D purpose from the said QCO.

11.8 Paper, Paperboard & Newsprint Industry

11.8.1 As per estimate there are around 850-900 pulp and paper mills in India of which around 550 pulp and paper mills are reported

to be in operation. The mills in operation use wide spectrum of raw materials such as wood, recycled fiber, bagasse, wheat straw, market pulp etc. Accordingly based on the raw materials, the paper industry can be categorized into wood based, agro- residues based and waste paper or recycled fiber-based mills. However, most of the wood and agro based paper mills use mixed furnish as well as waste paper/imported pulp.

11.8.2 Based on end products, the industry can be classified into writing and printing paper, industrial paper/ packaging grade paper, newsprint and specialty grade paper. In recent times, to enhance sustainability, the Indian paper Industry is diversifying its product profile to offer more ecofriendly alternatives to other materials.

11.8.3 In general, the total production share of wood, agro and waste paper-based mills is estimated to be around 18 -20%, 6 – 8 % and 74- 76 % respectively. The Indian Paper Industry accounts for about 5% of the world production of paper, paperboard and newsprint making it 5th largest producer in the world, with an estimated production around 24 million tonnes per annum. In India the per capita consumption of paper is estimated to be about 16 kg which is much lower than the world average of 57 kg. This provides significant potential for growth of paper sector to reach world average per capita consumption.

11.8.4 As per Indian Newsprint Manufacturer Association (INMA), currently there are reported to be around 123 newsprint mills with total installed capacity of 2.2 million tonnes. Since newsprint have only one specific end use, therefore production is strictly based on confirmed orders. Major newsprint production in India at present is based on recycled fiber, for which some mills have to import the waste paper. Dependence on imported waste paper

and further imposition of import duty@2.5% leads to difficulty in finalizing costing of finished paper due to price fluctuation of imported waste paper.

Paper Industry Prospects

The Indian Paper industry is also linked with various allied industries and activities including agro-forestry, chemical, machinery & equipment, converters, printers, paper traders (waste paper as well as finished paper), transporters, shipping, etc. The paper value chain covers almost all spheres of the commerce and trading communities thus providing direct / indirect employment opportunities to a significant percentage of population in the country. With recent ban on Single use Plastics (SUP), Indian Paper Industry is increasingly focusing on environmentally friendly, sustainable and cost-effective packaging solutions for paper-based packaging. In 2023- 24, the domestic consumption of packaging paper has reported to grew @ 8.2% with current market of country's packaging paper and paper board being around 15 million tonnes. The reported projections of packaging sector indicate a growth @ CAGR of 19.48 % of during next five years.

Domestic Market Demand

It is interesting to note except in India, a decline in consumption of paper has been witnessed globally. The demand of paper and paper board in the domestic market has remained intact by and large. Kraft paper segment continued to be significantly impacted during 2023-24 due to excess production and lower domestic & export demands. In recent times, the paper prices have gone through a lot of corrections due to low global demands, as well as volatile geo political situation specially in context of Russia - Ukraine / Israel – Hamas war leading

to supply chain disruptions and thus impacting severely the Indian Paper Industry in terms of raw material availability, high cost of inputs as well as exports.

Import & Exports Scenario

Exports of paper and paperboard from India have surged, with a nearly 80% increase in value in 2021-22, reaching a record INR 1396.3 billion. This growth is driven by higher demand for coated paper, uncoated writing and printing paper, tissue paper, and kraft paper. The major paper grades exported during 2023-24 include uncoated bleached & unbleached paper and paper board as well as coated paper and paper board.

During the year 2023- 24 the import of major grades of paper, paperboard and newsprint (HS Code 4802, 4803, 4804, 4805, 4808 and 4810) was around 1929.1 thousand tonnes (valued at INR 13248 Crores) which translates into Y-o-Y growth % of 34.29% in terms of volume & 5.72% in terms of value in INR. Import of Newsprint (HS Code 4801) in 2023-24 stood at 65% of total consumption (i.e. around 664 thousand tonnes in terms of volume valued approximately at INR 3521 Crores).

As per available estimate there has been around 93 % increase in import of paper & paper board in terms of volume basis & 38 % in terms of value basis between 2022- 23 & 2023 -24 from ASEAN countries on Year over Year growth basis. Further when compared to 2013 - 14 the cumulative annual growth rate in import from ASEAN countries over last 10 years is around 20% in terms of volume and 22% in terms of value basis. paperboard in these countries.

Major Challenges

The major challenges before the Indian Paper Industry are – 1. Consolidation of the

fragmented industry 2. Achieving economies of scale 3. Modernization of mills, productivity improvement and building new capacities 4. Development of a robust and sustainable raw material base (Availability of wood domestically is 9 million TPA against the demand which is 11 million TPA) 5. Quality benchmarking. 6. Improving Global Competitiveness 7. Low recovery of waste paper which is average 40-45% only 8. Growing cost of raw material 9. Environment standards and regulatory 10. Increasing Imports from overseas.

Policy Interventions

Government of India has implemented several policy interventions to promote the paper sector in India. Here are some key measures:

- a. **Green Chemistry Initiatives:** The Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser (PSA) to the Government of India has been focusing on green chemistry for sustainable chemical industry in India. The pulp and paper industry is one of the sectors identified for developing a strategy and roadmap for R&D interventions.
- b. **National Environmental Policy and Pollution Control Norms:** The Ministry of Environment, Forest and 2 Climate Change (MoEFCC) has established environmental standards and discharge norms for the pulp and paper industry. The Charter for Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) was launched in 2003 to encourage industries to adopt environment friendly practices.
- c. **National Manufacturing Policy (NMP):** The NMP aims to enhance the share of manufacturing in the GDP and create additional jobs of the Government of India. It includes the promotion of clusters and aggregation through the creation of National Investment and Manufacturing

Zones (NIMZs) of the Government of India.

- d. Single Window Clearance:** The government has initiated the process of simplification and rationalization of state-level business regulations and developed a single-window clearance system to facilitate ease of doing business of the Government of India.

Environmental Sustainability Efforts

In context of stringent norms under CPCB's Charter for Water Recycling & Pollution Prevention in Pulp & Paper Mills in Ganga & Yamuna River Basin as well as revised environmental norms proposed in recent draft notification related to Environment (Protection) Seventh Amendment Rules for Pulp & Paper Mills, paper mills in general have undertaken significant measures for upgradation of process technology as well as ETP and Air Pollution Control Systems upgradation to comply with stringent environmental norms / standards so as to reduce fresh water consumption, effluent and emission generation. Paper Industry is also making efforts to enhance its cost competitiveness and product quality as well as working towards better energy efficiency, green energy, employing a range of innovations and technologies, and thereby moving up the sustainability curve by reducing resource intensity and curbing its environmental footprint.

The industry has been proactive in addressing sustainability and environmental issues and challenges through adoption of sustainable practices and production process. Reduction in fresh water consumption through process optimization, technological upgradation, ETP upgradation and increased reuse/ recycling, reduction in energy consumption through adoption of clean and green equipments and

technologies, introduction of best practices etc have contributed in reduction in water and carbon foot print of many mills. Today in general the fresh water consumption in large integrated pulp and paper mills is around 50 m³ / t paper while in waste paper-based mills it is between 2 – 15 m³ / t paper. Some waste paper-based mills producing unbleached grade of paper are now operating on Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). With the focus on low carbon economy, the paper industry has made significant efforts to reduce specific energy consumption. Under PAT scheme of NEMEE the paper industry has been one of the top performing sectors and has overreached stiff targets for reduction in specific energy consumption. The paper industry is reported to have reduced its energy consumption by 20% in last 5 years. Integrated Paper industry is generating over 40% of the total power consumption through biomass (black liquor) generated during pulping process.

Proposed Expansions & Upgradation

As per reports in trade magazines / information from various sources, a few paper mills in recent times have gone or planning for modernization / rebuilding / establishing of new paper projects to improve productivity and built new capacities such as:

- Ruchira Papers Ltd increased its kraft paper production capacity from 52800 TPA to 118800 TPA.
- N.R. Agarwal Industries has set up a new 900 TPD paper board plant
- Genus Paper and Boards Ltd – Unit 2 increased its manufacturing facility of Kraft paper and Duplex board by 825 TPD
- Orient Paper Mills is modernizing and expanding production capacity to 400 TPD.
- TNPL & Andhra Paper Ltd are in process of

installation of tissue paper machine

- Kuantum Papers is in process of upgrading all its paper machines to increase production capacity to 600 TPD
- Emami Paper Mills has successfully retrofitted the largest newsprint machine

in the Indian paper industry, making it suitable for producing other grades of paper. They have also upgraded their 15MW power plant to 18MW.

Ref: CPPRI, DGCI&S, Mills and Mill Associations like IPMA, IARPMA, INMA trade journals and magazines etc.

12

CHAPTER

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. Deal with various matters in connection with the administration of the Boilers Act, 1923.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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 in line with the latest technological developments all over the world.
- v. Evaluate quality management systems and production facilities of various companies/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 companies/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.
- viii. Deal with problems which are thrown up by the manufacturers and users of boilers and others concerned and give necessary advice and guidance.
- ix. Authorise “Competent Persons” for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler components in India during manufacture, erection and use.
- x. Grant Certificate of Proficiency to Boiler Operation Engineers.

12.2. Administration of the Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923) and the rules/regulations made there-under

12.2.1 The subject “Boiler” is in the concurrent list given in the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India and administration of the Boilers Act, 1923 which is a Central Act, is being carried out by the Inspectorate of Boilers of the states in their respective territories.

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.

12.2.2 The Boilers Act, 1923 was comprehensively amended in the year 2007 by the Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act, 2007 wherein inspection and certification by independent third party inspecting authorities was also introduced. Moreover, in the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023 (18 of 2023), for ‘Ease of Doing Business” and “Ease of Living” in the country, minor offences in the Boilers Act, 1923, in which provisions were there for imprisonment and fine have been decriminalised and converted into contraventions with penalty instead of imprisonment and fine. To ensure safety of boilers and personnel dealing with boilers, criminal penalties have been retained only for offences of very serious nature. Accordingly, out of seven provisions, three provisions have been decriminalised in the Boilers Act, 1923. Moreover, for all non-criminal offences ‘fine’ has been converted into ‘penalty’ to be levied through executive mechanism instead of courts as existed earlier. For operationalization of decriminalization provisions in Union Territories, Rules namely, “the Boiler Penalty Adjudication and Appeal Rules, 2024 have been notified vide Gazette Notification G.S.R. 339(E) dated 21st June, 2024.

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 recognized by the Central Boilers Board are operating in the country employing about 98 competent

persons to carry out inspection of boilers and boiler components during manufacture, erection and use, in addition to Chief Inspector/Director of Boilers. Further, 32 Competent Persons have also been authorized to work in individual capacity under section-8 of the Boilers Act, for in-service inspection of boilers. Self-certification of boilers has also been implemented in many states. Majority of State Governments have made provision for online submission and disposal of applications for registration 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. These initiatives have benefitted 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.

12.2.4 Government of India is examining all the pre-constitution Acts from the point of view of their suitability and relevance in the present circumstances and to take action for their repeal or re-enactment. As the Boilers Act, 1923, a pre-constitution Act, relates to safety of life and property, it has been decided to continue with the enactment by reviewing the provisions of the existing Act and to re-enact the Act. The existing Act has, accordingly, been reviewed wherein redundant/obsolete provisions have been omitted and certain substantive enabling provisions have been made for the rules and regulations which were not earlier provided. Certain new definitions have also been incorporated and few existing definitions have been amended so as to give more clarity to the provisions of the Bill. Accordingly, a Bill namely, the Boilers Bill, 2024 with repeal of the Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923) was introduced in the Rajya

Sabha on 08.08.2024. The Boilers Bill, 2024 has been passed by the Rajya Sabha on 04.12.2024 and the Bill shall now be moved in the Lok Sabha for consideration and passing during the next Session of the Parliament. The re-enacted legislation meets the present requirements of Industry in the country and is as per the practices followed in various countries

12.2.5 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. The seventh examination for recognition of CPs was conducted during the current year for which written examination was held on 20th October, 2024. A total of 48 candidates have been qualified as Competent Persons in this examination.

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. 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.

12.3.2 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 is presently undertaking simplification/up-gradation of Indian Boiler Regulations in consultation with stakeholders. For this, final notification sent to Legislative Department for vetting.

12.3.3 Evaluation Committee/Appraisal Committee of the Board have granted recognition/renewal to Inspecting Authorities, Well-Known Tube/Pipe Makers, Well Known Foundry/Forge, Well Known Steel Makers, Material Testing Laboratories and Remnant Life Assessment Organizations under the Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950 in fifty nine (59) cases during the period under report. Authorization Cards have also been issued to forty six (46) competent persons for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler component in India during manufacture, erection and use.

12.3.4 One-day/two days workshops on efficient operation and maintenance of boilers to apprise the owners of boilers of the steps to be taken to optimize the efficiency of their working boilers are being continuously conducted to popularize the measures for energy conservation.



13.1 Introduction and overview

13.1.1 UNIDO is a specialized agency of the United Nations with a unique mandate to promote dynamize and accelerate industrial development. 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. UNIDO supports countries to industrialize in ways that foster digital and green transitions and accelerate progress with the Sustainable Development Goals. UNIDO's motto is 'Progress by Innovation'.

13.1.2 UNIDO's mission is to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development in its 173 Member States. UNIDO mandate is reflected in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9: "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation", but UNIDO's activities contribute to all the SDGs. India has been an active member of UNIDO since its inception in 1966, and is both a recipient as well as a contributor to the programmes of UNIDO and hosts one of 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 operations of UNIDO in India.

13.1.3 UNIDO's activities in India are guided by a Country Programme (CP), which

serves as the framework for its interventions, aligned with national priorities. UNIDO's latest Country Programme, under finalization, aims to focus on four Key Results Areas (KRAs), namely: (1) industrial infrastructure & capability; (2) technology, innovation, digitalization & investment; (3) sustainable & decarbonized manufacturing; and (4) sustainable value chains and trade. The objectives of the proposed CP are fully aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 (agreed upon between the NITI Aayog, Government of India and all UN agencies in India, and signed on 16th June 2023) and are aligned with the policies, missions and initiatives of the Government of India, such as Make in India, Skill India, Smart Cities, Swachh Bharat, Start-up India, *inter alia*.

13.1.4 UNIDO operates in India by means of a Sub-Regional Office in New Delhi, which acts as a focal point to promote UNIDO's mandate of inclusive and sustainable industrial development and covers five countries directly: India, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka and coordinates with country offices in Afghanistan and Bangladesh. 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.

13.2 Focus areas

13.2.1 UNIDO drives the industrial policies, technical cooperation and investment promotion

activities that lead to industrial development and economic transformation. UNIDO supports the development and deployment of new technologies, and the application of new ways of thinking. It is a platform for innovation, knowledge and technology transfer, business sector cooperation and investment promotion. The Organization's three major priorities for action are:

- i. Supporting sustainable supply chains so that developing country producers get a fair deal and scarce resources are preserved.
- ii. Limiting climate breakdown by using renewable energy and energy efficiency to reduce industrial greenhouse gas emissions.
- iii. Ending hunger by cutting post-harvest losses and developing agribusiness value chains.

13.3 The Organization and its Policymaking Organs

13.3.1 The Organization is headed by a Director-General. The current Director General of UNIDO is Mr. Gerd Müller, from Germany. The main policymaking organs of UNIDO are

- i. General Conference;
- ii. Industrial Development Board; and
- iii. Programme and Budget Committee.

13.3.2 General Conference (GC)

The General Conference (GC) is UNIDO's main 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. The twentieth session of the General Conference was conducted by UNIDO in Vienna from 27 November – 01 December 2024, and was attended by officials of DPIIT and the Permanent Mission of India (PMI) in Vienna.

13.3.3 Industrial Development Board (IDB)

The Industrial Development Board (IDB) comprises 53 members, and is 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 52nd session of the Industrial Development Board (IDB) of UNIDO was held from 25 to 27 November, 2024 in Vienna and was attended by officials of DPIIT and the Permanent Mission of India (PMI) in Vienna.

13.3.4 Programme and Budget Committee (PBC)

The Programme and Budget Committee comprises 27 members, and meets once a year to assist the IDB in the preparation and examination of the work programme, the budget and other financial matters. The 40th session of the Programme and Budget Committee was held on 10 and 11 June, 2024.

13.4 India's Contribution

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 2024 is Euro 1,427,001. In addition, India also makes an annual voluntary contribution to the Industrial Development Fund (IDF) of UNIDO (by DPIIT).

13.5 UNIDO in India

13.5.1 United Nations Country Team (UNCT)

13.5.1.1 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.

13.5.1.2 UNIDO's contribution to UNCT is guided by the India- United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027, which was signed on 16th June 2023 between NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog and the UNCT. UNIDO has been strengthening its collaboration with sister UN agencies, including in India. For example, UNIDO jointly implements project on

- (i) sustainable city development with UN Habitat,
- (ii) on alternatives to DDT with the UN Environment
- (iii) Programme and the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) with UNDP, ILO, UNEP and UNITAR.

13.6 UNIDO- India Country Programme (CP)

13.6.1 The UNIDO India Country Programme (2023-2027) is currently under finalization. The objective of the CP is to support inclusive and sustainable growth and diversification of manufacturing in India and enhance its contributions to expanding employment and trade, as well as achieving a sustainable and

low carbon economy. In terms of outcome, it is envisaged that interventions of the CP contribute towards achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development in India. As the manufacturing sector and firms prosper opportunities can be created to promote trade, support livelihoods and practice environmental stewardship.

13.6.2 The framework of the CP is designed to allow for specific ongoing and future UNIDO initiatives to contribute to the policy objectives of the Government of India, which aim to transform India into a global manufacturing hub, based on UNIDO's technical expertise in diverse manufacturing sectors; knowledge of – and normative role in the development of – emerging technologies and policy strategies; and familiarity with India's manufacturing ecosystem and functioning.

13.6.3 Based on a synthesis of national development priorities, the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, emerging megatrends relevant to the manufacturing sector, as well as key facets of inclusive and sustainable industrial development, the UNIDO India CP 2023-2027 has four Key Result Areas (KRAs), which derive from the UNSDCF 2023-2027:

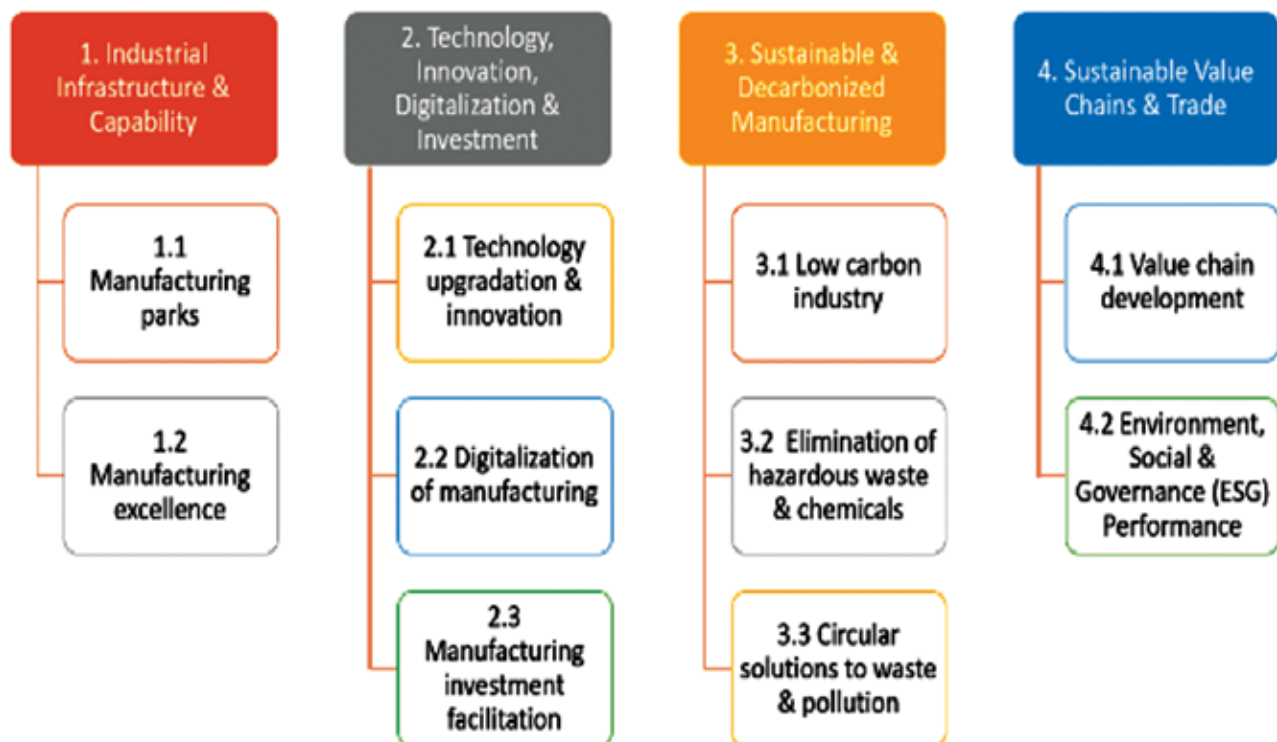
- i. Industrial infrastructure and capability:** This KRA prioritizes the development and strengthening of the supporting ecosystem improve manufacturing capabilities and performance of firms. This would include support towards (i) the planning, implementation and monitoring of modern industrial infrastructure; and (ii) provision of technical and/or business development support services to firms.
- ii. Technology, innovation, digitalization and investment:** This KRA prioritizes facilitating access to and adoption of

existing, emerging and breakthrough technologies, as well as mechanisms to unlock and access tailored financing/ investments necessary for undertaking expansion and/or diversification-focused initiatives for manufacturing enterprises. This KRA, focusing on factors that would act as the means of growth and diversification of manufacturing firms, would focus on: (i) Facilitating the identification, (co-)development, customization and adoption of process technologies and practices; (ii) adoption of digital technologies and solutions in manufacturing operations and business processes; and (iii) promoting mechanisms that increase manufacturing firms' ability to access/attract manufacturing-focused financing or investments.

iii. Sustainable and decarbonized manufacturing: This KRA prioritizes the identification, development and adoption of solutions (products,

techniques or services) that would facilitate the decoupling of the growth of the manufacturing sector from the increased use of natural resources and environmental impacts. This would involve a three-pronged strategy: (i) promoting low-carbon manufacturing practices (through increased energy efficiency and renewable energy); (ii) eliminating hazardous substances and waste in manufacturing; and (iii) adopting circular solutions to waste and pollution (through increased resource efficiency and use of circular material/inputs).

iv. Sustainable value chains and trade: This KRA prioritizes opportunities for firms' increased participation in and higher (and sustainable) value addition to (domestic/ regional/global) value chains and adoption of responsible business practices leading to higher Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance.



13.6.4 Ongoing and potential support in each of these areas would be implemented based on certain cross-cutting development priorities and design principles, including: (i) Upgrading the performance of manufacturing MSMEs; (ii) Increasing workforce diversity and participation of women and youth; (iii) Improving the quality of manufacturing jobs; and (iv) Facilitating evidence-based industrial policy.

13.7 Projects

In 2024, DPIIT has supported one UNIDO project, as indicated in the table below:

Sector	Title	Donor
Bicycle (Phase 2)	Improving quality, productivity and innovation for enhanced competitiveness of the Indian bicycle and bicycle parts industry	DPIIT

13.7.1 The bicycle project was initiated in March 2023. The project is a successor to a previously completed project, 'Development and adoption of appropriate technologies for enhancing productivity of the bicycle and bicycle parts sector' (2017-2019).

13.7.2 The project is designed as a market-based intervention for advanced testing and related training and advisory services that will enable industry units to improve their productivity, quality and design and thereby capture market opportunities for safe, higher valued and higher performance bicycles. The main components of the project are:

- **Supply creation:** To set up facilities for safety and quality testing and for e-bike testing at the research and Development Centre for Bicycle and Sewing Machine (RDCBSM) and make related technical services available; and

- **Demand creation:** To upgrade the manufacturing capabilities of industry units, particularly MSME component manufacturers, to ensure better quality, productivity and designs, and enhanced capacities to avail testing and related technical services being established at RDCBSM.

13.7.3 Activities undertaken in 2024:

- Detailed technical specifications for safety testing equipment were developed in consultation with key industry experts and stakeholders. A global tender was launched for procurement, following which a contract was awarded to a technology supplier.
- An investment plan was prepared for RDCBSM to operationalize testing facilities in line with emerging regulations and industry requirements.
- A five-day workshop was conducted in cooperation with the Erasmus Centre for Entrepreneurship (ECE) for representatives of RDCBSM and industry representatives from the bicycle sector. The sessions for RDCBSM focused on building staff capacities towards identifying opportunities for growth and diversification for the centre, and how individual staff members could become 'intrapreneurs', i.e., carry out their respective roles and responsibilities in an entrepreneurial manner, in line with the long term collective strategic vision for RDCBSM. The sessions for industry representatives focused on approaches for entrepreneurs and business managers to identify growth opportunities and strategies to achieve scalable growth. The experts covered topics such as business

model canvassing; effectuation roadmaps; strategies for profitable growth; scaling new initiatives and strategic foresight.

13.7.4 Photographs From Bicycle Project Phase-II

Workshop on entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial capacities



Attached & Subordinate Offices and other Organisation

14 CHAPTER

14.1 Office of the Economic Adviser

14.1.1 Office of the Economic Adviser (OEA): OEA was set up in 1937 as an attached office of DPIIT. OEA renders advice to the Department on formulation of policies for industrial

development, internal trade, fiscal incentives, labour-related issues etc. and performs overall coordination function.

14.1.2 The specific functions and responsibilities are as follows:

Table 15.2: Annual Inflation based on the Wholesale Price Index (Base Year: 2011-12)

Key Mandate	Functions
Policy Functions	Trade and Fiscal Policy - Industrial policy, - Examination and inputs on multilateral and bilateral agreements, - Preparation of budget proposals for Union Budget, - Leading negotiations under BRICS Industry track - G-20 - SGoS-07 "Commerce & Industry", - Inputs on various policy related matters.
Statistical Functions	Wholesale Price Index (WPI) - Coordinate with Sources for Price data submission, every month - Upgradation of System for data collection & validation - Compile and publish WPI 2011-12, every month - Training of Field Officers - Base revision of WPI Producer Price Index (PPI) - Develop methodology of Output PPI and Input PPI - Collect data from sources and compile PPI Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) - Coordinate with Institutional Sources for Production data for Eight Core Industries, every month - Compile and publish ICI with base 2011-12, every month - Base revision of ICI Services Producer Price Index (SPPI) - Develop methodology of SPPI for various services

Key Mandate	Functions
	- Collaborate with various Ministries/ Depts./ Organizations for finalizing Specifications and Data collection - Compile Price Indices for Services sector - Represent in the Voorburg Group on Services Price Statistics
Co-ordination Functions	- Secretarial support to DPIIT, handling PMO monitored PRAGATI & E-Samiksha portals, monthly DO letter to Cabinet Secretariat. - Handling Senior Officers' Meeting on regular basis - Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) - Issues related to M/o WCD, MSME, DoC& NITI Aayog
Establishment	Administration matters of OEA

14.1.3 Wholesale Price Index (Base 2011-12)

14.1.3.1 Wholesale Price Index (WPI) measures the average change in the prices of commodities for bulk sale at the level of early stage of the transaction. It is primarily a measure of headline inflation at the national level. It is used for deflation in compilation of national accounts by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. It is also used for settlement of escalation clauses made by various public and private sector organizations while entering into contracts for supply of raw materials, machinery and construction works. The Index is compiled on a monthly basis and released on 14th (or next working day, if 14th falls on holiday) through press release by the Office of the Economic Adviser.

14.1.3.2 The current series of WPI with base 2011-12 was launched in May 2017. The index basket of the current WPI series covers commodities falling under the three major groups namely Primary Articles, Fuel & 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. The current series of WPI covers 697 commodities divided into three major groups Primary Articles (117), Fuel & Power (16) and Manufactured Products (564). The details are available in the WPI Manual, accessible to general users at https://eaindstry.nic.in/uploaded_files/WPI_Manual.pdf

Table 14.1: Items and Weights of WPI (Base 2011-12)

Major Group/Group	Weight	No. of Items
All Commodities	100.0	697
Primary Articles	22.6	117
Fuel & Power	13.2	16
Manufactured Products	64.2	564

14.1.4 WPI based Inflation

14.1.4.1 In 2024-25 (April to December 2024), the annual rate of WPI based inflation turned positive and stood at 2.18 percent owing to higher inflation reported for Primary Articles which showed more than five percent inflation for most of the months during the period.

Table 14.2: Annual Inflation based on the Wholesale Price Index (Base Year: 2011-12)

Commodity Name	Weight	Annual Rate of Inflation since 2018-19						
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
All commodities	100.00	4.26	1.67	1.31	12.97	9.40	-0.72	2.18
Primary Articles	22.62	2.76	6.78	1.67	10.30	10.02	3.51	5.93
Fuel and Power	13.15	11.58	-1.83	-8.02	32.55	28.01	-4.70	-1.81
Manufactured Products	64.23	3.60	0.34	2.70	11.11	5.63	-1.68	1.32
Food Index	24.38	0.58	6.88	3.93	6.78	6.35	3.21	7.67

*Provisional (April-October)

Commodity Group	Weight	Annual Rate of Inflation during various months during 2024-25								
		Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24*	Oct-24*	Nov-24*	Dec-24*
All commodities	100.00	1.19	2.74	3.43	2.10	1.25	1.91	2.75	1.89	2.37
Primary Articles	22.62	5.23	7.42	9.20	3.18	2.52	6.48	8.26	5.49	6.02
Fuel and Power	13.15	-0.85	1.01	0.48	1.93	-0.54	-3.85	-4.31	-5.83	-3.79
Manufactured Products	64.23	-0.14	1.00	1.50	1.58	1.00	1.07	1.78	2.00	2.14
Food Index	24.38	6.09	7.75	8.91	3.60	3.21	9.81	12.15	8.92	8.89

*Provisional

Table 14.3: WPI Index and Inflation of Major Groups of Items since Jan. 2023

	Index Value			Inflation (YoY)		
	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Manufactured Products	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Manufactured Products
Weight	22.6	13.2	64.2	22.6	13.2	64.2
Jan-23	174.3	155.6	141.4	4.06	15.00	3.06
Feb-23	173.6	157.6	141.6	3.64	13.96	1.94
Mar-23	175.2	156.4	141.3	2.52	8.69	-0.70
Apr-23	177.8	152.7	141.4	1.89	0.99	-2.28
May-23	175.1	148.6	140.6	-1.90	-9.17	-3.03
Jun-23	176.1	146.2	139.9	-2.98	-12.51	-2.78

	Index Value			Inflation (YoY)		
	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Manufactured Products	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Manufactured Products
Weight	22.6	13.2	64.2	22.6	13.2	64.2
Jul-23	191.7	145.4	139.5	8.24	-12.73	-2.58
Aug-23	190.3	149.1	139.9	6.73	-6.34	-2.30
Sep-23	183.6	153.1	140.4	4.38	-3.35	-1.27
Oct-23	185.3	155.5	140.4	2.26	-1.58	-1.06
Nov-23	187.6	156.2	140.2	5.16	-4.05	-0.78
Dec-23	182.8	155.8	140	5.73	-1.39	-0.78
Jan-24	181.4	154.9	139.7	4.07	-0.45	-1.20
Feb-24	181.5	154.9	139.8	4.55	-1.71	-1.27
Mar-24	183.2	152.1	140.1	4.57	-2.75	-0.85
Apr-24	187.1	151.4	141.2	5.23	-0.85	-0.14
May-24	188.1	150.1	142	7.42	1.01	1.00
Jun-24	192.3	146.9	142	9.20	0.48	1.50
Jul-24	197.8	148.2	141.7	3.18	1.93	1.58
Aug-24	195.1	148.3	141.3	2.52	-0.54	1.00
Sep-24*	195.5	147.2	141.9	6.48	-3.85	1.07
Oct-24*	200.6	148.8	142.9	8.26	-4.31	1.78
Nov-24*	197.90	147.10	143.00	5.49	-5.83	2.00
Dec-24*	193.8	149.9	143.0	6.02	-3.79	2.14

*Provisional

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser

14.1.5 Workshops on WPI Data Quality

14.1.5.1 In order to strengthen the data reporting and quality of the monthly price data, Zonal Workshop cum training program have been conducted across the country during 2024-25. During October – December 2024, Workshops were held at Jaipur for North Zone, Panaji for South Zone and Nasik for West Zone in which about 300 Field Officers of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, who are engaged in price data collection from

manufacturing factories through the online price data submission portal, had participated. Matters related to the price concept, data submission portal, parameters for ensuring its quality, etc were deliberated. Also, interactions were held between data collectors and some of the reporting factories, located in the region on data use, shared responsibility of timely data submission and bringing further improvement in the data submission portal.

14.1.6 Development of Business Service Price Index

14.1.6.1 The service sector has been a key driver of India's economic growth since the 1990s, making significant contributions to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows, and employment generation. Currently, the service sector accounts for approximately 55% of India's GDP. However, despite its economic significance, there has been no dedicated pricing index to measure price movement in the services sector.

14.1.6.2 To address this gap, the Office of Economic Advisor (OEA), DPIIT has initiated the development of the Service Producer Price Index (SPPI), a vital step in creating a comprehensive measure of price movements in the service sector, in line with international best practices. This initiative will not only strengthen economic analysis but also improve policy formulation by more accurately capturing inflation trends in India's expanding service economy.

14.1.6.3 Recognizing the complexities involved in pricing services, a Working Group chaired by Prof. Ramesh Chand (Member, NITI Aayog) constituted a Sub-Group on the Service Sector which was tasked with providing technical and conceptual guidance to enhance the product baskets and refine the methodology for SPPI compilation. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, the OEA, DPIIT, in collaboration with concerned nodal Ministries/ Departments/Organizations namely, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), and Railway Board, has compiled SPPI with base year 2017-18 for five services - Banking, Securities, Telecommunication, Air Passenger (base year 2019-20), and Rail Freight Services, in the first phase, on an experimental basis.

14.1.6.4 To broaden the SPPI coverage, two new services - port-related services and insurance services - have been identified for inclusion in the second phase and are at an advanced stage of index compilation. Consultations are ongoing for the inclusion of other services having significant economic impact, such as road (freight), postal and courier services, air (freight), and broadcasting. Additionally, services such as storage, IT services, education, health, and ownership of dwellings are also planned to be covered under the ambit of SPPI.

14.1.7 International Cooperation Forum under BRICS

14.1.7.1 BRICS- Partnership on New Industrial Revolution (PartNIR):

DPIIT is the nodal department for Industry Track under BRICS. During 2024, under Russia's chairship, four BRICS PartNIR Advisory Group Meetings were held on 14th May, 13th June, 16th July and 15th August, 2024 to discuss the following initiatives:

- I. **BRICS Start-Up Forum:** BRICS Startup Forum aims to (i) Enable startups, investors, incubators, and aspiring entrepreneurs of BRICS countries to collaborate and exchange best practices (ii) Lay the foundation for multilateral cooperation and engagement among the BRICS countries to develop and hone up their startup ecosystems (iii) Help identify the potential opportunities that lie in BRICS countries and act as a One-Stop Solution and connecting platform (iv) Show the strength and the capacity of BRICS nations to investors and encourage them to invest in these nations. DPIIT has proposed to launch the BRICS Startup Forum under Science, Technology,

Innovation and Entrepreneurship Program (STIEP) Track led by Department of Science and Technology (DST) in 2024-25.

II. **BRICS Centre of Industrial Competences-**

In the 8th BRICS Industry Ministers' Meeting, the Participants of the Meeting declared their agreement in principle to launch the BRICS Center for Industrial Competences in cooperation with United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to jointly support the development of Industry 4.0 skills development among the BRICS countries and to promote partnerships and increased productivity in the New Industrial Revolution. The BCIC aims to support the industrial competences development attributed to the Industrial Revolution 4.0 (4IR) by forging cooperation between the BRICS countries through facilitating dissemination of information, promoting best technological solutions & business models and building capacities of the relevant national institutions in frontier technologies. Three outputs of the Centre are (i) Operationalization of the Centre & E-platform development; (ii) Gap Analysis & strategy formulation; and (iii) Training programme & Capacity Building Activities. India has shared the letter of Consent with UNIDO for setting up of the Centre.

III. **BRICS PartNIR Innovation Centre (BPIC):**

In August 2020, during the Presidency of Russian Federation, China proposed to establish BPIC, financed by China and open to all BRICS members. The BRICS PartNIR Innovation Center focuses on promoting the implementation of BRICS PartNIR and cooperation in industrial sector, to enhance

the momentum of BRICS cooperation.

The following BRICS PartNIR events were also organized during 2024:

- a) **6th BRICS Forum on Partnership on New Industrial Revolution:** The BRICS PartNIR Forum was held in Xiamen, China, on 10-11 September, 2024. The theme for the forum was "Fostering High-quality Partnership and Embarking on a New Journey of New Industrialization". Key focus areas included Intelligent Manufacturing, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Energy Electronics, Green and Low-Carbon Development, Digital Industry Ecology, Industrial Design, Low-Altitude Industry, and Industry-Finance Cooperation. Representatives from the relevant authorities of the industry and ICT sectors of BRICS and BRICS+ countries, members of the BRICS PartNIR Advisory Group, representatives from scientific research institutions, enterprises, think tanks and international organizations attended the Forum.
- b) **BRICS Excellence Training Workshop on New Industrial Revolution Technology and Governance:** The training program took place from 8-27 September, 2024, across Xiamen, Hefei, and Beijing and was hosted by BRICS PartNIR Innovation Centre. The program was a dynamic platform to support intra-BRICS cooperation in human resource development related to new technologies, aiming to address the challenges of the New Industrial Revolution (NIR) and promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization. Key areas of focus were AI Development, AI Governance, AI Technology and AI Applications.

- c) BRICS Industrial Innovation Contest 2024:** China has been organizing the BRICS Industrial Innovation Contest every year since 2021 for the BRICS member countries to showcase the best innovation entries on Industrial Innovation, Intelligent Manufacturing and Green Development at the BRICS platform. DPIIT has nominated the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) to work collaboratively on inviting entries for best technological solutions on New Industrial Revolution (NIR) from enterprises, scientific research institutes, universities and industry associations.

The BRICS Industrial Innovation Contest 2024 was held on 4 September 2024 as a hybrid event, with both virtual and physical participation, in Xiamen city of Fujian Province. 4 Indian applications won prizes (ITC PSPD won the first prize and Outstanding Project Reward for two of its applications. Further, two applications of Andhra Pradesh Medtech Zone won Outstanding Project Rewards).

.1.7.2 8th BRICS Industry Ministers Meeting:

8th BRICS Industry Minister's meeting was held on August 16, 2024, in Nizhny Novgorod, Russia

under the Chairship of Russian Federation. The meeting was attended by Economic Adviser, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). The theme of this meeting was 'Strengthening Multilateralism, Promoting Global Fair Development and Security. During the meeting, the participants re-emphasized on the need for digitalization, industrialization, innovation, inclusiveness, and investment among BRICS countries. They recognized the increasing importance of Industry 4.0 and other emerging technologies in promoting digital transformation of all economic sectors. The participants discussed initiatives for cooperation in the chemical industry, pharmaceuticals, the manufacturing of medical equipment, metallurgy, robotics, and other areas. They also discussed the creation of the BRICS Centre for Industrial Competences supported by UNIDO. The Participants reiterated their commitment to deepen industrial cooperation and accelerate economic recovery and growth through the collective creation of an open, fair, dynamic, and resilient environment, and to encourage BRICS cooperation for the enhancement of the global multilateral system and building resilience against the impact of global transformative change, and for the achievement of a universally beneficial and inclusive economic growth.



14.1.8 International Co-operation forum under G20

14.1.8.1 The G20 is the international forum that brings together the world's major economies. Its members account for more than 80% of world GDP, 75% of global trade and 60% of the population.

14.1.8.2 G20 operates on two tracks: - i. The finance track, comprising all meetings with G20 finance ministers, central bank governors, and their deputies. Meeting several times throughout the year they focus on monetary and fiscal issues, financial regulations, etc. ii. The Sherpa track, which focuses on broader issues such as political engagement, anti-corruption, development, energy, etc. Each G20 country is represented by its Sherpa; who plans, guides, implements, etc. on behalf of the leader of their respective country. In 2024, Brazil held the G20 Presidency and hosted the 19th G20 Summit.

14.1.9 Business B20 Engagement group

14.1.9.1 On the global economic stage, the Business 20 (B20) has emerged as a distinct entity within the G20 framework, originating during the Canadian presidency in 2010. Officially designated as the channel for the G20 business community, the B20 acts as a harmonizing force, bringing together diverse perspectives from global business leaders regarding economic and trade governance. Comprising influential business associations, the B20 directly engages with G20 governments, offering a collective and resonant voice that goes beyond international borders.

14.1.9.2 Indian delegation led by Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, Shri Jitin Prasada participated in the B20 Brazil Summit held from 24-25th October, 2024 in Sao Paulo, Brazil. During the Trade Ministers' Session, the G20 Trade Ministers shared their insights

on the work carried out during the G20 Brazil and their expectations for the future, bringing insights from their respective countries. The G20 trade ministers and representatives discussed the role of trade in fostering sustainable growth, economic recovery, and resilience in a rapidly changing global landscape. The need for collaborative action between governments and businesses to align trade policies with global priorities like inclusivity, resilience, and sustainability was further emphasized.

14.2 Office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur

14.2.1 Salt is a 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, headed by the Salt Commissioner. The head office of SCO is at Jaipur with regional offices at Chennai, Mumbai and Ahmedabad and field offices in all the salt producing States. Earlier, SCO was primarily responsible for administration of the Salt Cess Act, 1953 and rules made there under. It was also responsible for planning and facilitating production of salt, promotion of technological development, undertaking welfare activities for salt workers such as holding health check-up camps, sports meet, etc., rehabilitation of salt works affected by natural calamities etc. However, the Salt Cess Act 1953 was repealed in the Financial Bill 2015-16.

14.2.2 Consequently, over a period of time, the role of SCO has undergone significant change. At present, the key functions of SCO inter-alia include safeguarding and management of about 60000 acres of salt pan land, spreading across nine states of India i.e. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Gujarat, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and West Bengal.

14.2.3 To facilitate management of salt pan lands, the Salt Pan land Management System (SPLMS), a GIS web-based application has been developed by SCO in coordination with BISAG-N after carrying out Drone Survey of SCO lands through Survey of India. The portal is equipped with a comprehensive land records database to facilitate effective record-keeping. It comprises diverse layers, incorporating satellite and drone images as well as information on infrastructure network e.g. Highways, Railways, Ports, Airports, Industrial Parks, Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and the Master Plan and Development Plan of land use of concerned states. These layers enable precise proximity analysis of SCO lands. The portal is integrated with PM Gati Shakti portal.

For the purpose of transfer of salt pan land owned by Govt. of India through SCO, revised internal policy guidelines, 2024 have been issued by DPIIT.

14.2.4 Accordingly, SCO is currently responsible for recommending transfer of salt pan lands to various other Central/ State Ministries/ PSUs etc. for various purposes with an objective to achieve optimum utilization of lands; land leasing for salt manufacturing; collection of assignment fee and ground rent; safeguarding of lands through prevention and removal of encroachment; and defending and monitoring land related litigation.

14.3 Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO)

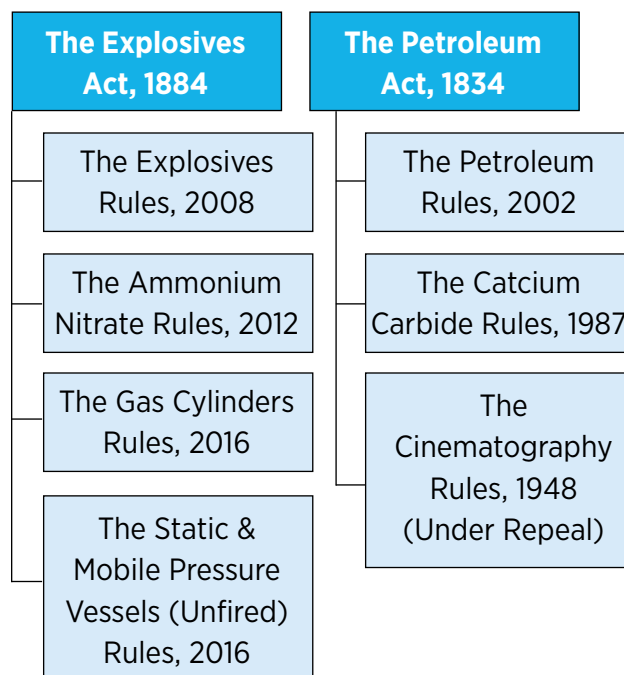
14.3.1 Introduction:

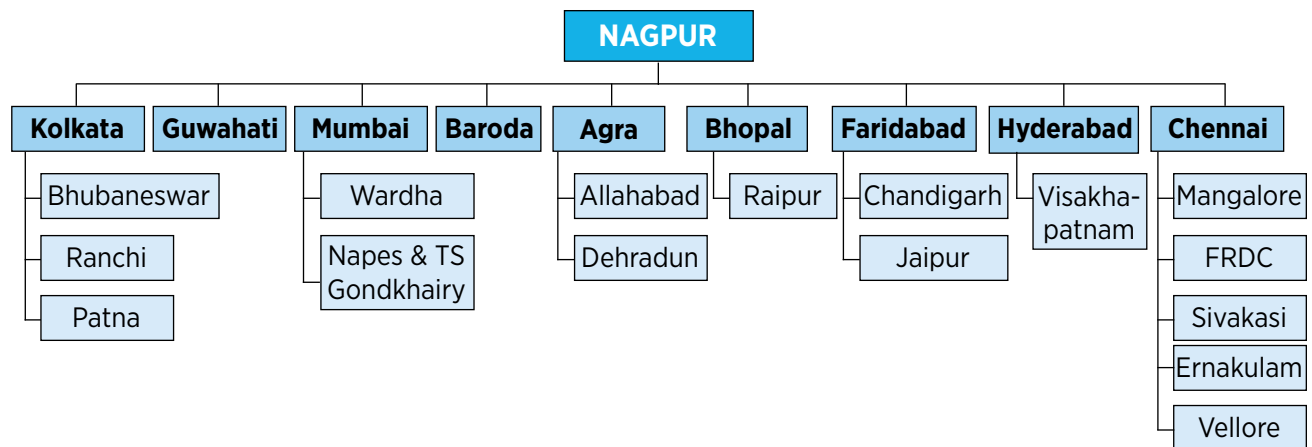
14.3.1.1 The Organization is headed by Chief Controller of Explosives with its headquarter located at Nagpur (Maharashtra). It is the nodal Organization to look after safety requirements in manufacture, storage, transport and use of

explosives and petroleum. It has nine Circle offices located in Kolkata, Guwahati, Mumbai, Vadodara, Chennai, Hyderabad, Faridabad, Agra and Bhopal and 14 Sub-circles offices in the country.

14.3.1.2 It has a National Academy of Petroleum & Explosives Safety and Testing Station (NAPES&TS) at Gondkhairi, Nagpur where statutory 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.

14.3.1.3 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.





14.3.2 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 4 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.

14.3.2 Major Achievements:

1.) Amendment in Rules for ease of doing business

As per suggestions of stakeholders, various suggestions for ease of doing business have been implemented by PESO. Accordingly rules in line with the suggestions are in the process of amendment.

2.) Paperless Application and Approval:

- a. In order to make organization cent percent paperless, faceless and transparent, the existing licensing/ approval online modules have been modified to accept online

applications and more user friendly. Facilities for uploading various documents was reviewed and modified to accommodate required documents.

- b. Grant of statutory licenses in paperless manner with digital signature is a revolutionary change in the organisation. This is helping to the stakeholders to get their license and approval very fast.
- c. Online licensing modules for approval of cylinder, and valves have been developed and launched for the stakeholders.
- d. In order to verify the NOC issued by the licensing authority web enabled facility has been provided to district authorities to issue online No Objection Certificates required under various rules administered by PESO.

3.) Phasing out of Instantaneous Electric Detonators:

- a. In the interest of safety and security of the nation, the target for phasing out manufacture, import and possession of electric detonators to be achieved in 2024-2025. The manufacture, import and possession of electric detonators will be prohibited in the country w.e.f. 01/04/2025. Alternative product 'Electronic Detonator' will be used in place of electric detonators.

4.) On boarding of District Authorities in Licensing System for District Authority (LSDA):

- a. An online web enabled module,

“Licensing System for District Authorities (LSDA)” was developed by PESO and launched long back. The response to this system from District Authorities was very poor. Special campaign was launched by PESO to make aware the District Authorities about the utility and benefits of LSDA. Now major of district authorities are using LSDA and issuing licenses and NOC through LSDA. PESO is making efforts for on boarding of rest of the District Authorities.

5.) Alternative & Green fuels:

- a) Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016:
 - Auto LNG has been introduced as an automotive fuel under the SMPV (U) Rules, 1981. The rules to accommodate LNG have been amended.
- b) Electric Charging stations/Battery charging/ swapping stations:
 - As per directives of NITI Aayog, the approvals for battery swapping and EV charging stations are being approved on priority.

6.) National Green Hydrogen Mission:

- a. PESO is working towards Hon'ble Prime Minister's target of emission mitigation by 45% by 2030 and 100% by 2070 announced in COP-26 at Glasgow.
- b. PESO has issued one time import permission regarding import of Type IV cylinders for execution of Hydrogen Rail Project under National Hydrogen Mission on 30.10.2024.

c. PESO is contributing to the National Green Hydrogen Mission project by extending its technical expertise under which various aspects related to

- i. Relevant infrastructure for handling hydrogen,
- ii. Global practices on transportation,
- iii. Storage of compressed gas,
- iv. Suggesting regulations and standards as per Indian condition that meet requirements of industries,
- v. Permitting storage of hydrogen high pressure mobile cylinder of 700 Bar and
- vi. Dispensing Hydrogen for transport application.
- vii. PESO is preparing draft rules for storage, transportation and dispensing of Hydrogen storage

A) PESO has already issued approvals to:

- i. M/s Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Gujarat Refinery to undertake filling, storage and dispensing of hydrogen in Tata Make buses. Hydrogen will be handled at 350 Bar.
- ii. M/s Indian Oil Corporation R&D Centre at Faridabad and Gwalpahari, Gurgaon for undertaking storage and dispensing activities for Tata Buses, Fuel Cell cars of Hyundai and Toyota

- iii. Reliance Industries Ltd. Jamnagar
- iv. Tube trailers & Type 4 Cylinders for storage of hydrogen,
- v. Compressor and dispensing units for dispensing of hydrogen

7.) National Single Window System:

- a) Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade had developed a National Single Window System (NSWS); a digital platform for guidance of investors to identify and to apply for approvals as per their business requirements.
- b) PESO has integrated all the 51 licensing modules with NSWS. Further PESO is the only Department which has integrated all the transactions of all the 51 licensing modules with NSWS.
- c) Maximum applications are submitted by PESO's stakeholder only and PESO stands at number one position for application submission through NSWS.

8.) Daily Video Conference facilities to stakeholders:

- a. PESO has developed video conference portal at its Headquarter and its Circle offices to redress the grievances of the stakeholders on daily basis. The sub-circles offices are joining the portal of their respective circle offices and redressing the grievances of the stakeholders.

9.) Initiative for Sustainability:

- a. Rain water harvesting structure at owned office building of the organization. As per Ministry

guidelines, rain water harvesting facilities are in place in two offices of PESO. The said facility for one office is under progress.

10.) e-Office and e-HRMS:

- a. e-Office has been implemented in PESO and a total of 279 e-office accounts have been created. Full scale deployment of e-Office has been made in the office w.e.f. 19.10.2024.
- b. PESO has started using e-HRMS w.e.f. 01.01.2024 and a total of 302 employees have been on-boarded to e-HRMS 2.0Portal.

11.) Revenue and Expenditure:

The Organization has always been in revenue surplus. The trend of growth in revenue and expenditure of the Organization for the last five years are as below:

Year	Revenue (in Crores)	Expenditure (in Crores)
2020-21	240.53	57.00
2021-22	297.29	59.67
2022-23	342.79	62.24
2023-24	301.00	57.32
2024-25	214.85	41.56

Licences under the Explosives Act 1884 and Petroleum Act 1934

Year	Premises under the Explosives Act, 1884	Premises under the Petroleum Act, 1934	Total Premises
2019-20	125043	209220	334263
2020-21	127358	223202	350560
2021-22	129992	235241	365233
2022-23	129398	236314	365712
2023-24	134445	248743	383188
2024-2025 (as on 31-12-2024)	139927	264210	404137

14.4 Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), Mumbai

14.4.1 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, are also 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. 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 Semiconductor 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 utilizing the available FSI. In order to accommodate more manpower in Patents and Trade Marks Office, additional floors are being constructed at Patent Office Delhi in Dwarka Annexe building.

14.4.2 Main Functions of the Office of CGPDTM:

14.4.2.1 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:

- a. examination and grant/registration of IP applications
- b. ensuring quality in decisions issued with respect to the various provisions of the respective IP laws

- c. framing the quality policy for IPO and implementation and monitoring of Quality Management System in IPO
- d. Analysis of outcome of IP-litigations and updating guidelines for examinations and disposal of IP applications
- e. Providing inputs for amendment of IP laws and rules to the Ministry.
- f. Conducting Patent and Trade Marks Agent examination.
- g. 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.
- h. Responding to different international matters linked to international forums, participating as a delegate of Government of India and preparing inputs for such matters.
- i. Functioning as a party to bilateral/ multi-lateral 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.
- j. Monitoring of the IT policy for IPO and implementation of the same.
- k. Organizing public training and awareness programs in IPRs and supporting such activities.

14.4.3 - Revenue

14.4.3.1 During the year 2023-24, the Patent Office generated revenue of Rs. 913.97 crore, Design Wing Rs. 9.70 crore, Trade Marks Registry Rs. 425.46 crore, Geographical Indications Registry Rs. 0.11 crore, the Copyrights Registry Rs. 3.45 crore and RGNIPM/PIS Rs. 0.12 crore. Thus, the total revenue generated by the Office

of CGPDTM during 2023-24 was Rs. 1352.81 Crore. The total Expenditure during 2023-24 was Rs. 276.76 crores, which was under the establishment expenditure.

14.4.3.2 During the year 2024-25, the total revenue generated by the Office of CGPDTM up to 31st December 2024 is Rs. 1054.63 crore, which includes the revenue of Rs. 682.99 crore by Patent Office, Rs. 8.75 crore by Design Wing, Rs. 359.93 crore by the Trade Marks Registry, Rs. 0.13 crore by the Geographical Indications Registry and Rs 0.003 Crores by RGNIPM/PIS and 2.82 crore by the Copyrights Registry. The total expenditure of the office during the period from 1st April to 31st December 2024 is Rs. 205.45 Crores.

14.4.4 Patent Office:

14.4.4.1 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.

14.4.4.2 Filing and grant

- i. A total of 92,168 patent applications were filed during 2023-24, out of which 87,454 patent applications were received through e-filing facility. The number of applications examined during the year was 18,438, whereas 1,03,057 patents were granted and number of disposal of applications was 1,26,003 during the above period.
- ii. The number of patent applications filed during the period of April 1st to December 31st 2024 was 78,264, out of which 72,626 patent applications were received through e-filing facility. The number of applications examined during this period was 9,643,

whereas the number of patents granted was 26,083 and number of disposal of applications was 31,138.

14.4.4.3 Startups

- i. The Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2016, notified on 16-5-2016, provide fee concession to startups in respect of their patent applications. Start-ups 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 31st December 2024, 12,997 new patent applications have been filed by startups availing filing fee concession, whereas 1,275 patent applications filed prior to notification of the amended rules, otherwise not eligible for filing fee benefit; have been converted to start-up status. Applications filed by startups are eligible for expedited examination and 4,151 applications (requests) for expedited examination have been filed up to 31st December 2024 by start-ups. 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 till 31.03.2026.

14.4.4.4 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 2023-24 by Indian applicants under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) was 2807; whereas during 2024-25, till 31st December 2024, the number of such applications filed is 4061.
- 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 2024, the Indian Patent office received 17,408 international applications choosing India as ISA, requesting for international search reports and 565 applications choosing India as IPEA for international preliminary examination.
- iv. During 2023-24, 2077 international applications choosing India as ISA were received, whereas during 2024-25, 2683 such applications have been received up to 31st December 2024.
- v. Indian Patent Office (ISA) maintains 100% timeliness in establishing the international reports. In the year 2024-25 so far, all reports are being established within the timelines.

14.4.4.5 Dynamic IPO Website and Patent Search

- i. Dynamic Website including separate e-filing 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 available on 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 the patent documents (after publication) 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 on the website for the benefit of the public like, expired Patents that are freely available for public use, location and group wise disposal of Patent applications, dynamic First Examination Report view, Information u/s 146 (Working of Patents) and dynamic status of Patent Applications as per field of invention.

14.4.4.6 E-Filing

- i. A comprehensive E-filing module is available for online filing of all Forms and entries of the First Schedule of The

Patents Rules, Trade Marks Rules as amended from time to time. Provisions of Patent (Amendment) Rules, 2019, 2020 & 2021 enlarging the scope of Expedited examination and the amendment in fees have also been 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 an objective of promoting filing from Educational Institutes, Small Entities & Startups, a reduction in fee has been introduced in Patents (Amendment) Rules 2021 to make their fees at par with natural persons. E-filing system of Patents allows the transmission of documents through a secure online system of IPO. Rule 6(1)/6(1A) of The Patents Rules, 2003 mandates electronic transmission to be duly authenticated. The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for two mode of authentication i.e. Digital Signature & Electronic Signature. Accordingly, for the purpose of authentication and simplification of existing authentication mechanism, IPO had further implemented a provision of electronic signatures (E Sign), in accordance with The Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act, 2000). The OTP based Patent e Sign system greatly reduces the complexity involved in authentication of documents filed through e-filing mode.

14.4.4.7 Comprehensive Payment Gateway

14.4.4.7.1 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, UPI, debit and credit cards using multiple banks (more than 70) with Central Bank as focal and accredited bank.

14.4.4.8 Auto allotment

14.4.4.8.1 Requests for Examination (RQ) filed across four branch office in a particular examination group have been provisioned for auto allotment based on the classification assigned to the application and the specialization of the examiner. For applications filed from 2023, the classification is more comprehensively captured in two advanced systems of patent classification – the International Patent Classification and the Cooperative Patent Classification and the classification is done by a team of different subject experts to classify the inventions from different perspectives of technology, functionality etc. Further, the classification team provides preliminary search queries and results that may be helpful for further search and examination of the applications. This has drastically reduced the requests for re-allotments due to the reason of subject matter from examiners and has contributed to better quality of examination. The formation of a centralized and dedicated classification team for the patent office composed of subject matter experts from different technological domains has led to value added data that is very fundamental for policy making in the field of patents. The comprehensive and more accurate classification gives more meaningful results when identifying the number of applications received in different technologies and also provides for better utilization and enhancement of expertise of the patent office.

14.4.4.9 E-communication

14.4.4.9.1 Patent Certificates are now automatically generated and sent to applicants through e-mail. A new harmonized design has been implemented for all IPR certificates. Similarly, First Examination Reports, hearing notices, renewal certificates, filing receipts etc are also sent through e-mail. Applications have been converted into fully electronic format and can be accessed online. Further, SMS alerts are also being sent to the applicants for critical events/ updates.

14.4.4.10 Expedited Examination

14.4.4.10.1 New provisions have been added through the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2019 for increasing the 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,
- ii. Government companies as defined in clause (45) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013),
- iii. Institutions wholly or substantially financed by the Government,
- iv. 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,
- v. 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.

14.4.4.11 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.

14.4.4.12 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.

14.4.4.13 SMS Alert

14.4.4.13.1 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.

14.4.4.14 Mobile App Service

14.4.4.14.1 The office has launched official Mobile App for intellectual property rights from 7-12-2017 which can be downloaded from the official website of CGPDTM <https://ipindia.gov.in> or from Google Play Store.

14.4.4.15 Video Conferencing System

Video Conferencing solution is employed for conducting statutory hearings in IPRs. Around 400-700 virtual hearings are conducted in a day in Patents in 2023 and in Trademarks, both Show Cause and Opposition hearings are conducted daily wherein multiple applications are heard by a single officer during working hours.

14.4.5 Industrial Design Wing

The registration of industrial designs under the Designs Act, 2000 is done by the Design Wing of the Patent Office located at Kolkata. Filing of design applications at other locations of Patent office, i.e. Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai is also permitted. The modernization program of Designs Wing has been implemented which include computerization of records; IT based processing system, online search facilities, public access to E-register, development of user-friendly website, electronic issuance of communications, renewal certificates, registration certificates and creation of a digital library. During 2023-24, the number of new applications for design received was 30,388

and 29,207 design applications were examined, whereas 30,672 designs have been registered. The number of design applications received during April-December 2024 was 31,439; during the period 29,447 applications were examined and 22,956 were registered and 24,023 were disposed.

14.4.6 Trade Marks Registry (TMR)

14.4.6.1 The Trade Marks Registry (TMR) performs statutory functions relating to administration of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 and maintaining the register of trademarks. Whereas the examination related activities are being done at all TMR branch offices, the registration related activities are performed at TMR, Mumbai.

14.4.6.2 Filing

- i. The trend of applications filed for registration of trade marks in India has shown remarkable increase during 2023-24. The number of applications received by TMR has increased from 4,66,580 in 2022-23 to 4,76,274 in 2023-24. Further, during the year 2023-24, 12,838 international registrations of foreign applicants under the Madrid System were designated to India for the protection of trademarks. 7,21,934 applications were examined and a total of 4,33,754 applications were disposed of out of which 2,79,719 trademarks have been registered. Out of total filing, 4,63,212 applications have been filed by Indian applicants. Online filing has reached more than 98.67 % due to e-filing facility for trademark applications and all forms and introduction of 10% differential fees on physical filing through the Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- ii. During the period from April to December 2024, a total of 4,04,847 applications

for trademarks have been filed out of which 4,01,309 applications have been received through e-filing facility. Out of the total filing, 3,90,697 applications have been filed by Indian applicants. Applications examined during this period are 1,16,898 and the applications that have been disposed of are 417,264 out of which 3,52,987 trade-marks have been registered.

- iii. The total number of registered trademarks in India as on 31st December, 2024 is 34,27,904 out of which the number of Registered Trademarks by Indian applicants is 31,73,260.
- iv. Further, the total number of registered trademarks in India between 1st April, 2024 to 31st December, 2024 is 3,52,987, out of which the number of Registered Trademarks by Indian applicants is 3,39,948.

14.4.6.3 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 2024, a total of 1,41,904 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.

14.4.6.4 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.
- v. An Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) based Trademark Search facility has been launched recently to make TM search faster and effective. Key features of the new technology include:
 - i. Advanced AI and ML algorithms for precise trademark identification
 - ii. Streamlined search processes for domestic and international businesses
 - iii. Enhanced protection capabilities for trademarks
- vi. This initiative aligns with India's commitment in advancing IP services and demonstrates the country's strategic vision in adopting innovative technologies. By leveraging AI and ML, the IP Office aims to:
 - Expedite trademark registration processes
 - Improve the overall user experience for IP stakeholders
 - Foster international collaboration in IP system development

14.4.6.5 Procedural Improvements

- i. 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.

15.5.6 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. 658 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on 31st December, 2023. The list of GIs registered from 2004-05 till 31st December, 2024 is available at <https://ipindia.gov.in/registered-gis.htm>
- ii. During the period from April 1st, 2024 to 31st December, 2024, the Geographical Indications Registry has received 7,223 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications, whereas 2,531 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications have been registered.
- iii. During the period of April-December 2024, 205 applications for registration of GI have been received and 23 have been registered.

14.5.7 Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIPM) and Patent Information System (PIS), Nagpur –

- i. RGNIPM, Nagpur is a specialized 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 organizes awareness programmes for users such as patent attorneys, scientists, researchers, Industries, universities etc.
- ii. PIS, Nagpur maintains a collection of patent specifications and patent related literature on worldwide basis in paper and CDRoM form.
- iii. During the year 2022-23, complying with the government guidelines, RGNIPM has undertaken all its training activities purely online under NIPM 2.0 and also conducted three (3) departmental training programmes as well during the year.
- iv. During the period from April to December 2023, this Institute has conducted a total of 255 online Awareness workshops for the benefit of the stakeholders under NIPAM 2.0. and three (3) departmental trainings were conducted which includes a) One week online training programme for Technical Assistant to Controller of Patents & Designs during the period from 01-05th May, 2023, wherein 78 trainees have participated, b) One week online training programme to Trade Marks Associate Managers Analyst/Co-Ordinator during 15- 19th May 2023 to 88 trainees and c) One week online training programme for Trade Marks Associate Manager/Analyst/Co- Ordinator during 21-25th August, 2023 to 367 trainees during the period.

- v. During the period January to March 2024, this Institute has conducted a total of 87 online/offline Awareness workshops for the benefit of the stakeholders under NIPAM 2.0., wherein 17154 participants attended. Two online workshops have been conducted during the campaign period (16th August - 15th November 2023) as a precursor to Vigilance Awareness Week 2023: a) An online workshop for employees on preventive vigilance measures specifically on the theme "Say no to corruption, commit to the nation" by Dr. Ashok Bagul, Sub Divisional Police Officer, Bhandara on 31st October 2023. b) An online workshop on "Disciplinary Proceeding in Departmental Enquiry" by Hon'ble Justice Anil Kumar Sharma, High Court Nagpur Bench on 3rd November 2023.

Year	Number of Programs	Participants
2018-2019	92	5763
2019-2020	95	5655
2020-2021	156	21077
2021-2022	413	79136
2022-23	822	174217
2023-2024 (April - Dec'2023)	258	48300
2023-2024 (Jan- March 2024)	87	17154

14.5.8 Copyright office

15.5.8.1 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. The CGPDTM has been appointed as ex-officio Registrar of Copyrights. 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.

14.5.8.2 Streamlining of Work in Copyright Office:

15.1.8.2.1 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, Boudhik Sampada Bhawan, Dwarka, New Delhi from August Kranti Bhawan, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi to bring all IP offices of Delhi under one roof. After streamlining of process, the following achievements are highlighted: -

- 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 during 2020-21 and 2021-22 also.
- There is no pendency for registration of copyright except cases under statutory waiting period.
- Various improvements have been undertaken by the Copyright Office to revamp the website*, 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

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. The Copyright Office has introduced the facility of online filing of objections against the application received for registration. The applicant may submit the documents online required at the time of hearing.

14.5.8.3 Filing

The trend of applications filed for registration of Copyright in India has shown a remarkable increase during 2023- 24. The number of applications received by the Copyright Office has increased from 29,466 in 2022- 23 to 36,744 in 2023-24. Online filing has reached more than 98% due to e-filing facility for Copyright applications.

During the period from April to December 2024, a total of 31,934 applications for Copyright have been filed. Applications examined during this period are 33579 and the applications that have been disposed of are 20,955 out of which 20,534 have been registered.

15.5 Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur

The Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI) serves as a premier research organization dedicated to advancing the Indian pulp and paper industry through focused research, technological innovations, and strategic advisory services. Established

as an Autonomous Organization registered under the Societies Registration Act, under the administrative control of Department for promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, with the vision of fostering sustainable growth and development in the sector. CPPRI plays a pivotal role in addressing the key challenges faced by the industry, such as environmental sustainability.

15.5.1 Governance and Oversight

15.5.1.1 The Council of Association of CPPRI serves as the primary governing body of the Institute, comprising members from industry, R&D organizations, and academia. The Secretary (DPIIT) acts as the Ex-officio Chair of the Council.

15.5.1.2 The Institute's research activities are overseen by two committees:

1. **The Research Advisory Committee** – This committee monitors public-funded research schemes executed by CPPRI.
2. **The Research Steering Committee** – This committee oversees projects funded by the Development Council for Pulp, Paper, and Allied Industries CPPRI is supporting Industry by providing a wide range of technical and consultancy services to pulp and paper mills across India. These services include raw material evaluation, process optimization, product quality enhancement, effluent treatment, and pollution control. Environment Management Division and Paper Testing Division of CPPRI is NABL accredited. The institute's expertise in troubleshooting and adequacy assessment of process operations helps mills improve their efficiency and environmental compliance,

contributing to cost savings and sustainable growth. Its core focus areas include:

- ✓ Resource conservation
- ✓ Environmentally friendly pulping and bleaching technologies
- ✓ Process upgradation
- ✓ Waste paper recycling and reuse
- ✓ Water and energy conservation
- ✓ Improving the performance of pollution control systems
- ✓ Alternative treatment options
- ✓ Waste minimization through the conversion of waste into value-added products

15.5.2 Emphasized Areas of R&D Activities

15.5.2.1 This globally acclaimed Institute working towards improving the sustainability and competitiveness of Indian Paper Industry through R&D innovations/interventions. CPPRI's R&D initiatives are designed to support the sustainable growth and global competitiveness of the Indian pulp and paper industry. Projects are primarily focused on the following areas:

1. Raw material and product development
2. Energy conservation and environmental management
3. Infrastructure development and capacity building

15.5.2.2 Under the above three focus areas, the Institute is currently executing 5 activities. Additionally, it is managing nine research projects sponsored by the Research Steering Committee of the Development Council for Pulp, Paper, and Allied Industries. Of these, two projects have been successfully completed.

15.5.3 Achievements during 2024-25

1. Renewal of CPPRI Accreditation for ISO 9001: 2015 Certification

The Surveillance Assessment of CPPRI for renewal of ISO 9001: 2015 Certificate was conducted on January 31, 2024. The assessment was conducted by BSCIC Certification Private Limited Faridabad according to the requirements of ISO 9001: 2015.

2. NABL, PT Exercises By Environmental Management Division

Environmental Management Division successfully completed NABL desktop surveillance audit in two groups viz. Pollution & Environment and Atmospheric Pollution under chemical discipline of testing field in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for wastewater pollution parameters (pH, TSS, TDS, COD, BOD, Color, Na, K, Ca, Mg, Oil & Grease and Hardness), ambient air quality parameters (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ & NO₂) and stack emissions quality parameters (SPM, SO₂, NO_x, O₂, CO₂, CO and H₂S).

As per 2 years Proficiency Testing (PT) Plan submitted to NABL, Environment Management Division successfully participated in 6 PT exercises and achieved satisfactory Z score.

Environmental Management Division assisted Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as third party in monitoring the environmental status of over 125 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) located in Ganga River Basin and in Yamuna River Basin of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Haryana.

3. Organization of Interactive Workshop Screening and Production of Quality Raw Material for Indian Pulp, Paper and Panel Industry"

An interactive workshop was organized under the PBS projects Centre of Excellence for

Multiplication of Quality Planting Stock Of Selected Tree Species For Indian Pulp And Paper. The topic of interactive workshop was “Screening and Production of Quality Raw Material for Indian Pulp, Paper and Panel Industry” and was Organized Jointly by Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India) Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh and ICFRE- Forest Research Institute (Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (An autonomous body of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt of India) Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

4. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Signed

During year 2024, 3 numbers of MOUs were signed along with following organizations.

- i. GD Goenka University, Gurgaon, Haryana Jan 17, 2024.
- ii. Indian Institute of Packaging, New Delhi Jan 20, 2024
- iii. CSIR-NEERI, Nagpur May 1, 2024.

5. Training/ Skill Development

08 number of training programs were organized by CPPRI during the year 2024 in various area of process, quality and human resource development.

6. Research Paper Published

11 Research papers were published in various Journals, Proceedings of Seminar, Workshop and conferences during the year 2024.

7. Reports Prepared

More than 300 Research Reports and Environment Inspection Reports of Grossly polluting industries were prepared during the year 2024

8 Technical Services

Technical and consultancy services were rendered to various pulp and paper mills and allied industries, technology and chemical suppliers by way of evaluation of raw materials, pulp and paper samples, pulping additives, deinking chemicals, sizing chemicals, stickies control agents, evaluation of suitability of newer grades of imported waste paper, characterization and analysis of various fibrous and non-fibrous raw materials, environmental samples, also providing assistance in trouble shooting, adequacy assessment, performance evaluation of various process operations, effluent treatment plant and pollution control equipment. It has lead to internal revenue generation of around Rs. 235.00 Lacs during 2024

9. Infrastructure Developed:

During 2024 following infrastructure is developed Equipments

- a) Rotary vacuum evaporator
- b) FTNIR
- c) Multipurpose vehicle
- d) Tensile teste
- e) Burst tester
- f) Valley beater
- g) Tear tester
- h) Microchrome Heavy duty printer

10. Infrastructure

- a) Lecture Room for students and trainees
- b) Farmer's training room

14.6 Indian Rubber Materials Research Institute (IRMRI) formerly Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association (IRMRA) Thane

14.6.1 Overview

- 14.6.1.1 Indian Rubber Materials Research

Institute (IRMRI) formerly 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. IRMRI'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, IRMRI 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. IRMRI secured several Quality Credentials like ISO 9001 certificates, NABL accreditation, BIS recognition, DGMS accreditation, CEMILAC etc. IRMRI has also expanded its facilities at East and South regions. IRMRI has at present a total membership of 457 units spread all over the country. This consists of 372 ordinary members and 85 Life time members.



Address : Plot No. 254/1B, Road No. 16 V, Wagale Industrial Estate, Thane (W)-400604

IRMRI, South Centre	IRMRI, East Centre	Strategic Product Development Centre (SPDC)
Address: Plot No. 2680, Central Expressway, Off Axis Bank, Sricity, Tirupati District, Andhra Pradesh - 517646	Address: Rubber Park, SARPOL, P.O. Dhulagarh, P.S. Sankrail, Howrah-District West Bengal -711302	Address: Plot No. B-26/2, Panapakkam Village, SIPCOT Industrial Park, Nr. GARC, Oragadam, Kancheepuram District Tamil Nadu - 602105

14.6.2 Aims & Objectives:

IRMRI 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.

14.6.3 Objectives

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

14.6.4 Vision

To become an Institute of International Repute in the field of Rubber Science & Technology ensuring sustainable growth of Rubber & Allied Materials Industry.

14.6.5 Mission

In pursuit of sustainable Innovation, Resource Management, Entrepreneurialism, and Quality Excellence in Rubber & Allied Materials aligning to national missions.

14.6.6 Major activities:

(A) Research and Development :-

IRMRI 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.

The engineers / scientists of IRMRI 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). IRMRI also entered into collaborative research with Premier Institutes like IIT.

(B) Strategic Product Development Centre (SPDC) :-

IRMRI's SPDC Centre exclusively set up in Oragadam, Chennai to fulfill the need of defence sector, pertaining to the Prestigious indigenization project sponsored by MoD.

(C) Material Testing and Certification :-

This division is supporting the non-tyre rubber product manufacturing industries and end users by periodically carrying out testing and certification of products as required by customers. The inter-laboratory testing programme conducted with various national and international laboratories, which proved the repeatability and reliability of our test results. No. of reports generated from April 24 till date – 4155 nos.

(D) 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 700 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.

(E) Contract Research and Sponsored Projects :-

This division supports MSME sectors in technological development, testing and certification, material and product development, failure investigations, trouble shooting, quality improvements etc. Conducted more than 40 such Contract Research and Sponsored Projects during this year.

(F) Training, Seminars, Workshops /Skill Development programmes:-

During the current year, 11 training programmes have been conducted benefiting around 180 participants. These training programs include Rubber technology trainings, Laboratory Management Trainings and Transparency Audit w.r.t. compliance under RTI Act, 2005. 6 workshops were conducted benefiting around 250 participants.

During the current year, more than 175 nos. of students from different Colleges and Universities all over India completed their internship programme at IRMRI and they are able to get employment in Rubber & Allied Industries.

(G) Students Research Projects :-

Students from IIT and other universities are regularly taking up research projects as part of their academic courses like B Tech / M Tech / PhD under the guidance of our scientists.

7 students from different universities has undertaken research projects at IRMRI during this year. This also leads to publication of research papers at national and international journals and conferences.

(H) Paper Published/Accepted / Patents filed

IRMRI's research work has been compiled and published in the form of journal publications (4 Nos.), Book Chapter (1 No.), also patents (2 Nos.) during this year.

(I) Academic Courses :-

Fifth batch of M.Sc. in Industrial Polymer Chemistry in collaboration with Mumbai University is successfully completed and students are well placed in Industry. Sixth batch of M.Sc. course is currently in progress.

Fifth Batch of Online one-year certification course on Rubber Technology commenced and total 15nos. of participants enrolled.

(J) MOUs signed

IRMRI is always proactively engaged in joint collaborative Research Activities in collaboration with various Institutes, Universities, Industries and to that effect, IRMRI has signed MOUs (10 Nos.) with various Industries, Institutes, OEMs etc. during the year:-

(K) RTI – Mandatory Transparency Audit Services :-

Conducted Third Party Mandatory Transparency Audit of Proactive Disclosure of **127 Public Authorities** website under Section 4 (1)(b) of the RTI Act, 2005 and issued reports.

(L) Standardization Activities :-

IRMRI's Director and Scientists / Technologists involved in standardization activities at National and International level.

15.7 National Council for Cement and Building Materials, Ballabgarh

15.7.1 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.

15.7.1.2 NCB's activities are carried out through the following six Programme Centres:

- I. Cement Research and Independent Testing (CRT)
- II. Mining, Environment, Plant Engineering and Operation (CME)
- III. Construction Development and Research (CDR)
- IV. Industrial Information Services (CIS)
- V. Continuing Education Services (CCE)
- VI. Quality Management, Standards and Calibration Services (CQC)

The major activities carried out during the year 2024-25 at NCB Ballabgarh and its units are given below.

I. Centre for Cement Research and Independent Testing – (CRT)

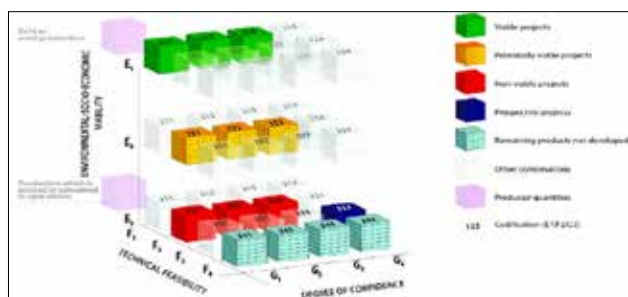
The Centre executes its activities through six programmes viz. Raw and Alternative Materials, Cements and Other Binders, Wastes Utilization, Refractories and Ceramics, Fundamental and Basic Research and Independent Testing. During the year, 46 Sponsored Projects and 9 Programmed Projects were pursued and 3 completed.

i. Cements and Other Binders

a) Revision of NCB publication entitled “Norms for Proving Limestone Deposits for Cement Manufacture”

Norms being dynamic in nature must be kept updated/revised periodically to benefit from the latest knowledge. It was first published in 1975 – as “Guide Norms for Prospecting Exploration, Reserve Estimation and Technological Assessment of Cement Grade Limestone Deposits”. Second published in 1981, as “Norms for Proving Limestone Deposits for Cement Manufacture”, and owing to the rapid growth of the industry and the need for its revision third published in 2003 as “Norms for proving Limestone Deposits for Cement Manufacture”

It is referred by professionals both in India and abroad and also by decision making bodies, for techno-economic evaluation of the limestone deposit, to judge the adequacy of the exploration, sampling etc. It also includes exploration programme for different types of limestone deposits, technological assessment of limestone, sampling, categorisation of reserves and resources, reserve estimation, EIA-EMP studies etc.



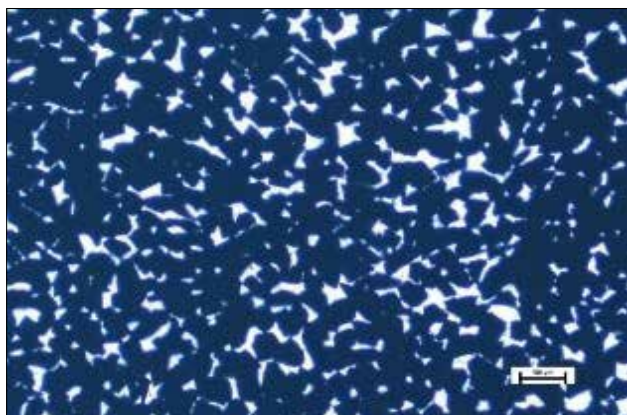
United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC) categories and examples of classes (from Update 2019 of the UNFC, by United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Expert Group on Resource Management (EGRM), ©2020 United Nations.

b) Novel method for estimation of glass content in nonferrous slags for use of in cement manufacture

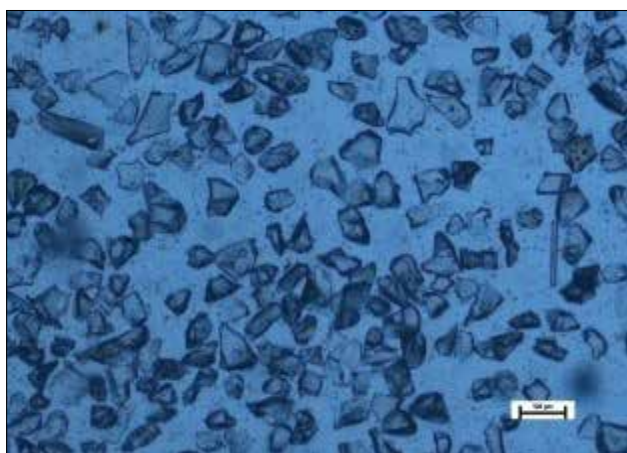
Indian Cement Industry is quite proactive and have taken several steps to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. This reduction in carbon footprint of cement industry could have been achieved due to production of low carbon blended cements like Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC), Portland Slag Cement (PSC), Portland Composite Cements (PCC) etc. The lowest carbon footprint is of PSC, however the availability of slag is a major hindrance in production of PSC. The granulated blast furnace slag from iron and steel industries, conforms to the BIS specification of slag (12089:1987) for PSC production and is almost totally utilized and also there are issues of its non-uniform availability. The slags from other non ferrous industries, like copper slag, lead-zinc slag, nickel slag etc have shown hydraulic activity. BIS permits the use of upto 5% of these slags as performance improver (PI) in manufacture of OPC as per IS 269:2015. However, in order to qualify to be used in cement the glass content should be more than 25%.

Preliminary studies indicated that even though the slag qualifies for the tests of slag activity index (SAI) it is unable to pass the glass content limit specified by the code. Thus in this project investigations will be carried out for development of a novel method for estimation of glass content in non ferrous slags to be used in cement manufacture.

This will help to promote circular economy, enhance CO₂ utilization, promote waste utilization, increase resource conservation and for sustainability of cement industry.



Photomicrographs of Copper Slag



Photomicrographs of GGBFS

c) **Establishing Limestone Consumption Factor (LCF)**

LCF studies are very important from the point of view of rationalization of limestone consumption in production of cement, estimating royalty payable to state for the limestone mined from their respective captive mines besides internal material audit of the concerned cement plants. NCB has carried out Limestone Consumption Factor (LCF) studies for cement plants from all over the country and so far, established the same for 290 cement plants. During the year, LCF studies were completed for 18 cement plants from Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu,

Orissa and Karnataka.

d) **Development of Plant specific secondary standards for XRF calibration**

Accuracy of XRF depends on the standards used for calibration. Standard reference materials are used for this purpose. Secondary standard is a compound/chemical that has been standardized against a primary standard. Secondary standards are commonly used to calibrate analytical methods. Secondary standards are required as only limited no. of primary standards is available (one to four), range of the primary standards is not adequate, matrix and mineralogy may be different, evenly spaced samples across the calibration curve not achieved. NCB has taken up studies for development of plant specific secondary standard materials.

NCB develops plant specific secondary standards of cement raw materials and finished products. The study has been carried out so far for 28 cement plants covering 40 matrix. This year the study has been carried out for 3 cement plants from Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

ii. **Waste Utilization**

a) **Investigations on Utilization of Phosphogypsum in Cement Manufacturing under Circular Economy**

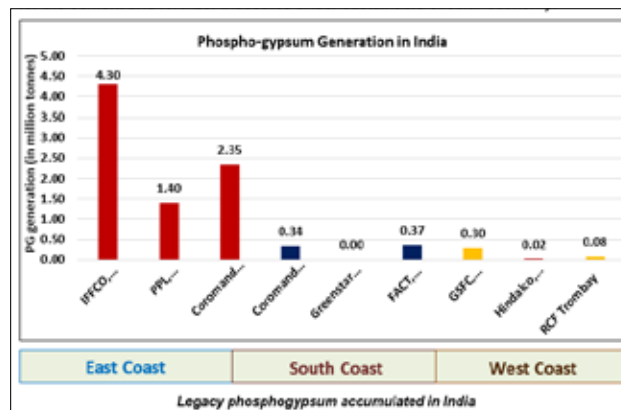
Phosphogypsum (PG), a by-product of the phosphate fertilizer industry which is mostly made up of calcium sulfate dihydrate, has characteristics in common with natural gypsum, which is an essential component in cement production that regulates setting time. Approximately 4.5-5.5 tonnes of phosphogypsum is generated per ton of phosphoric acid production

using wet process. Phosphogypsum (PG) generation in India at various fertilizer plants is estimated to be around 9.1 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) and total legacy stockpile of unutilized phosphogypsum stacked at various locations especially in the eastern coast of India near phosphoric acid plants accumulated over the years is estimated to be 69.65 mt.

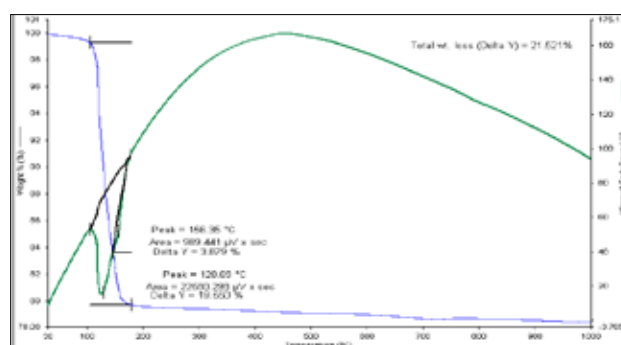
In this study, Phospho-gypsum along with mineral gypsum and clinker from different sources were collected for this study and their chemical, mineralogical and thermal characterizations were carried out. Mineralogical investigation of phosphogypsum sample by XRD showed that gypsum and quartz mineral present in the sample where gypsum is the predominant phase just like mineral gypsum. Various Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) blends were prepared using phospho-gypsum and mineral gypsum and evaluated for chemical and physical properties. Mineral gypsum was replaced by 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% phosphogypsum in the cement batches.

It was observed that upto 50% replacement of mineral gypsum by phosphogypsum in the OPC cement batches, there is no substantial effect on the physical performance of the cement in comparison to the control cement sample prepared with pure mineral gypsum. The present study demonstrates the potential for large-scale adoption of phosphogypsum as a set retarder in OPC production as a partial or complete replacement of mineral gypsum, contributes to reducing waste accumulation and conserving natural gypsum reserves, offering both economic and ecological benefits for the cement

and fertilizer industries under sustainable circular economy.



Legacy phosphogypsum accumulated in India



DTA/TG of Phospho-Gypsum



Visit of NCB and DPIIT team at IFFCO paradeep Odisha to Study Legacy stock of Phosphogypsum

b) Investigation on Mineral Carbonation Mechanism of Various Industrial Waste and by products

This project aims at identifying various industrial waste/by-product having adequate quantity generation and having

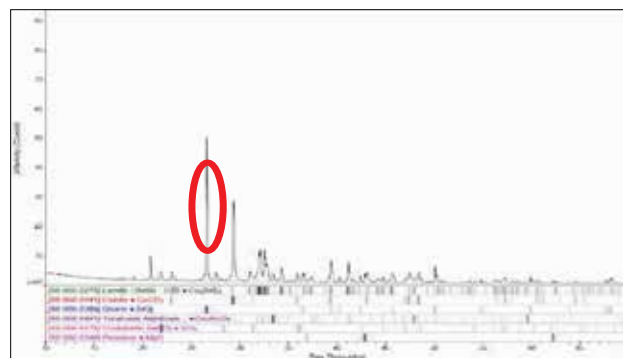
desired chemistry for mineral carbonation. Solid industrial waste/by-product which are generally alkaline, inorganic, and rich in Ca can be applied as an additional feedstock for mineral carbonation. Accordingly, material such as various types of steel slag, C&D waste, phosphogypsum, FGD Gypsum etc. were utilized for mineral carbonation study.

To achieve mineral carbonation, samples were kept in carbonation chamber for different time period and then the carbonated samples were analyzed chemically as well as mineralogically with different analytical techniques. Mineral Carbonation through wet route (in slurry form) shows significant carbonation in different types of steel slag like EAF Slag, LD slag, AOD slag etc. both in neutral condition and alkali medium (1% NaOH). The study shows that mineralogy or the presence of different phases in the industrial waste/by-products play crucial role towards the Mineral Carbonation Reaction.

c) **Investigations on use of Low Lime industrial wastes for Carbon Capture and Utilization**

In this study, clinker with calcium silicate phases were successfully prepared using industrial by products like kiln dust and silica fumes. The comparison was made with Calcium silicate formed with limestone and silica fumes. The fired samples were analysed by X ray diffractometer to quantify the phases formed in the clinker. The phase rankinite (~34%) was prominent phases in both the clinker samples. The Ca/SiO₂ ratio was maintained at 1 in order to obtain the desired phases of calcium silicate cements. The carbonated clinker, analyzed by XRD

and TG/DTA represented around 25% of calcite in the sample which corresponds to 11.5% CO₂ uptake in 24hrs. Thus the use of industrial waste for CO₂ hardening phases will assist in reducing carbon footprint by carbon capture and utilization along with promoting waste utilization and circular economy.



X-ray diffractogram of the carbonated clinker sample.

d) **Technical Suitability of utilization of copper slag in manufacture of cement**

In this project copper slag samples were studied for their technical suitability for utilization in manufacture of cement. Detailed chemical, mechanical, physical, mineralogical and microstructural studies were performed on the received samples of copper slag. Chemico-mineralogical analysis showed that the copper samples contained majorly (90%) iron silicates. Heavy element analysis by ICP-MS depicted that elements like arsenic, mercury, cadmium, nickel, chromium, vanadium and strontium etc were present in traces. The grindability index results depicted that the samples were hard in nature. The diffractogram depicted major hump corresponding to the amorphous content along with crystalline phases of fayalite and magnesioferrite and it also conforms to the requirement of the

slag activity index (SAI) as per relevant code of ground GBFS. The glass content determined with optical micrograph was very less. Studies on performance characteristics depicted the technical feasibility of utilization copper slag in cement preparation.

iii. Independent Testing

Independent Testing Laboratories of NCB undertake complete physical, chemical, mineralogical, micro-structural thermal analysis of various types of raw materials, cement, clinker, pozzolana, aggregate, concrete, admixtures, water, refractory, bricks, coal, lignite etc. as per National and International standards. These labs also perform testing of internal samples for CRM and BND preparation, PT sample preparation and R&D/ SP projects. NCB testing laboratories achieved a landmark when NABL accredited them in the year 1997 as per ISO 17025 quality system that is continued since then. These labs are also recognized by BIS for testing of 19 cement and related products. The laboratories are equipped with state-of-art instruments and trained competent staff to carry out the testing activities as per National and some International standards. The NABL accreditation audit was conducted successfully in Feb 2024 and the ISO/IEC 17025-2017 certificate of accreditation was awarded to NCB. During the year, assignments were carried out for samples from neighboring countries also. The number of samples tested during the period was 6923.

II. Centre for Mining, Environment, Plant Engineering and Operation (CME)

The centre provides entire range of services from identification of site to commissioning

of the cement plant including Geology and Raw Materials, Process Optimization and Productivity; Energy Management; Project Engineering and System Design; Environment Sustainability & Climate Change; Advanced Fuel Technology and Quality Assurance.

a) The research projects being undertaken / completed by the Centre are:

- i. Improvement in Clinker quality and Increase % TSR by the Application of Artificial Intelligence, the project has been taken up considering the relevance of Industry 4.0 in Indian cement industry. A tripartite agreement with M/s Livsense Technologies Pvt. Ltd. and M/s JK Lakshmi Cement was done to develop predictive models to enhance TSR through liquid AF in the cement plant. It was concluded that during the new AF injection and change in AF quantity, recommendation and forecasting will run every 15 min and in the case of existing AF running recommendations will run every minute and suggest the reconfiguration of set points using 5 min past the average process status. During the trial period, the forecasting model predicted and suggested the potential to increase the liquid AF flow rate. These commendations of the forecasting models can result in increase in overall AF utilization if incorporated in the kiln operation. However, the model needs to be rigorously monitored for over a longer period of time for more accurate evaluation.
- ii. Process design and integration of RDF gasification in cement manufacturing process: The objective of the project was to integrate RDF gasification into

Indian cement industry and carry out techno economic feasibility of RDF gasification in a cement plant. The project constituted of characterization of RDF from different regions, experimentation of RDF gasification at BITS-Pilani set up, gasifier model development to predict syngas composition and integration to the calciner. Experimental results indicated that RDF gasification will provide syngas at heating value of 1200-1350 kcal/kg syngas and CGE 38-40 %. It can be further improved by biomass and RDF co-gasification, optimizing the equivalence ratio, steam gasification, and oxy gasification. This technology with RDF and biomass co-gasification (syngas as AF) is recommended for white cement plants. At 25 % TSR, it indicated savings of ~15 % CO₂ emissions.

- iii. Development of Pre-combustion technology for AF burning and increasing TSR in Indian Cement Plants. To support the make in India scheme of GoI, NCB has undertaken an R&D project which will help to Indian Cement industry to replace the coal by waste utilization. The objective of this R&D project to develop cost effective indigenous product for Indian cement Industry to enhance the TSR.
- iv. 'Electrification of cement calciner for carbon capture in cement industry' has been taken to explore the possibility of an additional electrified rotary cement calciner to the current pyroprocessing system to meet the part requirement of the existing kiln and decrease the overall CO₂ emission apart from generating pure process CO₂. Simulation and modelling will be carried out for the rotary calciner with different electrification technologies

to find the best suited one. Accordingly, a lab-scale electrically heated rotary calciner with CO₂ as heat transfer agent shall be set up.

- v. Development of emission factors for Indian Carbon Market by Characterization of alternative fossil fuels and biomass used in Indian Cement Industry. This project was taken up to determine Fuel Emission Factors in terms of kg CO₂/kcal of AF, and raw material emission Factors to estimation of actual CO₂ emission from Indian cement plants as per international norms and support in Indian carbon market mechanism during carbon trading.
- vi. Development of Net Zero Roadmap for Cement and Concrete Sector.

b) The Centre has executed / currently executing the following projects on sponsorship basis:

- i. Project Management Consultancy services for installation of 600 tpd Green Field Cement Plant Project at the Republic of Congo. NCB is working as a Project Management Consultant (PMC) to the Government of the Republic of Congo for monitoring and controlling the project implementation activities and providing the support for project supervision. Package-I (Mine development & Mining Equipment Supply) is completed successfully in first week of November 2023 and taken over by Contractor for of Package-II and activities for Package-II (Engineering, Construction and Supply of Machineries for setting up the cement plant at Louvakou district, Department of NIARI, Republic of Congo are going on.



Visit of a delegation comprising Officials of Government of India and Government of Congo

- ii. Technical study for installation of multichannel burner for Malabar Cement Ltd. Kerala. M/s Malabar Cements Ltd. has awarded a project to the program to carry out the technical feasibility of installing a new multi-channel burner in their cement plant at Walayar.
- iii. Vetting the Techno commercial Proposal from parties for RDF Char plant at M/S Malabar Cements Ltd, Kerala. M/s Malabar Cements Ltd. has awarded a project to carry out the technical study and evaluation of the technical proposal for installation of RDF to RDF Char plant at their cement plant at Walayar.
- iv. Design of an Alternative Fuel dryer for Cement plants by utilizing cooler ESP vent air. To enhance the utilization of waste as Alternative Fuels in Indian cement Industry, Bureau of Energy Efficiency has funded for the project for design and development of the Alternative Fuel dryer. Project will support to the Indian cement industry to enhance the TSR by reducing moisture content.
- v. 'Process design and integration of RDF/ biomass gasification to cement plant calciner to enhance alternative fuel utilization in Indian cement industry' sponsored by Bureau of Energy Efficiency has been taken up in order to increase RDF utilization in both white and gray cement plant by converting it into a gaseous fuel called syngas. RDF sampling has been carried out from different parts of the country. Simulation and modelling is being carried out to establish the system and process design of downdraft gasifier. Further a lab scale gasifier will be installed at NCB and experimental runs will be carried out to establish syngas as an alternative fuel.
- vi. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s UTCL-Manikgarh Cement Works, Unit-I & II, Chandpur, Maharashtra.
- vii. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s UTCL-Aditya Cement Works, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan.
- viii. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s UTCL-Reddipalyam Cement Works, Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu.
- ix. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s UTCL-Rajshree Cement Works, Sedam, Karnataka.
- x. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s UTCL-Roorke Cement Works, Roorke, Utara Khand.
- xi. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s UTCL-Kotputli Cement Works, Kotputli, Rajasthan.
- xii. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s UTCL-Bathinda Cement Works, Bathinda, Punjab.
- xiii. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s UTCL-Narmada Cement Works, Jafrabad, Gujarat.
- xiv. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s UTCL-Bagheri Cement Works, Bagheri, Himachal Pradesh.

- xv. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s UTCL-Vikram Cement Works, Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh.
- xvi. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s UTCL-Patliputra Cement Works, Patna, Bihar.
- xvii. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s UTCL-Sonar Cement Works, West Bengal.
- xviii. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s UTCL-Bela Cement Works, Satna, Madhya Pradesh.
- xix. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s UTCL-Wanakbori Cement Works, Gujarat.
- xx. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s Kesoram Industries Limited-Vasudatta Cement Sedam, Karnataka.
- xxi. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s ACL-Dadri Cement Works, Dadri, Uttar Pradesh
- xxii. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s ACC-Lakheri Cement Works, Lakheri, Rajasthan.
- xxiii. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s ACL-Rabriyawas Cement Works, Rabriyawas, Rajasthan.
- xxiv. Mandatory Energy Audit for M/s ACC-Wadi Cement Works, Karnataka.
- xxv. Construction of permanent Administrative Block Building at DTC Hasanpur Depot. Sub Head: Electrification and firefighting works for M/s Delhi Transport Corporation.
- xxvi. Renovation /Up-gradation and dismantling work of existing old unserviceable electrical installation at DTC CWS- I for creation new Bus Depot for M/s Delhi Transport Corporation.
- xxvii. Construction of Permanent Administrative Block Building at Rohini Depot-I. Sub Head: Electrification and firefighting works of New Admin Building at DTC Rohini Depot-I for M/s Delhi Transport Corporation.
- xxviii. Construction of Permanent Administrative Block Building at DTC Gazipur Depot. Sub Head: Electrification and firefighting works of New Admin Building at DTC Gazipur Depot for M/s Delhi Transport Corporation.
- xxix. SITC work of existing fixed type towers (unserviceable) with new HM towers (07 nos.) 20mtr. Height along with the provision of 250 watt LED flood light fittings 9 nos. in HM towers at DTC Dichau Kalan Depot, BBM Depot, Shadi Pur Depot and Wazir Pur Depot for M/s Delhi Transport Corporation.
- xxx. Development of Sports facilities and children play ground at Jaunti Village ward no-35N in Narela Zone. Sub Head – Provision of EI & other allied works for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- xxxi. Renovation/up-gradation work of electrical installation of DTC Central workshop-II for creation of new DTC depot for M/s Delhi Transport Corporation.
- xxxii. Pre-Dispatch Inspection of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) equipment and Laboratory Equipment at Manufacturer/Seller/College premises for M/s. Department of Higher Education, State Project Directorate (SPD), Madhya Pradesh Higher Education Quality Improvement Project (MPHEQIP).
- xxxiii. Implementation of LED lighting works in Vidisha cluster (M.P) for M/s CMO, Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh.
- xxxiv. Renovation work of electrical installation in admin block, workshop and washing plant at DTC Shadipur Depot.
- xxxv. Construction of permanent administrative block building at Rohini Depot-III. Sub Head: Electrification and firefighting works for M/s Delhi Transport Corporation.

Delhi. Sub Head: - S.I.T.C of Fan and Fittings for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

III. Centre for Construction Development and Research (CDR)

Centre for Construction Development and Research (CDR) is contributing in developing durable and sustainable civil infrastructure for the nation. The Centre provides services to the cement, concrete and construction sector through four programs namely Concrete Technology, Structural Optimization and Design, Structural Assessment and Rehabilitation, Construction Technology and Management. The centre has facilities of mechanical, physical and durability testing of concrete making materials and Non-destructive testing through advanced equipment.

CDR provides Third Party Quality Assurance / Audit for wide domain of construction projects such as buildings, convention centre, roads, bridges, tunnels, road under bridges, spillways, glacis, barrages and other civil engineering projects. Third Party Quality Assurance / Audit services by CDR are provided to various central / state / autonomous organizations across India through NCCBM units located at Ballabgarh, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Bhubaneswar. Many prestigious projects of country have been awarded to NCCBM for Third Party Quality Assurance / Audit by IICC, ITPO, CPWD, AIIMS, DDA, IDCO-Bhubaneswar, LUVAS-HISAR, UJVNL, IIT-Roorkee, KTPO, JSW, TNTPO, SAG etc.

CDR through its SAR division investigates RCC structures located in different part of India for distress evaluation and condition assessment. The structures are investigated through visual survey, Non-Destructive Evaluation (NDE) of concrete using state of the art equipments, followed by laboratory tests on extracted

concrete core samples and chemical analysis of hardened concrete. Based on the extent of distress, recommendations for repair and rehabilitation covering repair materials and implementation techniques for distressed structures covering specifications, cost estimates and bill of qualities are prepared. NCB has also been providing consultancy services for quality inspection during the execution of repair of RCC structures and sponsored R&D projects involving evaluation and effectiveness of various types of repair materials. Recent ongoing projects include Sponsored Projects from CPWD, DDA, PGCIL, GAIL, RBI, IPGCL, NHPC, BHEL, IITs NTPC, PGCIL, NHAI, GAIL, NBCC, AIIMS, CPWD, DDA (New Delhi), MCD, BSES, WBPDC, THDC etc.

The Construction development and research is also working towards sustainable development of the nation by efficiently using industrial bi-products, finding alternatives for conventional raw materials in concrete, new binders etc. The materials like cement, flyash, fine and coarse aggregates, water, GGBS, chemical admixtures, manufactured aggregates, lightweight aggregate, Bi-polar corrosion inhibitor and crystalline water proofing compounds that are used as ingredients in concrete are tested for their performance and suitability as per relevant Indian Specification under Concrete Technology Programme (CON).

- More than 50 concrete mix designs were carried out for various requirements catering different applications of civil engineering. Their applications included use of concrete in construction of many important civil structures for NTPC, NHPC, DJB, DRDO, CPWD, AIIMS, UJVNL, NBCC, DMRC, Megha Engineering etc. and mix designs for various commercial RMC suppliers, etc.

- Some of the important completed R&D and sponsored projects include:
 - ✓ Carbonation induced corrosion study for composite cement
 - ✓ Utilization of coarser fly ash (having fineness between 250 m²/kg to 320 m²/kg) in concrete as a cementitious material
 - ✓ Study on the use of Electric Arc Furnace Slag (EAF slag) as a fine aggregate and coarse aggregate in concrete for Arcelor Mittal Nippon Steel (AMNS) Limited
 - ✓ Testing of Coarse Aggregate and Fine Aggregate Material for URI-I Stage-II HEP for M/s NHPC Limited
 - ✓ Performance Evaluation of Integral Crystalline Waterproofing Admixture in Concrete of M30 & M50 grade for Construction of Common Central Secretariat Integrated Buildings - 1, 2, & 3 at plot No. 137, New Delhi (Central Vista Project) for CPWD
 - ✓ Testing of Coarse Aggregate prepared from Rock Samples (Physical Testing, Petrography and AAR Test) and water sample of Upper Siang Multipurpose Storage Project for M/s NHPC Limited
 - ✓ Studies on Thermal Properties of Mass Concrete in Luhri, H. E. Project for M/s Patel Engineering Limited
 - ✓ Physical Testing, Petrography, and AAR Testing of Coarse Aggregate Samples for Larsen & Toubro Limited
- The summary of Research & Development being carried out in NCB is as follows:
 - ✓ Effect of Fire on the Residual Mechanical Properties of reinforcing bars and Structural Performance of Reinforced Concrete Beams in flexure & Shear
 - ✓ Evaluation of Concrete Surface Coatings for their effectiveness in service life enhancement of RCC elements under: Carbonation induced corrosion & Chloride Induced Corrosion
 - ✓ Utilization of CO₂ in Fresh Concrete and Study on Fresh and Hardened Properties of CO₂ Induced Concrete
 - ✓ Study on the Use of Ferrochrome Slag as a Coarse Aggregate in Concrete for Ferro Alloys Corporation limited, a Vedanta Group company
 - ✓ Evaluation of Activated GGBFS as an alternative to hydraulic binder for Tata Steel Limited
 - ✓ Evaluation of Granulated Blast Furnace Slag sand and study of its suitability to be used as fine aggregate for JSW Cement Limited
- i. Structural Assessment & Rehabilitation Services Offered
 - In-situ quality assessment, durability investigation and condition assessment of concrete structures.
 - Non Destructive Testing of concrete structures.
 - Distress investigations of buildings, bridges, dams, power plants, chimney etc. deteriorated due to aggressive environment or fire damaged structure.

- Use of advanced electronics in condition assessment of concrete structures
 - Cathodic protection systems for corrosion damaged structures.
- ii. Structural Optimization and Design Services Offered
- Study on flexure and shear behaviour of advanced concrete composites
 - Study on effect of fire on properties of concrete and reinforcement steel
 - Study on mechanical and time dependent properties of high performance concrete
 - Fracture behaviour and stress block parameters for ultra-high strength concrete
 - Service Life Design for concrete structures
 - Study on field and laboratory investigation of concrete dam
 - Assessment of load testing of RCC structures like bridges, buildings, etc.
- iii. Construction Technology & Management Services Offered
- Technical Audit (TA), Quality Assurance & Quality Control (QA/QC) and Third Party Quality Audit (TPQA) of new constructions-residential, commercial & institutional buildings; flyovers, concrete roads, bridges, utility projects, spillways, glacis etc.
 - Development of design parameters for reinforced geopolymer concrete
 - Developed optimized concrete mixes and customized lab scale 3D Printer for printing intricate concrete elements
 - Studies on Mechanical and Durability Properties of Geopolymer Concrete
 - Precast Concrete Construction
- The Centre also has its one Unit located at Ahmedabad. NCB Ahmedabad Unit has essential facilities for testing of cement, concrete, steel and soil in order to provide Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA-QC) and Third Party Quality Assurance (TPQA) services to the construction industry. Ahmedabad unit provides testing and TPQA services to various Government agencies of Gujarat, Union Territory (UT) of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The unit is ISO 9001:2015 certified and has ISO 17025:2017 accredited testing laboratories.
- Following facilities are available in NCB-Ahmedabad unit.
- Testing facilities for building materials such as cement, concrete, steel, soils, building blocks, bricks.
 - Cement and Cementitious Materials such as OPC, PPC, PSC, Fly ash, Slag etc.
 - Aggregates (Coarse & Fine)-complete physical analysis
 - Special Concrete, Advance Concrete Composite, Standard Concrete Mix Designs & Self Compaction Concrete Mix Design.
 - Ordinary concrete, standard concrete and High Strength Concrete using OPC, PPC, PSC, OPC + Fly ash, OPC+ Fly ash + Silica fume etc.
 - Concrete mix designs are done from M15 to M80 grade of concrete.
- Structural Assessment & Rehabilitation Services Offered

- In-situ quality assessment and durability investigation of concrete structures
- Non Destructive Testing, Pile integrity testing
- Distress investigations of buildings, bridges, dams, power plants, chimney etc. deteriorated due to aggressive environment or fire damaged structure

Construction Technology & Management Services Offered

- Technical Audit (TA), Quality Assurance & Quality Control (QA/QC) and Third Party Quality Audit (TPQA) of new constructions- residential, commercial & institutional buildings; flyovers, concrete roads, bridges etc.

IV. Centre for Industrial Information Services(CIS)

The Centre pursued its activities through six programmes viz. Library, Publications & Image Building, International and National Linkages, Seminars and Conferences, Integrated IT Solutions and Incubation Centre. CIS collects and disseminates information to cement, building materials and construction industries. Besides other facilities, the Centre includes a modern library and a computer centre.

i. Library and Information Services

Library added 15 documents to its collection and entries of 50 references to the Bibliographic database taking the total numbers to 47140 documents and 44,750 references respectively. The Bibliographic database is used by scientists for interactive searches.

ii. Publications & Image Building

Information on technologies and services of NCB is disseminated through NCB Publications regularly. Efforts to widely popularize and

promote NCB activities, technology and consultancy services amongst the cement and related building materials industries were continued.

iii. National and International Linkages / Collaboration Programmes

NCB has been actively interacting and liaising with a number of international bodies and exchanging knowledge and experience particularly in the area of cement and building materials industries.

MoUs signed by NCB during the year 2024-25 are:

- National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE)
- Institute of Plasma Research-Atal Incubation Centre
- Bureau of Energy Efficiency
- Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)

iii. Incubation Centre

NCB Incubation Centre was inaugurated on 20th May 2024 by Shri Sanjiv, Joint Secretary, DPIIT in presence of Shri Rajendra Chamaria, Vice Chairman & MD, Star Cement Ltd. and Shri Mahendra Singhi, Member of Board of Directors, Dalmia Cement (B) Ltd.

Till now, 06 StartUps working in the field of cement, construction and building materials sector have signed agreements with NCB and onboarded with incubation centre.



iv. 18th NCB International Conference & Exhibition on Cement, Concrete and Building Materials

The 18th NCB International Conference and Exhibition on Cement, Concrete and Building Materials, a MahaKumbh of Cement and Concrete Industry, was successfully organised from 27-29 November 2024 at Yashobhoomi, IICC Dwarka, New Delhi, India.

The 18th International Conference and Exhibition was inaugurated by Shri Amardeep Singh Bhatia, Secretary-DPIIT, Govt of India in presence of Shri Sanjiv, Joint Secretary, DPIIT; Shri Neeraj Akhoury, Chairman-NCB, President-CMA & MD-Shree Cements Ltd. and Shri Mahendra Singhi, Member of Board of Directors & Strategic Advisor, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.



The conference saw participation of 1100+ delegates, 600+ visitors, 140+ students, 16 session keynote addresses, 170 oral presentations and 70 poster presentations of technical papers, 133 Exhibitors including 09 StartUps and 204 Exhibition Stalls.

There were 05 plenary presentations from Industry Stalwarts viz. Prof S P Shah, Dr A K Chatterjee, Prof Karen Svrivener, Prof Thomas Matschei and Mr Christophe Levy.

During the conference, NCB Life Time Achievement Award in the field of Cement and

Concrete Sector was conferred on Padma Shri Dr H C Visvesvaraya, Ex-CDG, NCB.

During the conference, NCB signed two MoUs with GCCA India and Institute of Plasma Research for decarbonisation initiatives.

The valedictory session was chaired by Ms Arti Bhatnagar, Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor, DPIIT, Govt. of India. Ms Bhatnagar, ASFA-DPIIT presented National Awards to the best participating cement plants in the field of energy excellence, improvement in energy performance, environment excellence, total quality excellence and achieving circular economy in integrated cement plants and energy & environment excellence in cement grinding units.

During the Conference, five NCB publications were released viz:

- Conference Souvenir
- Conference Proceedings
- 4th edition of Compendium
- Alternative Fuels & Raw Materials for Indian Cement Industry
- 7th edition of NCB Guide norms

During the conference, three Short Films made by National Council for Cement & Building Materials were also released viz:

- 200 Glorious Years of Cement and Concrete Construction Industry.
- NCB Corporate Video
- NCB International Conferences - A Maha Kumbh of Cement and Concrete Industry.

V. Centre for Continuing Education Services

One Long Term Course (Offline - Full time- Post Graduate Diploma in Cement Technology), 5 Short Term Courses, 2 Contact Training Programmes, 2 Special Group Sponsored Training Programmes (Hindustan Petroleum

Corporation Limited, J K Cement Limited.) were organized on different topics covering cement, concrete and construction technologies. The professionals from organizations such as JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd., Ultratech Cement Ltd., Arihant Testing & Research Centre LLP, Calderys India Refractories Ltd., Saurashtra Cement Ltd., Key Stone Developers Pvt. Ltd., Reserve Bank of India, National Highways Authority of India, Dr Ghuman & Gupta Geotech Consultants LLP, Reliant Foundations Pvt. Ltd., National Test House, UJVN Limited etc. were benefitted from various training programme.

Further, 14 number of Short Term Courses (2-4 days), are organized till 31 March 2025. Also, Special group training programmes for National Thermal Power Corporation Limited is scheduled for about 82 participants. Few more special group training programmes are expected to be organized for Indian Air Force, Gujarat Engineering research institute etc. before March 2025.

VI. Centre for Quality Management, Standards and Calibration services (CQC)

- i. 10488 vials of certified reference materials and 1105 sets of standard hydrated lime have been supplied to cement and construction industries, national testing laboratories, academic institutions and overseas laboratories, etc for F.Y. 2024-25.
- ii. BND 5063 (Gypsum-Chemical) has been developed by NCB in collaboration with CSIR-NPL, the custodian of national standards in India. The Bhartiya Nirदेशak Dravyas (BNDs) is the Indian Certified Reference Materials which play pivotal role in maintaining the quality infrastructure through testing and calibration with precise measurement traceable to SI units.

These BNDs are equivalent to International Standard CRMs like NIST-USA, NIM-China etc.



Release of BND by Ms. Arti Bhatnagar, Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor, DPIIT, GOI

Total 22 BNDs have been developed till date and these indigenous products have been substituting the foreign product & saved the foreign exchange as well as boost to “Make in India” and “Atmanirbhar Bharat” programme. The details of BNDs are mentioned below:

BND No.	Material Description
5001	OPC-Blaine fineness
5002	PPC-Blaine fineness
5003	PSC-Blaine fineness
5004	Fly ash-Blaine fineness
5006	Composite Cement-Blaine fineness
5007	WPC-Blaine fineness
5008	Granulated Blast Furnace Slag-Blaine fineness
5009	OPC fineness by wet sieving
5011	OPC-Higher Blaine fineness
5021	OPC-Middle fineness
5051	OPC-Chemical
5052	PPC-Chemical
5053	PSC-Chemical
5054	Fly Ash-Chemical
5055	Composite Cement-Chemical
5056	Limestone-Chemical
5057	Raw Meal-Chemical

BND No.	Material Description
5058	Clinker-Chemical
5059	Blast Furnace Slag-Chemical
5059	Blast Furnace Slag-Chemical
5061	Pet coke-Chemical
5091	Coal-Chemical
5063	Gypsum-Chemical
-	White Portland Cement-Chemical

- iii. Foreign exchange earned is USD 3280 through sale of BNDs/CRMs to overseas stakeholders.
- iv. 1081 equipment have been calibrated for cement plant's QC laboratories, construction laboratories, academic institutions and technical service organizations.
- v. Following Proficiency Testing (PT) schemes are completed. A total of 146 laboratories participated in the following schemes.

Scheme	Field
Fly ash	Mechanical
Coarse Aggregate	Mechanical
OPC	Mechanical
Coal	Chemical
Clinker	Chemical
PPC	Chemical
PPC	Mechanical
Limestone	Chemical
Concrete Cube	Mechanical
Coal	Chemical
Fly ash	Chemical
OPC	Mechanical
OPC	Chemical

- vi. Total Quality Management programme is providing various consultancy services on Quality Management to cement

plants, academic institutions laboratories, R&D organizations. This programme also provides consultancy services for accreditation as per ISO 17025, ISO 17034, and ISO 17043 Quality Management System standards. Following sponsored project is in progress:

- Consultancy Services for getting Accreditation as per ISO/IEC 17025:2017 of FQA Laboratories, NTPC Koldam Hydro Power Station and 3-Day Training Workshop on Laboratory Management System and Internal Audit as per ISO/IEC 17025: 2017 Requirements for M/s M/s FQA Laboratories, NTPC Koldam Hydro Power Station (SP-6633)

14.8 NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL

14.9.1 National Productivity Council of India (NPC), established in the year 1958, is an autonomous organization under DPIIT, M/o Commerce and Industry. Besides undertaking research in the area of productivity, NPC has been providing consultancy and training services in areas of Industrial Engineering, Agri-Business, Economic Services, Quality Management, Human Resources Management, Information Technology, Technology Management, Energy Management, Environmental Management etc., to the Government and Public & Private sector organizations. NPC is a constituent of the Tokyo-based Asian Productivity Organisation (APO), an Inter Governmental Body of which the Government of India is a founding member.

14.8.2 Insight into Major Activities during 2024-25

14.8.2.1 UDYAMI BHARAT 4.0

Under NPC's Centre of Excellence on Industry

4.0 (CoE: IT for 14.0), an ambitious nationwide "UDYAMI BHARAT 4.0 (UB4.0)" program has been introduced to revolutionize the Indian manufacturing sector and propel it into the era of Industry 4.0. As part of the programme, the Pilot Implementation Project was kicked-off in October, 2024 in five MSME units in Delhi-NCR and Rajasthan viz. Advanced Metals, Bhiwadi, Rajasthan; OK Auto Components, Faridabad, Haryana; PMT Engineers, Faridabad, Haryana; Industries Private Limited, Faridabad, Haryana and NU-CORK Products Pvt Ltd, Bhiwadi, Rajasthan.



14.8.3 NEW INITIATIVES

14.8.3.1 NPC-IPL Centre for Rural Outreach

As part of the IPL Centre for Rural Outreach (ICRO), established by NPC and Indian Potash Ltd. (IPL), over 1300 interns participated and over 1 lakh farmers were reached out. Further, Energy Audits and Water Audits were undertaken in 123 MSMEs in various states pan India and 24 Bio Medical Waste Management Studies were completed in hospitals in 9 states. As part of wider dissemination, 5 National Conclaves and 17 Sustainability Conclaves on Productivity and Green Growth were organized for benefit of students, academia.

14.8.3.2 Work study on Manpower Planning and Cadre Review for Delhi Police

The Delhi Police entrusted NPC to conduct a study "Work study on Manpower Planning and Cadre Review for Delhi Police." The study aimed

to enhance organizational effectiveness through comprehensive fieldwork and data analysis. It assessed staff strength, proposed managerial and technological improvements, and reviewed cadre relevance, leading to recommendations for abolition, merging, or creation of cadres. Additionally, the study conducted an asset management review to determine current and future requirements for different units of Delhi Police.

14.8.3.3 Contribution to ESG mandates

Oil India Ltd (OIL), a leading Maharatna CPSE in the oil and gas sector, engaged NPC to enhance its Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) performance through an assignment titled, "Study, Drafting of Policies and Action Plan Related to Social and Governance Aspects of ESG for Oil India Limited (OIL)." Based on this comprehensive assessment, a policy on Anti-Bribery and Corruption (ABC) and Human Rights has been drafted. Additionally, a framework for policy implementation and a strategic communication plan for OIL has been formulated.



14.8.3.4 MCLS Schemes

NPC is implementing MSME Competitive (Lean) Scheme which is the revised version of MCLS. The objective of MCLS scheme is to improve manufacturing competitiveness with the application of various lean tools & techniques. Till date, a total of 3500 MSMEs were sensitised about the scheme and more than 600 MSME units have benefitted from the revised MSME

Competitiveness Lean Scheme (MCLS) pan India.

14.8.3.5 Evaluation study on Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying

NPC conducted seven research studies of Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India. The projects focus on enhancing fish marketing infrastructure, evaluating technologies like RAS and Biofloc, studying best practices, assessing post-harvest losses, mapping innovative practices etc.

14.8.3.6 Verification of 15 Registered E-Waste Recyclers in Gujarat

NPC, RD Gandhinagar has undertaken the verification of 15 representative registered E-Waste Recyclers and Dismantlers (all over Gujarat state) for the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB), Government of Gujarat. NPC has studied, inspected and verified the registered recyclers/dismantlers and suggested several solutions to enhance the productivity and environmental performance of E-Waste Recycling facilities in Gujarat.

14.8.3.7 Detailed Water Balance Study at M/s NTPC- SAIL LTD. DURGAPUR

NPC, RD Kolkata conducted Water Balance study of M/s NSPCL Durgapur and audited entire water consumption of its Durgapur Captive Power Plant. The recommendations and water saving measures being both feasible & practical was very well received.

14.8.3.8 Preparation of Schedule of Rates (SoR) for hiring of HEMMs for removal of OB and extraction and transportation of coal including allied jobs for Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Dhanbad. (RD Patna)

NPC, RD Patna is formulating the SoR for

BCCL for Coal/OB excavation, loading & transportation and Some Allied works, at BCCL, Dhanbad.

15.8.3.9 Providing support in creation of simulation based digital twins and conduct of simulation based training programs for Industries

NPC in association with GIZ has developed first of its kind DigitTwins for energy intensive industrial utilities such as Boiler and Steam Systems, Furnace, Compressor, Fan, Pump and Motor. Using these VR based simulation training models (Digi Twins), capacity building training programmes were conducted for Non-PAT industries across the country to capacitate the operators, managers, young professionals and other industry workforce for energy conservation.

14.8.3.10 National Certifying Agency (NCA): 24th National Certification Exam

NPC conducted the 24th National Certification Examination (NCE) for Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) on 28th and 29th September 2024 at designated centers across India.

14.8.3.11 Manpower Assessment Study at Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited, Hutti, Raichur, Karnataka

Hutti Gold Mines employees about 4108 manpower at both surface and underground to carry out mining and refining of gold. NPC was entrusted to carry out the assessment of manpower for all its activities. In addition to manpower assessment, the study report included recommendations on identification and elimination of redundant posts, recommendation of grade categorization and recommendation of scope for multi skilling, etc.

14.9 Quality Council of India

14.9.1 Introduction

Quality Council of India (QCI) is a non-profit autonomous organization registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 to establish a National 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 of India.

QCI through its boards/divisions/cells is involved in accreditation and promotion of quality and to cater to various national needs w.r.t. quality:

To Establish & Operate	National Accreditation Programmes	NABCB, NABL, NABH, NABET
To Conduct	Third-Party Assessment to measure Quality	Project Planning & Implementation Division (PPID) (through accredited CABs)
To Run	A Nation-wide Quality Campaign	NBQP
To Catalyse	Indian industry's Competitiveness	Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED)
To Develop	Capacity for Quality in Emerging Areas	Project Analysis and Documentation Division (PADD)
To Augment	Government's capacity in Quality	Policy Unit

14.9.2 An update on significant activities of Boards/Divisions/Cells of QCI:

14.9.2.1 National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL):

NABL operates accreditation program in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17011:2017 "Conformity Assessment - General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies". It has obtained international recognition and is a full member/signatory (since 2000) to APAC (Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation) as well as ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRA). Such international arrangements facilitate acceptance of test/calibration results between countries which MRA partners represent. NABL's re-evaluation for continuation of Mutual Recognition Arrangement signatory status was held from 19th - 23rd February 2024 by the APAC Peer Evaluators. Continuation

of APAC MRA Signatory status with NO non-conformity.

NABL provides accreditation services to:

1. Testing Laboratories as per ISO/ IEC 17025 "General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories"
2. Calibration Laboratories as per ISO/ IEC 17025 "General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories"
3. Medical Laboratories as per ISO 15189 "Medical laboratories- requirements for quality and competence"
4. Proficiency Testing Providers (PTP) as per ISO/IEC 17043 "Conformity assessment - General requirements for Proficiency Testing"
5. Reference Material Producers (RMP) as per ISO 17034 "General requirements for

the competence of Reference Material Producers”

Information related to significant activities:

1. Current status of Accreditations is as under:

Number of Accredited/Recognized LABs (Total 12419)	
Accredited Laboratories	
Testing Labs	5529
Calibration Laboratories	1117
Medical Laboratories	2118
Proficiency Testing Providers (PTP)	69
Reference Material Producers (RMP)	19
Recognition Granted	
M(EL)T	2611
G-LAP	956

2. NABL has also started granting Product Based Accreditation. More than 212 products have been mapped presently. These are prioritised based on various Quality Control Orders (QCOs) issued by DPIIT and other ministries. Product Based Accreditation: 34 products have been mapped presently (Total: 246 products).
3. Awareness Programs - 133 NABL Awareness programs were conducted in various parts of the country covering 17 states.
4. Blockchain Portal functioning - More than 1.5 Lakhs reports uploaded and is available.

14.9.2.2 National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH):

NABH operates accreditation and certification programmes for healthcare organisations. NABH, as an organisation, has been accredited by International Society for Quality in Health Care (ISQua) and is an Institutional Member of ISQua. NABH standards for hospitals have also been accredited by ISQua. NABH is also a

member as well as on the Board of Asian Society for Quality in Healthcare (ASQua).

Information related to significant activities:

1. NABH offers 21 programs for various categories of Healthcare Organisations under the heads of Accreditation, Certification and Empanelment Programs. The current status of the same is as under:

Program	Total Accreditation / Certification / Empanelment
Accreditation Program	4754
Certification Program	13495
Empanelment Program	4657

2. **Digital Health initiatives:** The NABH Digital Health Initiative represents a significant stride towards integrating technology into healthcare systems to enhance efficiency, accessibility and quality of care.
3. **NABH- Digital Health Foundation course:** NABH developed 3.5 hours self-paced course which also includes vernacular languages. This comprehensive program is designed to equip healthcare providers with the necessary skills and knowledge regarding digital health technologies and initiatives.
4. **Strengthening Maternal & Child Health Services through NABH FOGSI Collaboration:** In collaboration with the Federation of Obstetric and Gynaecological Societies of India (FOGSI), NABH is working to enhance maternal and child health services. This partnership aims to improve care for mothers and children, addressing critical issues and promoting best practices in maternal and child health.

5. **Inspection of Homoeopathic Medical Colleges under National Commission of Homoeopathy (NCH):** NABH, QCI was assigned to conduct inspections of the Homoeopathic Medical Colleges by the NCH trained inspectors as per requirement of the Medical Assessment and Rating Board.
6. **समवायना-** Annual Strategic Meet held at statue of Unity, Gujarat on 28 to 30 March 2024. The Annual Strategic Meet 2024- समवायना, was organized by the NABH, unfolded as an enriching three-day event.
7. **NABH Patient Safety Conference 2024:** Adopting the message and this year's theme, NABH organized a one-day conference "NABH Patient Safety Conference 2024" on 17th September, 2024 with the theme "एक स्वस्थ देश, विकसित भारत के लिए" which was a well-knit structural program to learn and deep dive into all the aspects of patient safety.
8. **NABH 6th Edition Hospital Accreditation Standards Assessors' Conclave & Refresher Course:** NABH, in collaboration with the QCI, recently hosted a transformative Assessor's Conclave & Refresher Course on the 6th Edition of the Hospital Accreditation Standards in Delhi on 30th November 2024.

14.9.2.3 National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB):

NABCB provides internationally equivalent 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 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 several schemes. In India, NABCB accreditation and/or NABCB accredited conformity assessment is required by various Government, Ministries / Authorities, Regulators, and Industry.

Information related to significant activities:

1. NABCB launched Accreditation Scheme for Certification Bodies certifying organizations for Artificial Intelligence Management Systems (AIMS) in accordance with ISO 42001 standard.
2. NABCB successfully underwent annual oversight of NABCB by UK-Regional Management Structure (UK-RMS) for Aerospace Quality Management Systems Scheme as a recognized Accreditation Body (AB) from the International Aerospace Quality Group (IAQG) within the UK-RMS framework to provide accreditation to certification bodies for certifying organizations as per AS 9100 series of standards.

3. Current Status of Accreditations:

Scheme	Accreditation
Quality Management Systems Accreditations	48
Aerospace Quality Management Systems	02
Inspection Bodies Accreditations	120
Food Safety Management Systems Accreditations	27
Environmental Management Systems Accreditations	22

Scheme	Accreditation
Product Certification Accreditations including Global G.A.P.	38
Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems Accreditations	19
Information Security Management Systems Accreditations	11
Energy Management Systems Accreditations	08
Information Technology Service Management Systems Accreditations	03
Trustworthy Digital Repositories Management Systems Accreditations	01
Business Continuity Management Systems Accreditations	02
Certification of Person Accreditation	06
Validation and Verification Bodies	06
Medical Devices-Quality Management of Systems	18

14.9.2.4 National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (NABET):

NABET's core operations span various verticals, each contributing significantly to its mission of enhancing education, training, and environmental impact. Noteworthy activities include:

1. FEED (Formal Education and Excellence Division)

Assessment & rating of - Medical Colleges (National Medical Council) - Homeopathy colleges (NCH-National Commission for Homeopathy): 241 Homeopathy Colleges were assessed and data was shared with regulatory bodies which have been published on their website.

Ayurveda Colleges: 221 Colleges Assessed; Siddha Colleges: 10 Colleges Assessed & Unani Colleges (NCISM- National Commission for Indian System of Medicine): 30 Colleges Assessed and Reports of the assessment of the colleges have been published by the respective regulatory bodies on their portals.

Assessment and Rating of Dental Colleges: A Pilot Assessment of 10 Dental Colleges has been completed and the Framework for the same has been revised and shared with the Dental Council of India (DCI). The Pilot assessment for 03 Nursing Colleges (INC) and 07 Pharmacy Colleges (PCI) has been conducted.

Assessment of CTIs / ATIs CBC (Capacity Building Commission): CBC awarded NABET-QCI a total of 218 institutes for the assessment and accreditation on the National Standards for Civil Services Training Institutions portal developed by NABET. Out of which, the desktop assessment of 71 institutes and the onsite assessment of 59 institutes have been completed.

2. Environment and Exploration Division (EED):

Accreditation updates for various consultant organizations in Environment Impact Assessment - 225, Ground Water Consultant Organisation - 30, Prospecting Agency - 24, and Exploration Agencies - 28.

3. **Training and Capacity Building Cell:** The Division provides a wide range of services

tailored to meet diverse training needs. **The TCB Division, vide a letter dated 21st October 2024, has been merged with the National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (NABET).**

- **No. of Training Conducted (Virtual and Onsite) -149 Training has been conducted thus far** in varied International Standards, FSSAI Regulations, Millet Entrepreneurship and training in the domain of environment, medical devices, etc.
- **Participants Benefitted - 6535 participants** have benefitted from the training offered by TCB Cell thus far.
- **NABET e-learning (eQuest and NICPP):** eQuest: 100 e-learning programs, 4500+ participants, and 1500+ successful course completions. iGOT: About 35,000+ enrolments; NICPP (National Institute of Chartered Program and Project Professionals): Around 300 registrations; SWAYAM: 12,000+ participants benefitted through the Ministry of Education Portal, SWAYAM.

14.9.2.5 National Board for Quality Promotion (NBQP):

NBQP has implemented initiatives to fulfil its core mission of "building a culture of Quality consciousness that enables both demand and supply of Quality in all walks of life."

The highlights of the major activities/events carried out by the Board are listed below:

1. **Guvatta Sankalp:** This is a targeted state engagement initiative, wherein QCI collaborates with states to integrate their growth story into a pan-India quality movement and assist in developmental objectives. It brings together stakeholders across government and industry, fostering enriching debates, addressing bottlenecks,

identifying actionable targets, and creating state-specific roadmaps for building an ecosystem of quality.

- **Gujarat Guvatta Sankalp, (July 11, 2024, Ahmedabad):** The Sankalp was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat Shri Bhupendra Patel. The Sankalp has been graced by the presence of Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare Shri Rushikesh Ganeshbhai Patel, Hon'ble Minister of Industries Shri Balvantsinh Chandansinh Rajput, and Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) Shri Jagdish Panchal. Gujarat Guvatta Sankalp witnessed over 600 participants.

2. **Events:** The Board actively promotes a Quality-driven culture through a diverse range of impactful events such as conclaves, Guvatta Sankalp, Sarpanch Samvaad, Guvatta Gurukul Convocation, and others. It also organizes QCI-powered sessions with Industry Associations, Chambers, and Councils to broaden QCI's outreach and share its initiatives with key stakeholders.

- **24 QCI Evento;** 17 QCI powered Session.

3. **Awards:** NBQP provided end-to-end technical support to the following in executing their Award Schemes:

- **Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG)** for the Prime Minister's Awards in Excellence in Public Administration 2023, National Awards for e-Governance (NAeG) 2024 and 27th National Conference on e-Governance (NCEG).

- **Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD)** for the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar (PMRBP) 2024 & PMRBP 2025 (in progress).
- **Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD)** for the National Gopal Ratna Award 2024.
- **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** for the Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar 2024-25 (in progress).
- **Engineering Export Promotion Council of India (EEPC India)** for 1st Green Award & 4th Quality Award.

4. Education Quality Promotion –

- **Rashtriya Gunvatta Pakhwada**, observed annually from National Youth Day (January 12) to Republic Day (January 26), highlights youth's pivotal role in shaping a developed India.
- The **Youth for Quality Bharat Fest (YQBF) 2024**, held on February 7 at Bharat Mandapam attracted over 3,000 youth from across the country. The festival concluded with Hon'ble Minister Shri Piyush Goyal awarding certificates to winners of the Pakhwada and Quality Summer Fun-Camp, inspiring youth to lead India's journey to becoming a Viksit Bharat @2047.
- NBQP organized **Quality Summer Fun Camp** with the theme **"Safety Stars: Shining Bright with Quality"** to promote the concept of Quality, Safety especially amongst children, encouraging them to recognize importance of Quality in what they do.

- Conducted 50 Quality Awareness Workshops focusing on Quality, hygiene, empathy and cleanliness in Delhi-NCR and Ambala, with participation of students from Nursery to V grade. Conducted the Swachhata Hi Seva Campaign under the theme 'Swabhav Swachhata - Sanskaar Swachhata'. Key achievements include cleaning 10 CTUs (6 rural, 4 urban), beautifying 4 urban locations through plantation drives, and a cleanliness drive at Atal Adarsh Vidyalaya, Lodhi Estate. The campaign also engaged 55 students in a themed drawing competition on cleanliness.

5. **Project-NIDHI+** is an initiative by Ministry of Tourism towards Aatmanirbhar Bharat to use technology to empower businesses. It is a gateway to opportunities for the Hospitality & Tourism Industry. QCI had been appointed by Ministry of Tourism to develop this portal and the work was completed. QCI is providing operational and helpdesk support to the Ministry.

6. **MITRA Initiative:** With an objective to build capacity within the healthcare system by promoting the adoption of NABH standards and facilitating the attainment of NABH Entry Level Certification by Small Health Care Organizations (SHCOs), particularly in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities as well as rural areas. NBQP has initiated a pilot project with Association of Healthcare Providers India (AHPI) in the State of Gujarat as part of the **"MITRA"** initiative (physical mode) announced at the National Patient Safety Conference by Chairperson, QCI.

7. **Quality Bharat Pledge** is a nationwide movement inspiring citizen to embrace

Quality in all facets of life and collectively strive for a Viksit Bharat by 2024. Since its integration with MyGov, the pledge count has risen to an impressive 22000, with a reach spanning all 36 states and union territories. This integration has significantly amplified its accessibility and impact, empowering individuals to actively contribute to the nation's pursuit of excellence.

14.9.2.6 Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED):

The ZED Division leads various projects of National importance with a focus on 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'. The division is involved in flagship programmes of Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs amongst others.

Information related to significant activities:

1. **MSME Sustainable (ZED) Certification Scheme, Ministry of MSME: Ongoing**

- **ZED Registered MSMEs:** 205213
- **Certified MSMEs:** 154441 (Bronze: 152537, Silver: 646 and Gold: 1258)
- **ZED Awareness Program Conducted:** 100+ (7400+ participants)
- **ZED Assessor Training Program Conducted:** 06 (180 assessors trained)
- **ZED Consultant Training Program Conducted:** 06 (176 consultants trained)
- **Handholding/Consultancy support applications received:** 1120
- **MSMEs availed Financial Assistance on System (Quality)/Testing/Product Certification:** 1233

2. **System for Advance Manufacturing Assessment and Rating (SAMAR) Certification, DRDO, Ministry of Defence: Ongoing**

- **Number of Applications for assessment:** 81
- **Number of Assessments conducted:** 60
- **Number of Certified Manufactures:** 47 (Level 1: 04, Level 2: 13, Level 3: 23, Level 4: 07)

14.9.2.7 Project Analysis and Documentation Division (PADD):

PADD designs, develops, and implements conformity assessment frameworks for governmental, inter-governmental, regional, and global organizations. The division provides quality assurance solutions, technical support, and capacity-building services across sectors including health, agriculture, forestry, infrastructure, technology, and social inclusion.

a) Information related to various major activities:

Health and Wellness

1. **AYUSH Mark Scheme:** 4,707 products certified by 73 manufacturers as of 30 November 2024.
2. **Voluntary Certification Scheme for Traditional Community Healthcare Providers (VCS-TCHP):** A total of 2353 TCHPs certified under the Scheme till date with the Government of Chhattisgarh adding to endorsing of the scheme in addition to the earlier states – Goa and Tamil Nadu.

b) Agriculture

IndG.A.P. Certification Scheme: Conducted a 3-day virtual training program for 233 officers from the State Agriculture Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, on Quality Management Systems (QMS), Food Safety Management Systems (FSMS), and ISO 19011 elements for IndG.A.P. compliance.

c) Voluntary Certification Scheme for Medicinal Plant Produce (VCSMPP): Developed Package of Practices (PoPs) for 93 species. A total of 97 trainings were conducted Pan-India in which 5901 attendees have participated. Demonstration plots were identified and established in 30 locations, out of which 25 projects have been certified till now.

d) Food and Consumer Safety

Recognition of Hygiene Rating Audit Agencies (HRAA): QCI have 35 HRAAs currently active under the Scheme. A total of 58719 Hygiene Rating Scheme (HRS) audits conducted till date by these HRAAs.

e) Technology

- 1. Certification Scheme for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (CSUAS):** A total of 85 Type Certificates (TC) issued since the launch of the Scheme. QCI has signed an MoU with AP Drone Corporation, marking a significant step toward fostering collaboration in the field of drone technology and certification.
- 2. Digital Readiness Certification (DRC):** DRC initiative is a collaborative effort between QCI and Open ONDC, aimed at assessing and certifying the digital readiness of entities. An inventory of certified sellers has been created and connected to various Network Partners (NPs) of ONDC to create

the success stories. Onboarded over 2,650 participants on the DRC portal and issued 670+ certificates to entities till date.

3. Development of Conformity Assessment System and Resource for Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure (CII):

The **National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC)**, a unit of **NTRO** entrusted **QCI** with development of a set of 7 schemes to strengthen the cybersecurity posture of CSEs.

- Certification Scheme for Cyber Security Management System (CSMS) (Level 1, 2, 3)
- Inspection Scheme for IT/ICS (Information Technology and Industrial Control Systems)
- Personnel Certification Scheme for Cyber Security Professionals
- Accreditation Scheme for IT/ICS Consultancy Organizations (COs)
- Accreditation Scheme for IT/ICS Training Bodies (TBs)

f) Forestry

Indian Forest and Wood Certification Scheme (IFWCS): QCI serving as the knowledge partner for the Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM) in promoting and piloting the IFWCS, developing conformity assessment frameworks, and building the capacity of certification bodies. QCI has inked MoU with IIFM, Bhopal on 5 August 2024 to advance Indian Forest & Wood Certification Scheme – PRAMAAN, owned by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

14.9.2.8. Project Planning & Implementation Division (PPID):

PPID works primarily with Centre and State

Government Ministries and Departments in areas concerning Policy Support and Implementation Projects. The nature of projects includes consultation on growth strategy development and implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, Third Party Inspections of

Government Flagship Schemes, as required by various Government Ministries/Department.

Currently, QCI is carrying out 71 Projects in association with 63 Departments/PSUs/ Statutory Bodies across 14 Central Ministries, 13 States/UTs and 11 other clients including Cooperatives, Universities, Corporate etc.

Photographs



MOU signed between NABL and CREDAI at New Delhi on 26th November 2024. The MoU was signed by NABL CEO Mr. N. Venkateswaran, CREDAI's President-elect Mr. Shankar G. Patel in the esteemed presence of Hon'ble Minister Shri Piyush Goyal and Chairman QCI Mr. Jaxay Shah



Revolutionizing Nutrition: Head PADD addresses the World Food India on AYUSH AAHAR and its role in sustainable nutrition under the AYUSH Mark Scheme

14.10 National Institutes of Design (NIDs)

National Institutes of Design (NIDs) are internationally acclaimed as one of the foremost multi-disciplinary institutions in the field of design education and research.

14.10.1 NID, Ahmedabad

- i. Established at Ahmedabad in 1961, the National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, with campuses in Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar & Bengaluru, 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 institution of National Importance by virtue of the National Institute of Design Act, 2014.

- ii. With an experience of 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, Ahmedabad 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).

- iii. NID, Ahmedabad offers professional education programmes i.e. four years Bachelor of Design (B.Des.) and two & half years' Master of Design (M.Des.) with five faculty streams and twenty diverse design domains from its campuses in Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, & Bengaluru. The Doctoral Programme in Design (five years) which is offered from NID Ahmedabad Campus gives impetus to design research priorities for its current faculty in collaboration with researchers who are selected as PhD scholars under faculty supervision. NID, Ahmedabad has established exchange programmes and ongoing pedagogic relationships with 100 overseas institutions. NID, Ahmedabad has also been playing a significant role in promoting design.
- iv. Through the Integrated Design Services (IDS), NID undertakes consultancy projects from various government, semi-government and private organizations and professionally deliver design solutions in diverse design domains. NID also provides its experience and training facilities to the services of craft sectors in the areas of training, research and need assessment study, craft documentation, capacity building and skill up-gradation in design using contextual approach.

Some of the major projects that are recently completed are: Design of India Pavillion at VivaTech 2023 at Paris for Embassy of India, Paris: Designing the overall look for International Film Festival of India 2023, Film Bazaar 2023, IFFI Poster and Indian pavilion at Cannes Film Festival 2023 for National Film Development Corporation Limited,

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi, Preparing a need assessment survey of Discovery of India Exposition and roadmap for refurbishment/upgradation work for Nehru Centre, Mumbai, Preparation of Need Assessment Report and Interpretation Plan for Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik for Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik; Designing of the India Pavilion at EFM 2024 for National Film Development Corporation (NFDC), New Delhi; Design of Smarts Cards for Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL), Bangalore; Design of Jan Aushadhi Kendra at Mehsana Railway Station as a Pilot Project for Ministry of Railways, Rail Bhawan, New Delhi, Design of Visual identity (Logo) for Deendayal Port Trust, Kutch; of Visual Identity (Logo) of Unified Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure (Planning & Engineering) Centre (UTTIPEC), Delhi Development Authority, Design detailing and functional prototype development of a) Static Kiosk b) Mobile Kiosk and c) Body fitting sale kit at Ahmedabad Railway Station (Design and Prototype Development of Concept No.3 of the Mobile Kiosk - additional scope) for Ministry of Railways, Railway Board, Govt. of India; Developing a Road Map & Conceptual Framework for setting up of "West Bengal State Design Centre". Kolkata (WBIDC); Design of Visual Identity (Logo) of Gujarat Biotechnology University, Gandhinagar, etc.

- v) Design research is a proactive and exploratory way to develop design practice and education. NID aims at creating a new body of knowledge on and through design research. It conducts design research in the areas of Industrial Design, Communication Design, Textile and Apparel Design,

Lifestyle Accessory Design, IT Integrated Design, and Design Management in domains related to industrial, social, and cultural concerns through basic and applied research, through experimental development and other activities. NID's design research mandate also includes setting up of Design Research Chairs, which act as catalysts for collaborative research opportunities at NID. Chair holders or Fellows and their associated labs promote holistic design thinking backed by comprehensive research, culminating in futuristic visions; envisaging a better quality of life. NID's research initiatives are fully integrated into its undergraduate and postgraduate curricula.

Seed Research Grant: The NID seed grant is a funding initiative to facilitate faculty in pursuing competitive research in emerging areas of design thinking and process.

NID Ford Foundation Grant is a prestigious grant awarded to the selected students of B.Des and M.Des batch who are in their final semester Graduation project.

Centres/Cells under Research & Development

- Railway Design Centre (RDC), Ahmedabad Campus
- Centre for Bamboo Initiatives (CFBI), Bengaluru Campus
- Smart Handloom Innovation Centre (SHIC), Bengaluru Campus
- Innovation Centre for Natural Fibre (ICNF), Gandhinagar Campus
- Intellectual Property Rights Cell (IPR), Ahmedabad Campus
- International Centre for Indian Crafts (ICIC), Ahmedabad Campus

- WIRIN Project-WIPRO-IISC-NID Research and Innovation Programme, Bengaluru and Gandhinagar Campuses
- vi) The scheme 'Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP)' has been launched by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to advance the existing infrastructure for the Indian leather sector with focus on facilitating additional investments, increase employment generation and production and control environmental impacts. The IFLDP Scheme comprises many sub-schemes targeted at different aspects. With a scheme outlay of Rs 100 crores, the IFLDP Subscheme 'Development of Design Studios in the Footwear and Leather Sector' aims to catalyse a design and technological transformation of the Leather and Footwear sector. The scheme's key objective is to transform India from a manufacturing superpower to a country having Design Excellence at par with global standards. NID Ahmedabad, as the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), reviews, assesses, monitors and oversees the implementation activities of the sub-scheme 'Development of Design Studios in the Footwear and Leather Sector'.
- vii) NID Ahmedabad celebrated its 43rd Convocation on 4 January, 2024, and Dr. Pramod Varma, Chief Architect Aadhaar, UPI and India Stack was the esteemed convocationspeaker. A total of 477 students from B.Des, M.Des and PhD programmes graduated from 20 varied disciplines. The Convocation ceremony was followed by the inauguration of several events & displays associated with this important

celebration of the Institute. The theme of NID's 43rd Convocation was "Collective Transformation that is how we Converge, Connect, Experiment, Transform, Diverge & Transcend. Inspired by Kaleidoscope, the identity for NID's 43rd Convocation symbolised the evolution of students into designers. It highlighted the way students come from diverse origins and converge within a shared space, fostering connections, collaborations, and collective growth. Along this trajectory, the students undergo personal development whereby they cultivate greater empathy, sharpen their skills, and identify their niche. Even if the students diverge into individual paths beyond this point, as young designers, they remain intrinsically linked to their foundational roots.

Amongst other exhibitions, "Graduate Show 2023", where works of 477 young designers were displayed through posters on design street and a specially designed web application. There were other pop-up displays by various disciplines, research and Integrated service departments and the Open Electives "Water Matters" was a reflection of a design-led approach by our students to comprehend the vast ongoing water crisis.

- viii) NID Ahmedabad organised a Public Lecture by Dr Marianne Keller Tschirren, Zentrum Paul Klee, Switzerland on 8th February, 2024 at the NID Ahmedabad themed "Colour Pedagogies". The lecture was followed by an exhibition which was open till 12 February 2024 at NID Ahmedabad campus and which focussed on pedagogies for understanding, exploring and experimenting the application of colour to create. It showed

Paul Klee's body of work (collection of the Zentrum Paul Klee, Switzerland) with work produced across various courses in the current Design Foundation Studies program at NID.

The six broad themes of the exhibition were understanding visual grey, understanding chroma, colour interaction, composing with colours, colour perception, and colours pigments and its application. These themes were enlivened with twenty-six artworks by Paul Klee and panels with NID student works.

This exhibition was a result of a collaboration between the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, Shanti Sadan, Ahmedabad, and Zentrum Paul Klee, Switzerland.

- ix) National Handloom Day was celebrated on the 7th August 2024 at NID Ahmedabad Campus. On this day, the handloom weaving community is honoured and the contribution of this sector in the socio-economic development of this country is highlighted. The resolve to protect our handloom heritage and to empower the handloom weavers and workers with greater opportunities is reaffirmed. The Government endeavours to ensure sustainable development of the handloom sector thereby empowering our handloom weavers and workers financially and instilling pride in their exquisite craftsmanship.

The art of handloom weaving has traditional values attached to it and each region has exquisite varieties. The uniqueness of products such as Banarasi, Jamdani, Baluchari, Madhubani, Kosa, Ikat, Patola, Tussar Silk, Maheshwari, Moirang Phee, Baluchari, Phulkari, Laheriya, Khandua and Tangaliya to name a few

attracts customers across the globe with exclusives weaves, designs, and traditional motifs.

This exhibition was curated in order to showcase some of the prominent handloom artefacts from the archives of NID as well as the Textile Design discipline. A collection of work done by designers both beginning their journey or those experienced in the craft, each artefact has its own beauty and story to tell, being a result of their maker's time, skills and efforts.

- x) "bonVoyage pour monVoyage" short animation film by Akshit Kumar, B.Des. student of Animation Design discipline of NID Ahmedabad won the 51st Student Academy Awards competition under the "Alternative / Experimental" category. Akshit has been one of the 15 student winners under the "Alternative/ Experimental" category that The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences voted this year. All winning films now eligible for 97th Oscars. This year the Student Academy Awards competition received 2,683 entries from 738 colleges and universities worldwide. The 2024 winners join the ranks of such past Student Academy Award winners as Patricia Cardoso, Pete Docter, Spike Lee, Patricia Riggen and Robert Zemeckis.
- xi) The 7th Alpavirama International Youth Film Festival 2024 was organised from 15-19 October at NID Ahmedabad. Alpavirama has been organized biennially by the Film and Video Communication discipline of NID Ahmedabad since 2011. The festival started as a sound Asian film festival and gradually became an International event. The week- long festival celebrates the work

of young filmmakers under 30, making it a unique film festival in India. The festival's three main competitions are F 30/30 films under 30 minutes by filmmakers under 30; Audiophile sound works in narrative and experimental categories; and Cine Bazaar - a marketplace for young filmmakers. This year, the festival's theme was Reflected Realities a portrait of reality through the lens of young filmmakers across the globe.

- xii) Piyush Ranjan, M.Des., Transportation & Automobile Design Student, designed logo for Chintan Shibir and it has been officially selected and launched by the esteemed Chief Minister of Gujarat, Mr. Bhupendra Patel.



14.10.2 New National Institutes of Design (NIDs)

14.10.2.1 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). These institutes function as an autonomous body under DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

14.10.2.2 The 4 new NIDs have also been brought under the ambit of NID Act, 2014 through NID (Amendment) Act, 2019. The institutes offer Bachelor of Design (B.Des) courses in Industrial Design, Communication Design, Textile and Apparel Design. The Bachelor of Design (B.Des.) commences with a two-semester rigorous Foundation Program followed by six semesters of specialized courses. Teaching methodology incorporates Industry and Field exposure.

14.10.2.3 New NIDs as Institutions of National Importance in different geographical regions of the country will help produce highly skilled manpower in design which, in turn, will create job opportunities, both direct and indirect, by providing sustainable design interventions for crafts, handloom, rural technology, small, medium and large-scale enterprises; and outreach programmes for capacity, capability and institution building.

14.10.3 NID Andhra Pradesh

14.10.3.1 The National Institute of Design, Andhra Pradesh (NID AP), established in September 2015, is the second autonomous design institute under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. Building on the legacy of over five decades of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, NID AP was founded in line with the Government of India's National Design Policy. NID Andhra Pradesh has started

functioning from its Permanent Campus from March 2024.

Noteworthy achievements at NID Andhra Pradesh

a. **Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan:**

The event began with an informative talk by Director, Dr. Narasimhugari Tej Lohit Reddy, who discussed the serious repercussions of drug addiction for individuals, families, and society. He also discussed the preventive measures and support networks accessible to those battling with substance misuse.

b. **Swachhata Hi Seva Abhiyan 2024**

The Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2nd October 2014 with the aim of making sanitation everyone's business and in alignment with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of making cleanliness a national priority, NID AP had initiated the Swachh Bharat campaign in the campus which includes the cleanliness inside the campus premises, classroom, hostel, and canteen areas. :

All the faculties, staff, and students had participated to clean the area in different sectors to fulfil the soul purpose of "Swachhata Hi Seva". We also streamed the message of "Swabhav Swachhata - Sanskar Swachhata" to pursue the same cleanliness effort with great passion and enthusiasm throughout the year.

c. **Mega Blood Donation Camp:**

"RaktaDaan Mahadaan", is an act which has the power to save lives and make a lasting difference in our society. The contribution of blood was done by the staff, faculty, and students of NID AP. It was a moment for community to show

strength, compassion, and commitment to humanity and this action will remain for everyone's heart to continue the service with same passion and enthusiasm. NID-AP, as a design community, also pledged the mantra "Rakta Daan Mahadaan – Your Blood, Their Life" for society and more towards humanity.

d. Celebration of 78th Independence Day at NID AP:

National Institute of Design, Andhra Pradesh, celebrated the 78th Independence Day, on 15th, August 2024. The Director In-Charge - Dr. Narasimhugari Tej Lohit Reddy, IAS addressed the occasion and embraced the significance of the freedom movement and India's varied heritage. Students of NID AP also showcased speech and performances which enhanced the day with positive vibes. Each group added a unique flavour to the celebration, making the event a true reflection of India's rich cultural diversity. All Faculty, Students and Staff joined the program and marked their respect to the National Flag.

e. Mega Health Check-up for Safai Mitr and dedicated Dining area for Safai Mitr:

In recognition of the invaluable contribution of Safai Mitrs to our society, the Institute conducted a Mega Health Check-up Camp on 19 Sep 2024. The event provided comprehensive health screenings, including general check-ups, blood tests, and consultations with specialists, benefiting over 100 Safai Mitrs and other staff members.

f. Vigilance Awareness Week 2024:

NID AP community celebrated Vigilance Awareness Week 2024 with the theme "Culture of Integrity for Nation's

Prosperity" from 28.10.2024 to 03.11.2024. Faculties and staff vowed to integrity and pledge to maintain a corruption-free environment with a firm commitment. A Vigilance quiz was also conducted to make the participants more aware and vigilant in day-to-day life. Moreover, the winners of the quiz were announced.

g. National Unity Day 2024:

National Unity Day occasion marks our commitment to national integrity, unity, and the spirit of togetherness.

The celebration included various activities and ceremonies designed to bring about togetherness and reflect on the importance of unity within our community. Faculties, Staff and students at NID AP made this Ekta Diwas unforgettable through participation, enthusiasm, and creativity.

h. Hindi Pakhwara:

Hindi Diwas was celebrated with great enthusiasm at NID Andhra Pradesh on September 17, 2024. On this special occasion, various competitions were organized, including poster-making (handmade or digital format) and poetry writing for NID AP students. For staff and faculty, activities such as essay writing (handwritten), dictation (spot event), and antakshari (spot event) were conducted. The competition topics, "Viksit Bharat 2047" (Developed India 2047) and "Changing Trends in Women Workforce," were chosen for their contemporary relevance and inspiration. Students actively participated in cultural performances such as storytelling, singing, dancing, poetry recitation, and theatrical presentations, making the event highly successful and memorable.

i. Environmental Perception Educational Excursion Study Trip April, 2024:

During the Environmental Perception course, students of the Foundation Programme (2023 Batch) visited Sakhamuru Village, Amravati, AP, to study the social, cultural, and physical environment of the village in terms of interrelationships and interdependence, which helped the students develop the ability to approach and mix with people in the environment and to share experiences and learn directly as they happen in life. This study tour had also helped the students understand various sustainable processes and systems that help shape the environment in a village. The students learned to collect, analyse, and represent macro- to micro-level information in the form of an illustrated document.

j. Faculty Accolades and Noteworthy Activities:

Under this initiative, Dr. Abhishek Kumar has achieved significant milestones, publishing the outcomes of his scientific projects in esteemed journals. His research paper, "Design and Development of Cognitive Improvement through Virtual Reality-Based Treatment Using Mathematical Model", published in the Journal of Interdisciplinary Mathematics (Q1, IF 1.1), presents an interdisciplinary approach leveraging mathematical models and VR technology to enhance cognitive abilities and address mental health challenges.

Another notable contribution by Dr. Abhishek, "Enhanced Medical Education for Physically Disabled People through Integration of IoT and Digital Twin Technologies", published by the Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing

Institute, Switzerland (Q1, IF 2.3), emphasizes the use of IoT and digital twin technologies to improve educational accessibility for physically disabled learners.

Additionally, Dr. Abhishek's paper titled "Mediverse Beyond Boundaries: A Comprehensive Analysis of AR and VR Integration in Medical Education for Diverse Abilities", published in the Journal of Disability Research, King Salman Centre of Disability Research, provides an in-depth analysis of AR and VR technologies in creating inclusive medical education environments. These publications underscore the cell's commitment to supporting groundbreaking research that addresses real-world challenges and promotes inclusive technological solutions.

14.10.4 NID Madhya Pradesh

14.10.4.1 National Institute of Design (NID), Madhya Pradesh commenced its First academic session from July 2019 in its own campus at Acharpura, Eint Khedi, Arwaliya, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. Presently, the Institute has 279 students pursuing their bachelor's degree programmes of Design education.

Notable Recent developments of NID, Madhya Pradesh

- i. The National Institute of Design Madhya Pradesh organized its One Week Residential Summer Workshop, "Design Shivar 2.0," for School Students and Design Enthusiasts from May 26th to May 31st, 2024.
- ii. National Institute of Design, Madhya Pradesh have completed the Design Registration (Certificate Issued) -06, Patent Application Filed- 03, Design Application Filed-02.

- iii. The National Institute of Design, Madhya Pradesh, in collaboration with Art Teachers Forum, Bhopal, organized a condensed three-day workshop tailored for schoolteachers from May 28th to 31st, 2024.
- iv. The first Ordinance of the National Institute of Design, Madhya Pradesh, has been notified/ published in the Gazette of India on 11 June 2024 (Extraordinary, Part III- Section-4)
- v. In celebration of the 10th International Day of Yoga 2024, with the theme "Yoga for Self and Society," NID MP organized a session on 21st June 2024 on "Stress and Yogic Management" led by external expert Dr. Shikha Saraogi, with active participation from all the Institute's employees.
- vi. As an initiative towards employee wellness, a 02-day Online Book Reading Session on "IKIGAI" book was organized on 24th & 25th June 2024. The speaker for the session was Ms. Prachi Singh, a renowned Author and Self Development Coach.
- vii. The Institute completed its first surveillance audit for ISO 9001:2015 certification by IRQS on 08th and 09th July 2024.
- viii. On the occasion of National Sports Day, the Institute organized a three-day sports fest "जज्बा" between 27-29th August 2024 to commemorate the birthday of Major Dhyani Chand with active participation of the students and staff.
- ix. On the occasion of 'Rajbhasha Diwas', the Institute conducted "Hindi Pakhwara" from 16th September 2024 to 30th September 2024. Several competitions were held during "Hindi Pakhwara", including Essay writing, Office Order writing, Note/ Drafting, Hindi Typing, and a Q&A forum for the Institute's outsource manpower, students, and employees.
- x. The Institute organized a blood donation camp in collaboration with J.P. District Hospital on 17th September 2024, with voluntary participation from the Institute's employees and students, resulting in the collection of 34 units of blood.
- xi. On the occasion of World Tourism Day on September 27, 2024, an outdoor cleanliness drive / Shramdaan cum Cultural Heritage Site Tour was organized at Bhimbetka UNESCO World Heritage Site and Bhojpur Temple under the aegis of Swachhata Hi Sewa 2024 Campaign.
- xii. In observance of National Cyber Security Awareness Month, the Institute dedicated the month of October 2024 to raise cybersecurity awareness among the students and employees.
- xiii. As part of Swachhata Pakhwara 2024, the Institute organized outdoor event on cleanliness at Government School Acharpura on 14th November 2024 during which the activities Swachhata Pledge (in Hindi) Ceremony was administered to the students of the school, Prize distribution to the winners of the coloring competition & slogan writing competition organized by the Institute during SHS2024 Campaign for the students of Class 5th, 6th, 7th & 8th and Distribution of refreshments to the school children.
- xiv. The Institute has been awarded 1st prize for its exceptional work, events and activities undertaken during Swachhata Pakhwada 2023 among all organizations and subordinate offices under DPIIT during a VC meeting organized on 29th November 2024.

- xv. Dhaaga - Ek Pehchaan, a three day event celebrating National Handloom Day with artisans and master craftsmen was established engaging students and faculty.
- xvi. A Research Paper titled "The Impact of Road Conditions on the Health and Well-being of Pregnant Women in India: A Mixed-Methods Study on Travel Habits, Discomfort, and Risks" by Nandish Patel, Arush Agrawal, Priyanka Agarwal, Uday Tyagi, Utkarsh Vhatkar, Shikha Agarwal, presented in the symposium IDEAS 2024, organized by IIT Roorkee.
- xvii. A Research Paper titled "From Awareness to Recovery: Enhancing Brain Stroke Care in India's Low- and Middle-Income Communities (LMICs)" by Ayushi Saraiwala, Vrunda Prajapati, Faiqa Ateef, Niveditaa Desai, Disha Manjhani, Varun Negi, Shikha Agarwal, paper presented in the symposium IDEAS 2024, organized by IIT Roorkee.
- xviii. Communication Design Discipline student Ms. Nitya Navelkar (Batch 2020-24): Graduation project film "Kharvan" screened at the 55th International Film Festival of India (IFFI).
- xix. The film "Chaar" directed by Ms. Agni Maya (Batch 2020-24) got officially selected for the Alpavirama International Youth Film Festival, 2024, under the F 30/30 Non-Fiction Competition.
- xx. The film "Kagaaz"- short documentary directed by Ms. Samiksha Kherde (Batch 2021-25) of 7th semester communication design has been selected for 5th beyond borders feminist film festival.
- xxi. The achievements of alumni of NID MP
 - a. Ms. Arika Shukla (Batch 2019-23): Won Best Director at Madras Independent Film Festival for "Ladeej Problem." Also selected for the 8th International Folklore Film Festival, Kerala.
 - b. Ms. Dilu Maliackal (Batch 2019-23) won "India's Best Design Student Award 2024" in Pune.
 - c. Ms. Ayana Singh (Batch 2019-23) won "India's Best Design Project Award 2024" in Pune.
 - d. Ms. Gayathry's Sreejith Film (Batch 2019-23) "The Change" Awarded Best Cinematography at the 7th Alpavirama International Youth Film Festival and screened at the DocuJam International youth Documentary Film festival at the Paley Center for Media, Manhattan, New York.
 - e. An animation film "Pandari", directed by Mr. Tejaswat V Kadam, an alumnus of NIDMP, won the Black Rock City Film Festival award 2024 at Nevada USA.
 - f. The Film 'Ladeej Problem' directed by Arika Shukla (Batch 2019-23) won the best director award at the 'Madras Independent Film Festival, 2024.' Also, the film is officially selected in the '8th International Folklore Film Festival, 2025, Kerala.
 - g. An animation Film "Phool Dei" (which is his Graduation Project), directed by Mr. Kartik Mahajan (Batch 2019-23) earned many accolades in festivals and screenings. The achievements are as below:
 - 50+ Film Festival across globe

- 250+ Screening worldwide
- And 18 International and National Awards!
- Phool Dei is screened in 24 States of India multiple times in collaboration with ALT EFF
- Supported by Eternal Sunshine, a production house of Alia Bhatt!



An Animation Film "Phool Dei" (which is his Graduation Project), directed by Mr. Kartik Mahajan.

14.10.5 NID Haryana

14.10.5.1 National Institute of Design (NID) Haryana was established in 2015. The Institute started operations from transit campus at Government Polytechnic at Umri, Kurukshetra and subsequently shifted its operations fully to its own campus in January 2022. The new campus is spread over 20 Acres area.

Notable events, awards and Competition:

- "Design Trek 2024: Nurturing Innovation and Creativity in Young Minds", a design hackathon was organized on the theme of "Make in India," on 13th November, 2024. From November 1 to 15, 2024, the institute hosted Swachhata Pakhwada 2024.
- Notable activities included one-day workshop named "Hands On Minds On" for the first-year B.Arch. students from NIT Kurukshetra conducted on 22nd August 2024.

- NID- Haryana facilitated design thinking session under 35th Regional Science Congress, 2024 of PM Shri Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Jaipur Region which included sessions on Design Thinking & Careers in Design. On 24th October 2024, approximately 120 students from PM Shri School Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV), representing classes 9th to 11th from various districts across Delhi, Rajasthan, and Haryana, visited the National Institute of Design (NID) Haryana with a focus on broadening students' exposure to innovative fields like design.
- Two days "Design Education and Practise Exposure" was organised in June 2024 for four IAS officers of 2022 batch posted as Assistant Secretary in the DPIIT. The workshop included exposure on Design Education, Profession of Designers, Public Policy Projects, Academics facilities in Design Education, Student works interaction with Industry and Faculty as well as school students from 9th to 12th Standard. The visit concluded with a Design Thinking Workshop.
- Ms. Komal Panda, a 6th semester ID student has been awarded the prestigious James Dyson Award 2024 for her innovative classroom project, "Novacarry" and also won bronze medal in the Industrial Design Technology category at the India Skills Competition organised by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in May 2024.
- Students Ms. Anshima Verma, Ms. Anubha and Mr. Ashmit Aryan won the Bridge Design Challenge at TechKriti - IIT Kanpur at First Position, Student Ms. Upasna S. 4th CD of Graphic Design won First Position at Competition organised by ADI. Student Ms.

Arundhati Bose, Ms. Anjali and Ms. Ameya Thappar of 7th semester CD got Special Award at Taiwan International Student Design Competition 2024. Student Ms. Anya Singh of 5th semester CD won First position at “Designing TB Seals Contest, in Nov. 2024” not only brings laurels to NID Haryana but also inspires her peers to contribute meaningfully to society through design. Student Mr. Sudeep Singh of 7th semester CD won 1st Position at Himachal International Film Festival for his film KachhiMitthi in Nov. 2024. The film was also screened at the “GOA Short Film Festival”, “Pune Short Film Festival”, “Haryana International Film Festival”, and “Kalakari Film Festival”. Student Mr. Arnav, Ms. Kunjal and Mr. Nilesh won 1st position in the Designathon during D’Frost NID Bangalore 2024.

14.10.6 NID Assam

14.10.6.1 National Institute of Design (NID), Assam commenced its academic session from July 2019. The campus is located at Tocklai village in Jorhat, Assam. NID Assam’s presence in Jorhat gives a great opportunity to young creative talent and design aspirants from North East India and across the country.

Notable Recent developments and events

- i. The installation art by the National Institute of Design, Assam (NIDJ), titled ‘Duita’ was awarded with the 1st prize at the 2-day Craft & Design Exchange Forum organised by the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India at Aatmanirbhar Bharat Centre for Design (ABCD) situated in the historic Red Fort, Delhi.
- ii. In November 2024, a team from NID Assam won the Creative Rube Goldberg Machine

Challenge: Eco-Cycle. The competition was conducted by Makerspace at The Hub Jorhat, Bosco Institute.

- iii. The following students and faculty successfully registered their designs in the year of 2024:

Name	Patent Design Name	Patent Registration date
NID, Assam and Mr. Bhaktadas Bora, Faculty, NID, Assam	Bamboo cycle frame	16-05-2024
NID, Assam and Arya Valani and Gandhi Jeswant, students of NID, Assam	Duita - A Souvenir of Assam	28-11-2024

Patented Items of NID Assam



- iv. The Construction of Additional Blocks for Girls and Boys Hostel at NID, Assam has been completed in the month of November 2024. The project cost over 25 crores and is expected to cater to the residential requirements of the students even after more courses or programmes like PG and PhD are introduced.
- v. Dr. Jinka Padmanabha Sampath Kumar has joined as the new Director of NID Assam on 04.11.2024 following the DPIIT OM no. P.67011/2/2023-IPR-V dated 08.10.2024.
- vi. The employees of the Institute are regularly pursuing the courses under i-GOT Karmayogi as per mandate. Like previous years, the institute also implemented the Swacchata hi Sewa and other campaigns introduced by the GOI like Hindi Pakhwada, Vigilance Awareness Week, world Blood Donor Day etc. are also organised by the institute from time to time.

14.10.7 Present number of Students in NIDs-

Name of NID	Established in	Number of students (including EWS)			
		B. Des	M. Des.	PhD	Total
NID, Ahmedabad	1961	721	1185	32	1938
*Ahmedabad	1961	721	440	32	1193
*Gandhinagar	2004	NA	421	NA	421
*Bengaluru	2007	NA	324	NA	324
NID Andhra Pradesh	2015	248	-	-	248
NID, Assam	2019	268	-	-	268
NID Haryana	2015	269	-	-	269
NID, Madhya Pradesh	2019	279	-	-	279

*campuses of NID Ahmedabad

14.10.8 Total financial support offered by DPIIT to five (5) NIDs during last 3 financial years

(in Rs. crores)

S. No	NID	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
		Revenue Grant	Capital Grant	Total Grant	Revenue Grant	Capital Grant	Total Grant	Revenue Grant	Capital Grant	Total Grant
1.	NID Andhra Pradesh	6.30	2.64	8.94	7.44	0.65	8.09	10.1	6.2	16.3
2	NID Haryana	7.09	0.18	7.27	7.91	0.26	8.17	-	-	-
3	NID Madhya Pradesh	9.09	11.06	20.15	12.42	3.52	15.94	13.09	3.00	16.09
4	NID Assam	6.99	27.27	34.26	10.52	3.69	14.21	12.74	1.29	14.03
5	NID Ahmedabad	32.40	5.55	37.95	36.70	15.96	52.66	44.11	16.81	60.92
	Total	61.87	46.7	108.57	74.99	24.08	99.07	89.67	28.85	118.52

14.11 Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI)

14.11.1 The Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) was set-up in the year 1986 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 with an objective to provide skilled manpower and technical services to the leather and footwear industry.

14.11.2 FDDI has been conferred the status of “Institution of National Importance” as per the Footwear Design and Development Institute Act, 2017. FDDI has been playing a

pivotal role in facilitating Indian industry by bridging the skill gaps in the areas of footwear, leather, fashion, retail and management. The Institute has a pan-India presence with well-designed campuses at Noida, Fursatganj, Chennai, Kolkata, Chhindwara, Rohtak, Jodhpur, Guna, Patna, Hyderabad, Ankleshwar and Banur (Chandigarh).

14.11.3 FDDI offers Bachelor and Master degree programmes in the areas of Footwear

Design & Production, Fashion Design, Leather Lifestyle & Product Design and Retail & Fashion Merchandise, besides offering short term industry specific programmes.

14.11.4 In line with its commitment to e-Governance, FDDI has implemented Campus Management Solution (CMS), an Academic ERP application, across all FDDI Campuses. The initiative aims to create a paperless office environment and make data easily accessible for enhanced decision-making and workflow management. Some benefits of the CMS solution are as given below:

- 360-degree platform for managing all our campus needs.
- Automated administration and academic functions which reduces time and effort as compared to manual processing.
- Organized and secured data, available for all integrated functions leading to elimination of redundant data and reduction of paperwork.
- Faster data analysis.
- Reduced cost of operations.
- Reduced time on task.

14.11.5 FDDI has undertaken a significant initiative to enhance its International Testing Centres (ITC) located at Noida and Chennai. These centres have been restructured and equipped with state-of-the-art advanced testing machines, reflecting FDDI's commitment to providing cutting-edge testing and inspection services. This modernization aims to ensure that the industry receives reliable, precise, and timely results, thereby supporting the manufacturing and production processes with world-class quality assurance.

14.11.6 To meet industry expectations and ensure that students remain informed

about current trends while deepening their understanding of essential concepts, FDDI has proactively organized a series of workshops, seminars and webinars throughout the year. These events have served as a platform for students to gain valuable insights into various facets of the industry, including design innovation, sustainable practices, financial literacy, market dynamics, and entrepreneurial strategies.

Each session was designed with a dual purpose: to enhance theoretical knowledge and provide practical exposure. Industry veterans, entrepreneurs, and subject matter experts were invited to lead these engagements, ensuring students had direct access to real-world expertise.

These initiatives underscore FDDI's commitment to bridging the gap between education and industry while nurturing future-ready professionals equipped to excel in their chosen fields.

14.11.7 FDDI's collaborations with industry and academia have strengthened significantly. MoUs and MoAs have been signed with NIFT, Patna (under the Convergence of Institutes) for institutional collaboration in education, research outreach programmes, student exchange programme, faculty exchange; with AIIMS, Hyderabad to Redefine Healthcare Footwear through research and innovation benefitting both healthcare professionals and patients. Similarly, with Sharda University and with Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology (MIT), Muzaffarpur, Bihar to work together for promotion of quality education, research & development with LCGC Resolute Group of Companies for IPR Training and Industrial Design Filing Facilitation Services to create a strong IP culture in the institution and appreciate new innovations and designs and seek timely registration of IPs.

MoU was signed between FDDI's Center of Excellence (CoE) and M/s. Horizon Performance Polyurethane Pvt. Ltd., and between FDDI's CoE and M/s. Classic Polymers. Whereas MoU with M/s. Horizon Performance Polyurethane Pvt. Ltd., has been signed to jointly develop innovative footwear and accessories and to conduct collaborative research and development on material development, prototyping, and commercialization, with shared responsibilities and costs, MoU with M/s. Classic Polymers has been signed to jointly innovative on material development and product enhancement and to develop new high-performance materials, including advanced foams, for insoles, midsoles, and accessories.

Another MoU was signed between FDDI's Center of Excellence (CoE) and M/s. Natroyal Industries Pvt. Ltd. (NIPL) for joint collaboration and consultancy activities in various fields of interest like footwear, leather, fashion and allied industries. MoU was signed between FDDI's CoE and Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya National Institute for Persons with Physical Disabilities (Divyangjan) (PDUNIPPD) that offers a comprehensive approach to advancing orthotic technologies in footwear. The key areas include joint research on biomechanics and materials, product development with FDDI's design expertise, and educational programs to disseminate best practices.

To promote entrepreneurship education, training, policy research and incubation, MoU was signed between FDDI and Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), Bhat, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

FDDI has reached a new milestone in technological advancement and expertise by signing MoUs with the prestigious academia namely, Woxsen University, Hyderabad, Tamil Nadu Physical

Education and Sports University (TNPESU), Chennai, Vellore Institute of Technology (VIT), Chennai, and Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT), Bhubaneswar.



From Left: Dr. Sumeet Kumar Jarangal, IAS – Managing Director (MD), FDDI and Dr. Adity Saxena, Dean, Woxsen University, Hyderabad, during the signing of MoU



From Left: Exchange of MoU between MD, FDDI and Dr. Sivakumar R, Dean - VIT, Chennai



A view of the signing of MoU between MD-FDDI and Prof. Bauri Raula, Dean, KIIT, Bhubaneswar

These MoUs have been signed in the domain of footwear design and development, setting a higher standard of excellence.

FDDI has signed another MoU with ICAR – National Institute of Natural Fibre Engineering and Technology (NINFET) paving way for innovative product development through material and design advancements.

These partnerships underscore FDDI's commitment to fostering innovation, research, and technological advancements that address global challenges and contribute to make Leather & Footwear Sector a US\$ 50 Bn industry by 2030.



Exchange of MoU (From Left): Dr. Sumeet Kumar Jarangal, IAS – MD, FDDI and Dr. D.B. Shakyawar, Director, ICAR-NINFET

14.11.8 FDDI placements saw participation from over 164 recruiters, including legacy and first-time recruiters, offering a wide range of job opportunities and diverse job profiles such as Buying & Merchandising, Technical Sales Executive, Trainee Designer, Production Executive, Sourcing Executive, E-Commerce Executive, Quality Assurance Executive, Social Media Executive, Visual Merchandiser, Trainee

Department Manager, Retail Associate, Product Development Executive, Graphic Designer Executive.

Key Recruiters

- **International Footwear Brands:** Puma India, Skechers South Asia, and Reebok (in collaboration with ABFRL).
- **Global Fashion & Apparel Brands:** Zara (Inditex), Mango, and Landmark Group.
- **Indian Footwear Brands:** RedTape, Mirza International, VKC, D' Lords Footwear, and Farida Group, Superhouse Ltd., Liener Shoes, Liberty Shoes.
- **Indian Conglomerates:** Reliance Brands, Tata Trent Limited, and Aditya Birla Retail & Fashion Limited.
- **Emerging Footwear Brands:** Bacca Bucci (first-time recruiter) and The Souled Store.
- **National Brands:** Shopper's Stop, Lenskart, Rare Rabbit, Arvind Fashion, Hidesign, Da Milano, and Atul Ltd.
- **Fashion & Apparel Designers:** House of Raisons, Pizalli Creations, Saundh, and Divya Kocher, 43188 by Shweta Kapoor.
- **Alumni Entrepreneurs:** Atleata Sports Pvt. Ltd., Mochiko Shoes Pvt. Ltd., and Ravanni Exports.

Despite the challenging economic climate, the placement drive was a resounding success achieving an impressive 84% placement rate.

15

CHAPTER

Representation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/OBCs/Ex-servicemen and Physically Disabled persons in Services

15.1 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.

15.2 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.

15.3 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.

15.2 Representation of Person with Disabilities in Service

15.2.1 Section 3(1) of the RPwD Act requires the appropriate government to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy the right to equality, life with dignity and respect for his or her integrity equally with others. 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.

15.2.2 The breakup of number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/OBCs/Ex-servicemen and Physically Disabled persons working in the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade and its Attached/Subordinate offices and Autonomous Bodies is as follows:

Representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/OBCs/Ex-servicemen and Physically Disabled persons in Services

PROFORMA

S. NO.	Category of Post	Sanctioned strength	In position	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	OBCs	No. of Physically Handicapped Persons	No. of Ex-Servicemen
1.	Group A	2565	1563	240	98	497	27	6
2.	Group B	1153	603	108	52	141	10	4
3.	Group C&D#	2028	1003	263	77	238	37	19

Erstwhile Group 'D'

16.1 The Constitution of India strongly emphasizes the principles of gender equality, empowering the government to formulate and execute policies aimed at the progress of women across various spheres of life. The government has consistently strived to promote the social and economic empowerment of women through comprehensive policies and programmes, incorporating gender considerations into mainstream initiatives. This includes raising awareness about women's rights, facilitating institutional and legislative support, and enabling them to realize their rights and achieve their full potential.

16.2 The Government of India has always emphasized the importance of empowered women living with dignity and contributing as equal partners in development, fostering an environment free from violence and discrimination. Recognizing these priorities and aiming to address concerns related to the

safety and dignity of women in workplaces, the government enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013. The Act establishes a comprehensive set of institutional and legal measures, requiring every Ministry/Department to have an Internal Complaints Committee to address complaints of sexual harassment of women at the workplace. The department has constituted an Internal Complaints Committee meeting all its requirements, including its composition and hierarchy.

16.3 In addition to constituting the Internal Complaints Committee, the department has taken proactive measures to maintain a positive and supportive atmosphere for women employees, adhering to government guidelines. Women employees are actively encouraged to contribute as equal partners and suggest improvements to the working conditions.



17

CHAPTER

Implementation of Official Language Policy in the Department

17.1 Official Language Policy of the Union Government

17.1.1 The Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal department to ensure appropriate compliance of the Official Language Policy in all the Ministries/Departments and subordinate offices of the Union Government. The Department implements the official language policy through various constitutional provisions, rules and orders. It sets out goals and programmes with respect to Official Language Hindi every year through its annual programme. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has made efforts to achieve these goals. The Official Language Section of the Department has completed all types of translation as well as Official Language implementation work in a time bound manner.

17.2 Compliance of Official Language Rules

17.2.1 The provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 are being implemented in the Department. All documents viz. Resolutions, General Orders, Rules, Notifications, Administrative and Other Reports, Press Communiques, Administrative and Other Reports and Official Papers to be laid before a House or Houses of Parliament, Contract, Agreements, Licenses, Permits, Tender Notices, Tender Forms etc. specified under Official Languages section 3(3) of the Act have been issued bilingually i.e. both in Hindi as well as

English. Similarly, as per Rule-5, all the letters received in Hindi were answered to in Hindi only. During the quarter ending September 2024, the original Hindi correspondence has been 77.66 percent in 'A' region, 74.57 percent in 'B' region. The Department has done hindi correspondence in 'C' region as per the target.

17.3 Implementation of Official Language Hindi

17.3.1 Orders, rules, resolutions and directions received from the Department of Official Language were circulated from time to time for smooth implementation of the Official Language Policy in all the attached/subordinate offices of the Department. A review has been done for quarterly progress reports from all subordinate offices every quarter. There has been commendable progress in the progressive use of official language Hindi in some subordinate offices of the Department.

17.3.2 In order to promote Hindi typing work on e-office in the Department, Hindi Indic input tool has been enabled on all the computers of the Department by the Hindi section and an Office Memorandum has been circulated to all section of Department regarding its installation process and officials of various sections were also briefed about its use. In order to assess the status of progressive use of Hindi by various sections of the Department the Official Language Section carried out Official Language inspections of 33 different sections during the reviewed period. As regards to increase Hindi typing work in the

Department, a total of 29 officials have been nominated for training under the Hindi Typing Training Programme being conducted by the Department of Official Language.

17.3.3 Workshops have been organized to encourage the Officers/Officials of the Department regarding working in Hindi. In the month of June, 2024 a workshop has been organized in which training imparted to the Officers/Officials of the Department regarding filling the quarterly progress report offline and in the month of July, 2024 a second workshop have been organized for the Officers/Officials of the Department regarding filling the quarterly progress report in the online module. In December, 2024 workshop have been organized for the Officers/Officials of the Department regarding co-relation between the official language Hindi and other Indian languages by which awareness has been generated among the Officers/Officials in respect of Hindi and other Indian language.

17.4 Monitoring of Official Language Implementation in the Department

17.4.1 In order to monitor the status of successful implementation of the Official Language Policy in the Department, there is an Official Language Implementation Committee of the Department constituted under the chairmanship of the Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary (in-charge of Official Language) in which Directors, Deputy Secretary and Senior Development level Officers are members. Total 04 meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were held during the reported period. The progressive use of Hindi progress is reviewed in the meetings of the committee and decisions are taken on issues found lacking as regards to implementation.

Follow-up action is ensured on the decisions taken in the meetings of the committee.

17.5 Organization of Hindi Fortnight in the Department

17.5.1 The Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs have been organized Hindi Diwas on 14th September-15th September at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Home and Co-operation Minister in which Officers/Officials of the Department and subordinate offices participated. Hindi Pakhwada has been organized in the Department from 16th September 2024 to 30th September 2024 to encourage Officers/Officials of the Department to do most of their work in Hindi. On the occasion of Hindi Diwas, the messages of the Hon'ble Home Minister, Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister, Hon'ble Commerce and Industry state minister and the appeal of the Secretary has been circulated in all the sections of the Department and in all of the attached and subordinate offices under the administrative control of the Department.

17.5.2 Hindi fortnight have been organized in the Department from 16 to 30 September, 2024. During this period, a total of 05 competitions has been organized for the Officers/Officials of the Department on subjects such as Hindi noting and drafting, essay, official language rules and orthography, Hindi typing and office memorandum. Officers/Officials of the Department participated enthusiastically in these competitions. This year, provision has been made to provide first (one of Rs 5000/-), second (two of Rs 3000/-), third (two of Rs 2000) and incentive (four of Rs 1000) prizes for each competition.



Hindi Pakhwada Organized from 16 to 30 September, 2024

17.5.3 The winners of the competitions held during Hindi Pakhwada have been awarded by the Additional Secretary during the Rajbhasha Puraskar ceremony which was held at Vanijya Bhavan on 06 December 2024. As a new initiative this year, a Hindi book has been also given to each winner.

17.5.4 In order to promote Hindi in the official functioning of the Department, the Cash Award Incentive Scheme issued by the Official Language Department for noting/

drafting in Hindi has also been implemented in the Department. Entries have been invited under this scheme from the Officers/Officials of the Department for the year 2023-24. There is a provision for first (two), second (three) and third (five) prizes in this scheme. Under this scheme, 12 officers/employees of the Department participated and sent their entries as per the prescribed eligibility criteria. An evaluation committee have been constituted with the approval of the Official Language divisionIncharge.



Prize Distribution Ceremony organized on 06 December, 2024

17.6 Hindi Parivar-Aapke Dwar Training and discussion Programme

17.6.1 With the objective of promoting Official Language Hindi in official work of the

Department, Hindi Parivar-Aapke Dwar Training Programme was conducted for all the sections of DPIIT by the Official Language Section, the idea behind this was to impart Official Language related training to all the Officers/

Officials of the Department in a phased manner. This Programme was launched on January 16, 2024. Under this Programme, after discussion with Officers/Officials of each section of the Department, training were imparted regarding doing their official work easily in Hindi. The Programme deliberated in detail on variety of work being handled by the section and emphasized on getting the similar type of notings and drafting translated into Hindi and

utilize these in future. Information about various facilities available in e-office was also given. It was emphasized upon to send e-mails in Hindi so that the volume of correspondence in Official language could be increased. All the sections of the Department enthusiastically participated in this Programme which has resulted in a significant increase in the use of Hindi in recent correspondence through e-mail.



Hindi Parivar-AapkeDwar Training and discussion Programme

17.7 Inspection by Parliamentary Committee on Official Language

17.7.1 The Empowered Parliamentary Committee on Official Language carried out Official Language Inspection in the attached/subordinate offices to review the progress of Official Language. From January, 2024, till now the said committee has inspected six (06) subordinate and regional offices of the Department viz. CGPDTM, Mumbai, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization, Mumbai, National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, Trademark Registry Office, Ahmedabad, Footwear Design and Development Institute, Hyderabad, National Institute of Design, Kurukshetra etc. As a result of these inspections

carried out by the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language the progressive use of official language increased in the attached/subordinate offices of the Department and the compliance of Official Language has been ensured. Taking into account the observations of the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language, the Department has notified 04 Regional Offices of National Productivity Council under Rule 10(4) of Official Language during the period. As result of the instructions and orders issued regarding use of Hindi as Official Language by this Department from time to time, the official language inspections of most of the offices were successful and the said Committee has expressed satisfaction over the use of Hindi in these offices.



Discussion during Parliamentary Committee Inspection

17.8 Participation in the meeting of the Central Official Language Implementation Committee

17.8.1 The work done in Hindi by all the Ministries/Departments of the Union Government is reviewed by a Central Official Language Implementation Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (Official Language). Its main objective is to promote the progressive use of official language Hindi in official work. The officer nominated by Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary (in-charge of Official Language) represented the Department in these meetings. The committee reviewed the works of the Department regarding the progressive use of official language Hindi and suggested the Department to work according to the targets set by the Department of Official Language. In the Meeting of Central Official Language Implementation Committee, Secretary, appreciated the Hindi Parivar – Aapke Dwar’ Official Language Training programme conducted by the Department.

17.9 Conduct of Meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee

17.9.1 Hindi Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the concerned Cabinet

Minister is constituted in all the Ministries/ Departments of the Union Government. Hon’ble Members of Parliament and scholars from different institutions associated with the Official Language are nominated as non-official members in the Committee. Two meetings of the reconstituted Hindi Advisory Committee of the Department have been held under the chairmanship of the Hon’ble Minister of Commerce and Industry. This meeting was attended by 05 Hon’ble Members of Parliament and 06 other members as non-official members. Successful discussions were held in these meetings on enhancing the implementation of Official Language. In both these meetings, several important suggestions were given by the members of the Committee in order to promote the use of Hindi in the official work which are being followed up. After the 2024 general elections, the work of reorganization of the Hindi Advisory Committee in the Department is going on and the next meeting will be held after the completion of the reorganization of Hindi Advisory Committee.

17.10 Rajbhashakaarya Diwas Initiative’

17.10.1 ‘Rajbhashakaarya Diwas Initiative’ have been launched in the Department to encourage the Officers/Officials to work in Hindi.

Under this initiative, all the Officers/Officials of the Department have been requested to do their official work in Hindi on the first day of every month and comply with the constitutional provisions of the official language. This effort of the Official Language Section of the Department is encouraging the Officers/Officials to do their official work in Hindi.

17.11 Publication of In-House Magazine 'Sugandhi'

17.11.1 To promote writing skill of the Officers/Officials of the Department and its attached/subordinate offices, the 10th edition of In-House Magazine 'Sugandhi' was published by inviting writing works from them. The magazine was released by Secretary, DPIIT. The magazine was circulated to all the Offices/Departments of the Government of India.



18

CHAPTER

Vigilance Activities

18.1 Vigilance Section of the Department is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the rank of Additional/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 major 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/LRS/IOFS/DoT/ISS/CSS/CSSS/CSCS/SSS Cadre. Maintenance of APARs of officers/officials of the Department in respect of which SPARROW has not been introduced.
- viii. There are part time Chief Vigilance Officers for attached and subordinate offices under Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and autonomous bodies under its purview. Vigilance Section handles the proposal for appointment of part-time CVOs in these attached/ subordinate offices and autonomous bodies.
- ix. 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. All the attached/subordinate officers are sensitized to follow them in true spirit.
- x. Vigilance Clearance is being issued for officials of DPIIT for promotion/deputation/superannuation/ex-India leave etc.

18.2 Vigilance Awareness Week (VAW), 2024 was organized from 28th October to 3rd November, 2024 with the theme "Culture of integrity for nation's prosperity, सत्यनिष्ठा

की संस्कृति से राष्ट्र की समृद्धि ”. As part of observation of Vigilance Awareness Campaign (16.08.2024 to 15.11.2024), Workshops on ‘Cyber Hygiene’ and ‘Conduct Rules’ were organised

on 29.08.2024 and 12.09.2024 respectively. In addition, an essay competition on this year’s theme of VAW was also organized on 28.10.2024 for officers/officials of the Department.

19

CHAPTER

CITIZEN'S CHARTER

19.1 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.

19.2 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 19.1**.

19.3 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.

19.4 Service Audit

20.4.1 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.

19.5 Information Support

19.5.1 The Department's cell for investment Promotion and Infrastructure development provides information, guidance and escort services on investment promotion and infrastructure development.

19.5.2 Printed publications of the Department can be obtained from any outlet of the controller of Publications. Users may visit Department's website (<https://dpiit.gov.in>) for downloading relevant forms for making applications for Industrial Entrepreneurs-Memorandum, letter of intent, Foreign Collaboration etc.

19.6 Investor facilitation cell at Invest India

19.6.1 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 liaisons 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 011-23048155.

19.7: Grievance Redressal

19.7.1: DPIIT is committed to redressal of all grievances received from stakeholders with a view to accelerate the pace of industrial development in the country. DPIIT has put in place a mechanism to promptly examine all grievances, which are directly attended by the officers of the Department, to ensure a well-coordinated and timely response. Senior Officers regularly review the redressal of grievances and issue directions for providing effective redressal, wherever required. With the object of strengthening the grievances redressal mechanism in the Department internally and to improve the quality of responses, a web-based form/template has been designed on the official website of DPIIT (<https://dipp.gov.in/complaints-grievances>), so that the end user can submit their queries and grievances on the official website. A grievance pertaining to this department can be submitted through any of the following modes:

- i. Grievance can be e-mailed to: dpiit@gov.in
- ii. Grievance can also be submitted online at: <https://grievance.dpiit.gov.in>
- iii. Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS): <https://pgportal.gov.in>

Table 19.1
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.	Grant of Certificate of Proficiency to Boiler Operation Engineers.
14.	Approval of pressure parts materials for boilers & boiler components made outside the country under Regulation 393 (b) of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.
15.	Miscellaneous approvals/clarifications under the Boilers Act, 1923/ Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.
16.	Release of funds to SPVs/SIAs for project under IIUS/MIIUS.
17.	Preparation and scrutiny of Bills to make payment to private firms/suppliers.
18.	Essentiality Certificate for project in Consumers Industry.
19.	Essentiality Certificate for projects in Light Engineering Industry.
20.	Release of Wholesale Price Index.
21.	Approval Foreign visit of Ministers/officers of the State Government concerning industry sector.

S.No.	Services
22.	Release of funds.
23.	Views on MOUs Agreements, Guidelines etc.
24.	Views on NITs, EOIs, RFPs etc.
25.	Concurrence to foreign deputations.
26.	Views on SFC/EFC NOTES/Cabinet Notes.
27.	Misc. Administrative matters having financial implications.
28.	Payments of bills by PAO.
29.	Despatch of Pension Authority to the CPAO.
30.	Issue of annual account of GPF.
31.	Certificate of Recognition to start-ups.
32.	Processing applications for Section 80-IAC (Income Tax) Exemption for Startups.
33.	Processing applications for Section 56 (Angel Tax Exemption) for start-ups.
34.	Query Resolution for Startups.
35.	Grievance redressal related to procurement from start-ups.
36.	Release of grant under the scheme 'Indian Footwear, Leather and Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP).
37.	Coordination of activities of NPC and QCI.
38.	Release of funds to National Productivity Council (NPC).
39.	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 Sushil Kumar Under Secretary	Room No. 417, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.	011-23063651 sk.dushyant@nic.in
2	Shri Anshu Mauli Kumar Deputy Secretary	Room No. 440, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.	011-23063164 amkumar@nic.in
3	Shri Sanjiv Joint Secretary	Room No.101, Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi.	011-23038743, 23038870 sanjiv.01@nic.in

20

CHAPTER

Right to Information (RTI)

20.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been implementing the Right to Information Act, 2005 since its inception. A dedicated RTI Cell has been set up in the Department for receiving the RTI Applications/Appeals for the entire Department and forwarding the same to the concerned Central Public Information Officers (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 their timely disposal.

20.2 All the Director/Deputy Secretary level officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers under Section 5(1) of the RTI Act, 2005 for providing information/documents to the citizens. Further, all Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary level officers have also been designated as First Appellate Authorities (FAAs) for addressing the Appeals filed by the Appellant under Section 19 of the RTI Act, 2005.

20.3 DPIIT has provided the required information on the Department's Website (<http://dipp.nic.in>) under suo motu disclosure on proactive basis. All the items which are required to be published in public domain proactively in

terms of Section 4 (1) (b) of the RTI Act, 2005 have been uploaded on the Department's website and are updated on regular basis.

20.4 During the financial year 2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024), total number of 1026 RTI applications and 86 First Appeals have been received in the Department. Quarter-wise breakup of RTI applications and First Appeals received during 2024-25 is given below:

Quarter	No. of RTI Applications	No. of First Appeals
1 st Quarter (1 st April to 30 th June, 2024)	347	28
2 nd Quarter (1 st July to 30 th September, 2024)	351	29
3 rd Quarter (1 st October to 31 st December, 2024)	328	29
Total	1026	86

20.5 A Report under the RTI Act, is furnished to the Central Information Commission (CIC) on quarterly basis.

Compliance to Cyber Security Guidelines

With ubiquitous applications of Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) in almost all facets of service delivery and operations, continuously evolving cyber threats have become a concern for the Government. Cyber-attacks can come in the form of malware, ransomware, phishing, data breach etc., that adversely affect an organization's information and systems. Cyber threats leading to cyber-attacks or incidents can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of an organization's information and systems and can have far-reaching impact on essential services and national interests. Cybersecurity is therefore an important practice that aims at protecting systems, networks, websites, portals, mobile apps, and applications from digital attacks. Effective cyber security measures safeguard the data from unauthorized access, theft, or misuse, preserving the organization's integrity and maintaining the trust of customers, partners, and stakeholders.

The following measures are being taken up by DPIIT to strengthen the Cyber Security posture of the Department

1. Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) and Chief Information Officer (CIO) has been appointed for DPIIT and a Dy. CISO from NIC to support CISO-DPIIT has also been appointed. CISO's in all the attached organizations under DPIIT have also been appointed.
2. DPIIT officers and officials have been sensitized to take all measures to keep digital infrastructure safe and maintain cyber hygiene. They have been requested to follow the Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) on Cyber Security for Government Employees.
3. Cybersecurity incidents are being reported to NIC-CERT and CERT-IN within the stipulated time.
4. Timely action on alerts shared by NIC-CERT and CERT-IN for proactive incident response.
5. Network Protection (Udyog Bhawan and Vanijya Bhawan)
 - VLAN Segmentation is being implemented for the ease of administration, confinement of broadcast domains, reduced network traffic and enforcement of security policies
 - MAC binding of every node connected with the network is enforced.
 - Visitors and Vendors are being given network access on a separate Swagat Wi-Fi service.
 - Use of separate SSID's for the employees of DPIIT
 - Updating of latest security patches on Network Devices (routers and switches)
6. **Security of Desktops / Laptops / Printers / Scanners :**
 - Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) and Unified End Point Management(UEM) tools have been deployed on all the nodes of DPIIT in

- Udyog Bhawan and Vanijya Bhawan.
- Isolation of all those devices from the network that do not meet security compliance standards.
- Time to time updating of latest patches on Desktops, Laptops , Printers and Scanners.

7. Security of Cloud Resources :

- Periodical Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VA/PT) of virtual machines on NIC / NICSI cloud allocated to DPIIT.
- Ensuring controlled and minimal access to the cloud resources only through secured channels.

8. Websites / Portals and Applications :

- Websites, portals and applications of DPIIT are operational on NIC / MeitY empaneled clouds.
- DPIIT website is operational behind Web Application Firewall (WAF) on NIC cloud and has achieved STQC certification for GIGW-2.0.
- Alerts/messages are being sent to intended recipients through auto emailing and SMS services.

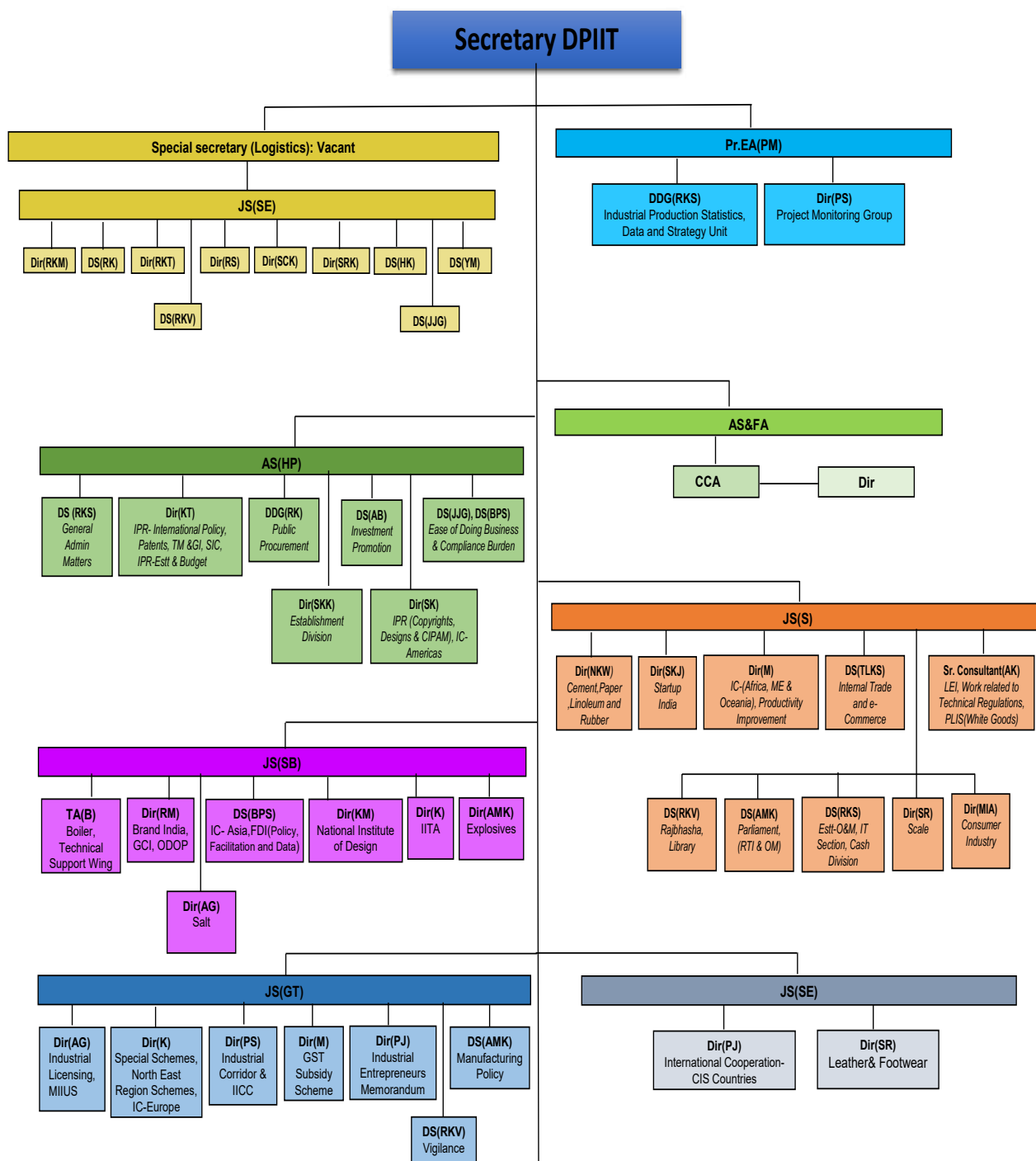
9. Following are the key initiatives which have been planned for the year 2025

- Comprehensive Security Audit(CSA) of all digital assets of DPIIT and it's attached offices including all endpoints, web applications, mobile apps, APIs (including API whitelisting), Databases, hosting infrastructure and obsolescence, cloud hosting platform and network infrastructure, Aadhaar security compliance as mandated under the Aadhaar Act, is to be completed by CDAC.
- Further segmentation of DPIIT's

VLAN into smaller subnets is in progress to restrict the spread of malware.

- Implementation of Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) approved by CERT-IN.
- Implementation of Cyber Security postures in all the organizations under DPIIT.
- Maintaining a list of authorized applications to be installed on the systems
- Separate administrative access and user access on all the systems to minimize the risk of unauthorized actions.
- Granting internet access to limited users as determined by the CISO.
- Restricting the use of external devices within the DPIIT's network unless properly authorized and scanned for malware.
- Banning the connection of mobile hotspots and other public networks to ensure secure network connections
- Secure Disposal of IT Assets
- Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) on portals/applications to enhance security Ensuring VA(Vulnerability Assessment) & Penetration Testing(PT) assessment of all the digital assets of DPIIT and compliance thereof.
- Ensuring implementation of Meity's guidelines F. no. M-13/988/2024-CSG, Dated 24th August 2024, regarding mandatory features of cybersecurity architecture to be ensured in all Ministries/ Departments of Gol.

Appendix- I



S.No.	Name and Type of Organisation
A.	ATTACHED OFFICES
1	Office of the Economic Adviser, New Delhi.
2	Office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur
B.	SUBORDINATE OFFICES
3	Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks, Mumbai
4	Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation, Nagpur
5	Office of the Chief Controller of Accounts, New Delhi
C.	AUTONOMOUS BODIES
6	Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), Saharanpur
7	Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Institute (IRMRI), Thane
8	National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), Ballabgarh
9	National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (NICDC) Limited, New Delhi
10	National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, Gujarat
11	National Institute of Design (NID), Andhra Pradesh
12	National Institute of Design (NID), Madhya Pradesh
13	National Institute of Design (NID), Assam.
14	National Institute of Design (NID), Haryana
15	National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi
16	Quality Council of India (QCI), New Delhi.
17	Footwear Design and Development Institute, Noida
D.	OTHER BODIES (Central Public Sector Enterprises)
18	India International Convention and Exhibition Centre (IICC), New Delhi.
19	Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation (JKDFC)

Appendix - III

STATE WISE BREAK-UP OF INVESTMENT INTENTIONS (IEM PART A)										
Name of the State	2020		2021		2022		2023		Up to Nov 2024	
	Numbers Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. in crore)	No. Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. in crore)	No. Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. in crore)	No. Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. in crore)	No. Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. in crore)
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	59	9727	47	9373	54	16137	51	12238	31	28855
Arunachal Pradesh	1	60	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	4	99	17	1221	14	18582	9	1324	10	2164
Bihar	5	1304	21	11004	7	1305	8	850	5	516
Chandigarh	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0
Chhattisgarh	109	22193	98	31564	35	7443	42	10196	27	27498
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13	516	8	2787	11	493	17	509	7	257
Daman & Diu	5	0	6	700	5	2	3	109	5	99
Delhi	32	3710	7	901	22	15102	24	3285	19	5627
Goa	5	0	7	163	5	2065	6	1549	0	0
Gujarat	220	46141	214	92566	191	100089	190	62535	150	71737
Haryana	42	2243	44	5714	38	3302	60	18911	39	26027
Himachal Pradesh	7	218	5	591	9	400	9	169	6	68
Jammu & Kashmir	4	151	5	681	12	1385	19	2354	30	7210
Jharkhand	8	547	10	1347	7	4270	13	774	7	542
Karnataka	120	162492	114	61726	103	70695	66	21097	49	15720
Kerala	10	382	4	121	3	16	5	423	3	95
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	93	32831	113	21859	75	11956	61	22163	57	7193
Maharashtra	296	44188	273	277335	232	38986	264	59551	185	152300
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	1	405	0	0	4	358	2	112	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	1	220	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	46	37721	60	137939	55	72345	50	210837	39	68933
Pondicherry	0	0	5	406	3	1305	3	75	1	92
Punjab	42	1479	40	8016	26	3789	26	2940	14	420
Rajasthan	40	12698	61	42452	45	22155	60	16289	30	15195
Sikkim	0	0	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	76	6807	115	29636	68	9383	94	20010	47	18431
Telangana	57	7392	41	4614	34	5887	59	13242	34	4455
Tripura	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	91	11384	114	17278	71	10375	70	21577	43	31707
Uttarakhand	18	377	27	5609	30	1744	17	1235	16	841
West Bengal	27	9552	27	5535	26	4532	37	6486	29	39133
Grand Total	1432	414620	1489	771428	1185	424101	1267	510852	883	525115

SECTORWISE INVESTMENT INTENTION BASED ON PART A DURING LAST FIVE YEARS										
SCHEDULED INDUSTRY	2020		2021		2022		2023		Up to Nov 2024	
	No. Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. in crore)	No. Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. in crore)	No. Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. in crore)	No. Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. in crore)	No. Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs. in crore)
Metallurgical Industries	100	91516	100	172208	90	86165	102	30730	55	64376
Agricultural Machinery	1	9	4	217	1	100	0	0	3	170
Boilers & Steam Gen. Plants	2	622	5	1858	5	436	4	100	0	0
Cement & Gypsum Products	35	8256	51	20348	12	9081	26	11328	11	4512
Ceramics	11	957	7	720	14	1718	17	1528	21	1268
Chemicals (Except Fertilizers)	143	34673	163	69040	111	75018	91	27021	73	70200
Comm/Office/Hold equpts	44	17839	38	4020	17	3198	21	4014	18	2483
Defence Industries	0	0	1	60	1	60	0	0	0	0
Drugs And Pharmaceuticals	77	7376	75	13611	53	8032	37	7899	36	3205
Dye-Stuffs	4	538	1	71	1	0	2	100	3	280
Earth-Moving Machinery	1	73	2	177	0	0	1	2	0	0
Electricals Equipment	164	176610	158	65979	91	42968	108	110436	98	185112
Fermentation Industries	58	6889	205	42880	145	27542	119	23024	33	6020
Fertilizers	6	368	9	1112	7	1616	12	9779	14	41127
Food Processing Industry	119	6781	105	12781	126	12037	141	13277	84	6087
Fuels	5	317	11	2316	7	19063	12	1398	7	2631
Glass	7	567	9	5712	4	1612	2	1129	3	545
Glue And Gelatin	3	112	4	716	1	136	3	145	2	4
Industrial Instruments	6	240	1	100	1	50	11	327	3	216
Industrial Machinery	13	1204	15	1908	21	2477	30	2205	14	1586
Leather	2	58	1	48	2	295	4	396	1	56
Machine Tools	7	240	4	790	3	279	2	55	7	278
Math, Survey, Drawing Inst.	1	88	1	0	0	0	3	170	1	60
Medical And Surgical Equip	9	467	9	556	6	461	8	454	4	60
Misc. Industries	107	6915	54	7338	39	8129	75	5763	53	7829
Misc. Mechanical & Engg. Ind	70	5816	71	10047	45	2611	80	7821	68	11769
Others	175	29503	130	287045	122	90319	142	201440	116	63986
Paper And Pulp	35	1898	24	2851	19	2321	16	7091	15	860
Photographic Raw Film/ Paper	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prime Movers	5	1018	5	1574	4	65	7	243	1	108
Rubber Goods	14	1383	14	899	15	3040	9	203	4	969
Scientific Instruments	1	148	0	0	1	50	4	176	1	54
Soaps, Cosmetics And Toiletries	13	703	8	864	17	226	3	1069	6	838
Sugar	26	1715	32	15776	23	4604	16	4512	11	1944
Telecommunications	9	331	7	5368	7	2089	5	1300	2	310
Textiles	94	6197	86	11520	93	11381	76	11900	41	3654
Timber Products	8	621	6	2110	5	365	6	1085	3	444
Transportation Industry	52	2346	62	7040	71	6460	62	21702	63	41626
Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati	5	226	10	1718	5	97	10	1030	8	448
Grand Total	1432	414620	1489	771428	1185	424101	1267	510852	883	525115

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	2020		2021		2022		2023		Up to Nov 2024	
	No. Filed	Inv. (Rs.cr)	No. Filed	Inv. (Rs.cr)	No. Filed	Inv. (Rs. cr)	No. Filed	Inv. (Rs.cr)	No. Filed	Inv. (Rs.cr)
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	42	9840	47	10350	46	45217	49	10536	57	12708
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	9	989	4	452	13	633	12	18778	14	1361
Bihar	2	121	2	71	4	646	11	1257	7	1486
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Chhattisgarh	51	73567	70	16492	27	2766	17	1310	25	18256
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8	2364	4	68	16	3226	9	186	10	3118
Daman & Diu	5	326	3	176	2	642	2	2824	2	59
Delhi	0	0	2	106	0	0	7	2924	6	125
Goa	0	0	3	62	4	488	5	730	3	157
Gujarat	285	34866	110	104968	154	39259	180	61407	192	83476
Haryana	15	4915	19	3562	20	2891	37	6652	33	4139
Himachal Pradesh	5	855	8	1473	9	1131	9	829	3	2056
Jammu & Kashmir	1	15	5	126	5	169	3	298	11	1703
Jharkhand	18	1667	11	2728	10	15489	10	446	18	1670
Karnataka	41	6565	43	6327	57	8042	41	6368	37	6244
Kerala	1	97	4	79	2	1	2	102	2	101
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	60	5275	63	14500	53	7153	67	12801	78	15566
Maharashtra	101	33715	171	45855	201	35675	189	52201	188	31924
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	306	2	1158
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	28	28954	30	89167	22	37266	29	25138	26	45301
Pondicherry	0	0	3	6	1	0	2	93	0	0
Punjab	22	1198	29	5627	31	4466	29	32182	31	6036
Rajasthan	21	5917	14	7571	43	17403	37	8868	34	17511
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	2	22	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	17	1184	40	13684	60	9268	42	6746	46	7609
Telangana	42	6057	25	6739	34	3915	31	3464	19	5365
Tripura	1	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	51	14177	60	11333	53	8896	96	13720	72	22951
Uttarakhand	11	459	22	4489	21	1665	22	1829	29	2577
West Bengal	11	817	20	1967	26	3735	27	4930	32	3735
Grand Total	848	233969	812	347978	916	250064	968	276925	978	296398

SECTOR WISE INVESTMENT IMPLEMENTED BASED ON PART B										
SCHEDULED INDUSTRY	2020		2021		2022		2023		Upto Nov 2024	
	Nos Filed	Inv. (Rs cr)	No. Filed	Inv. (Rs cr)	No. Filed	Inv. (Rs cr)	No. Filed	Inv. (Rs cr)	No. Filed	Inv. (Rs cr)
Metallurgical Industries	91	80473	107	129984	66	43055	69	13204	66	18783
Agricultural Machinery	3	244	6	843	7	1864	2	1395	3	421
Boilers & Steam Gen. Plants	0	0	1	612	0	0	3	16	2	516
Cement & Gypsum Products	23	8697	35	23674	32	16734	39	17220	34	27214
Ceramics	27	1642	13	1151	10	1287	19	2229	26	2405
Chemicals (Except Fertilizers)	83	24801	70	60924	137	25086	112	68421	98	40300
Comm/Office/Hold Equpts	17	19483	17	1617	16	4915	21	3670	25	3614
Defence Industries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs And Pharmaceuticals	39	5599	30	3599	23	3185	38	8165	40	7422
Dye-Stuffs	1	151	4	368	1	0	4	212	0	0
Earth-Moving Machinery	1	46	2	302	2	401	3	9428	1	409
Electricals Equipment	88	25272	65	18879	81	68682	75	26528	73	55539
Fermentation Industries	9	856	34	2741	35	4665	39	5058	40	6129
Fertilizers	9	2299	6	5964	7	214	7	6247	10	919
Food Processing Industry	80	7571	72	7236	102	15679	120	31017	127	20219
Fuels	3	544	1	10	3	79	6	18224	1	10
Glass	3	469	5	1069	6	1721	6	2859	4	1207
Glue And Gelatin	3	558	0	0	3	169	2	290	2	142
Industrial Instruments	0	0	1	0	3	362	4	38	3	217
Industrial Machinery	17	2308	6	581	13	552	9	944	22	1623
Leather	2	57	0	0	2	61	0	0	3	123
Machine Tools	0	0	1	36	1	10	1	0	3	154
Math, Survey, Drawing Inst.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical And Surgical Equip	1	13	2	213	2	74	1	54	2	257
Misc. Industries	42	3648	41	4270	38	3987	50	9488	56	43943
Misc. Mechanical & Engg. Ind	67	8649	38	5338	56	6599	58	4543	53	9330
Others	57	7433	74	23413	53	8113	63	4738	63	13244
Paper And Pulp	28	1875	25	1591	27	4216	23	2571	23	3901
Photographic Raw Film/Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prime Movers	3	567	10	4381	13	3773	17	1960	6	1545
Rubber Goods	12	6065	2	207	17	11246	12	4104	11	2716
Scientific Instruments	1	37	0	0	2	137	1	263	1	38
Soaps, Cosmetics And Toiletries	10	1177	5	448	13	1718	3	322	3	249
Sugar	7	4703	26	4641	25	3025	33	4654	33	8775
Telecommunications	5	375	8	10286	1	35	4	1218	6	534
Textiles	73	8541	50	5579	64	9068	59	10024	69	11317
Timber Products	1	47	2	560	1	265	4	1001	5	1371
Transportation Industry	33	9007	45	27087	37	6844	51	16082	55	10185
Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati	9	762	8	374	17	2243	10	738	9	1627
Grand Total	848	233969	812	347978	916	250064	968	276925	978	296398

Appendix – VII

1. Patents

Year	Filed	Examined	Granted	Disposal
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	58502	73170	28391	52943
2021-22	66440	66590	30074	35964*
2022-23	82811	49961	34134	60046
2023-24	92168	18438	103057	126003
2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024)	78264	9643	26083	31138

*Disposal of 15991 applications u/s 21(1) was deferred due to extension of the prescribed period of limitation by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and disposed in 2022-23.

2. Designs

Year	Filed	Examined	Registered
2014-15	9327	7459	7147
2015-16	11108	9426	7904
2016-17	10213	11940	8276
2017-18	11837	11850	10020
2018-19	12585	12661	9483
2019-20	14290	13642	12256
2020-21	14241	13847	9147
2021-22	22699	15764	15262
2022-23	22698	21905	23400
2023-24	30388	29207	30672
2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024)	31439	29447	22956

3. Trade Marks

Year	Filed	Examined	Registered	Disposal
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	444126	465915	255993	294961
2021-22	462910	431520	261408	318878
2022-23	466580	395405	231977	292154
2023-24	476274	721934	279719	433754
2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024)	404847	116898	352987	417264

4. Geographical Indications

Year	Filed	Registered
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	58	5
2021-22	116	50
2022-23	211	55
2023-24	134	160
2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024)	205	23

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	23043	20724	16402	19193
2021-22	30988	29105	20673	20837
2022-23	29466	24896	12082	21171
2023-24	36744	56263	38003	45731
2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024)	31934	33579	20534	20995

Appendix – VIII

COMPLETED PROJECTS UNDER IIUS/MIIUS

Sl. no.	Scheme Name	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Date of approval	Project Cost (in ₹ Cr.)	Approved Gol grant (in ₹ Cr.)	Released Gol grant (in ₹ Cr.)	Completed on
1	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Pune	Maharashtra	06.09.2004	59.99	44.99	44.54	03.03.2008
2	IIUS	Chemical Cluster, Ankleshwar	Gujarat	02.07.2004	152.83	50.00	49.50	17.06.2008
3	IIUS	Textiles Cluster, Tirupur	TN	09.03.2004	143.00	50.00	49.50	21.11.2008
4	IIUS	Foundry/Pump/ Motor Cluster, Coimbatore	TN	14.03.2005	55.57	39.66	39.08	31.03.2009
5	IIUS	Chemical Cluster, Vapi	Gujarat	25.03.2004	54.31	40.49	39.28	30.08.2010
6	IIUS	Textiles Cluster, Ludhiana, Punjab *	Punjab	06.09.2004	17.19	12.24	13.16	30.08.2010
7	IIUS	Chemical Cluster, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	14.03.2005	73.02	41.8	41.39	30.09.2010
8	IIUS	Foundry Cluster, Belgaum	Karnataka	28.10.2004	24.78	18.58	18.02	30.09.2010
9	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Chennai	TN	02.07.2004	57.06	29.32	29.02	30.09.2010
10	IIUS	Leather Cluster, Ambur	TN	14.03.2005	113.51	45.08	43.50	30.09.2010
11	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Pithampur	MP	28.10.2004	65.20	47.23	46.76	10.03.2011
12	IIUS	Textile Cluster, Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra	14.03.2005	68.49	33.25	32.91	04.07.2011
13	IIUS	Machine Tools Cluster, Bangalore	Karnataka	28.10.2004	135.50	49.12	47.65	30.08.2011
14	IIUS	Cereals Pulses & Staples Cluster, Madurai	TN	06.09.2004	40.2	30.15	29.85	24.03.2012
15	IIUS	Pharma Cluster, Hyderabad	Telangana	04.11.2004	66.16	49.62	48.13	20.07.2012
16	IIUS	Multi Industry Cluster, Haldia*	WB	04.03.2005	58.85	25.40	34.89	04.10.2012
17	IIUS	Engineering Cluster, Nashik	Maharashtra	24.03.2008	67.26	42.88	42.45	12.04.2013
18	IIUS	Marble Cluster, Kishangarh	Rajasthan	28.10.2004	52.87	26.79	26.53	30.06.2013
19	IIUS	Metallurgical Cluster, Jaipur	Odisha	02.07.2004	88.62	50.00	49.50	31.03.2014
20	IIUS	Leather Cluster, Kanpur	UP	04.03.2005	14.34	9.32	9.04	31.03.2014
21	IIUS	Gem & Jewellery Cluster, Surat	Gujarat	24.11.2004	61.00	45.61	44.36	31.12.2014
22	IIUS	Iron & Steel Cluster, Raipur	Chattishgarh	04.03.2005	58.82	21.16	20.94	31.03.2015
23	IIUS	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala	31.12.2004	60.55	42.60	42.174	31.03.2015
24	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Vijaywada	AP	02.07.2004	30.67	23.01	22.31	31.03.2015
25	RIIUS	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	HP	19.11.2010	88.43	59.95	58.15	31.03.2015
26	RIIUS	Marathwada Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	31.05.2010	82.55	60.00	58.20	31.03.2016
27	RIIUS	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra	31.01.2012	44.90	32.59	31.62	31.03.2016
28	RIIUS	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam	01.10.2010	62.28	52.63	51.05	18.10.2016
29	RIIUS	Narol Textiles Infra. Env. Management, Narol	Gujarat	19.11.2010	196.56	58.28	56.53	29.03.2017
30	IIUS	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi	MP	27.03.2008	44.75	22.39	21.78	28.04.2017

Sl. no.	Scheme Name	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Date of approval	Project Cost (in ₹ Cr.)	Approved Gol grant (in ₹ Cr.)	Released Gol grant (in ₹ Cr.)	Completed on
31	MIIUS	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	MP	05.03.2015	48.48	12.62	12.62	30-07-2018
32	MIIUS	Hosur Engineering Industry Cluster	Tamil Nadu	01.03.2016	31.306	7.69	7.69	31.08.2018
33	IIUS	Auto Cluster, Adityapur	Jharkhand	13.08.2008	65.63	47.79	46.37	30.09.2018
34	MIIUS	Bobbili growth Center, Vizianagaram District	Andhra Pradesh	01.03.2016	10.16	2.54	2.54	01.11.2018
35	MIIUS	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	05.03.2015	49.83	12.26	12.26	09.01.2019
36	MIIUS	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	10.08.2015	41.76	8.74	8.74	09.01.2019
37	MIIUS	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	MP	05.03.2015	75.00	12.75	12.75	18.11.2019
38	MIIUS	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	05.03.2015	22.54	7.00	7.00	15.01.2020
39	MIIUS	RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	01.03.2016	63.75	38.76	38.76	12.05.2020
40	MIIUS	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	05.03.2015	59.02	43.51	43.51	22.05.2020
41	MIIUS	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	05.03.2015	31.83	9.43	9.43	31.07.2020
42	MIIUS	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	28.03.2016	114.06	49.55	49.55	10.11.2020
43	MIIUS	Industrial Estate, Kathua*	J & K	10.08.2015	32.98	12.92	12.92	15.12.2019
44	MIIUS	Hindupur Growth Centre & IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District	Andhra Pradesh	01.03.2016	25.62	7.316	7.316	30.10.2020
45	MIIUS	Zuangtui Industrial Estate, Aizawl	Mizoram	01.03.2016	18.02	14.18	14.18	11.02.2021
46	MIIUS	Industrial Area, Kandrori	HP	05.03.2015	57.55	18.85	18.85	15.06.2022
47	MIIUS	Industrial Area, Pandoga	HP	05.03.2015	71.69	20.61	20.61	15.06.2022
48	MIIUS	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	05.03.2015	39.26	10.51	10.51	07.12.2023
49	IIUS	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	WB	29.03.2005	41.01	15.72	15.25	02.02.2024
50	IIUS	Foundry Cluster, Howrah*	WB	29.03.05	95.03	38.68	38.29	02.02.2024
51	RIIUS	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	26.03.2010	81.90	58.28	56.53	02.02.2024
52	MIIUS	Tupudana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	10.08.2015	32.91	12.85	12.85	13.02.2024

*Released Gol grant is more than Approved Gol grant due to downward revision in the project cost or interest earned on central grant; the implementing agencies (SIAs/SPVs) have refunded/been requested to refund the excess amount.

Appendix – IX

ONGOING PROJECTS UNDER IIUS/RIIUS/MIIUS

S No.	Scheme Name	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Date of approval	Project Cost (in ₹ Cr.)	Approved GOI grant (in ₹ Cr.)	Released GoI grant (in ₹ Cr.)	Physical progress (in %)
1	IIUS	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur	MP	24-03-2008	60.76	39.68	38.97	89.00%
2	IIUS	Pandhurna Industrial Cluster, Chhindwara*	MP	02-02-2009	81.10	43.07	41.77	70.00%
3	RIIUS	Tiruchirappalli Engineering and Technology Cluster	Tamil Nadu	01-10-2010	87.93	58.28	54.44	97.00%
4	MIIUS	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	10-08-2015	141.01	24.36	24.36	99.00%
5	MIIUS	Angul Aluminium Park	Odisha	18-08-2015	99.60	33.44	33.44	95.00%
6	MIIUS	Pashamylaran Industrial Area, Medak	Telangana	05-03-2015	101.16	25.76	9.92	53.00%

* The project has been withdrawn by DPIIT vide letter dated 31.08.2024 and asked implementing agency to refund the released central grant.

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
2023-24	0	0	0	0
2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024)	0	0	0	0



सत्यमेव जयते

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