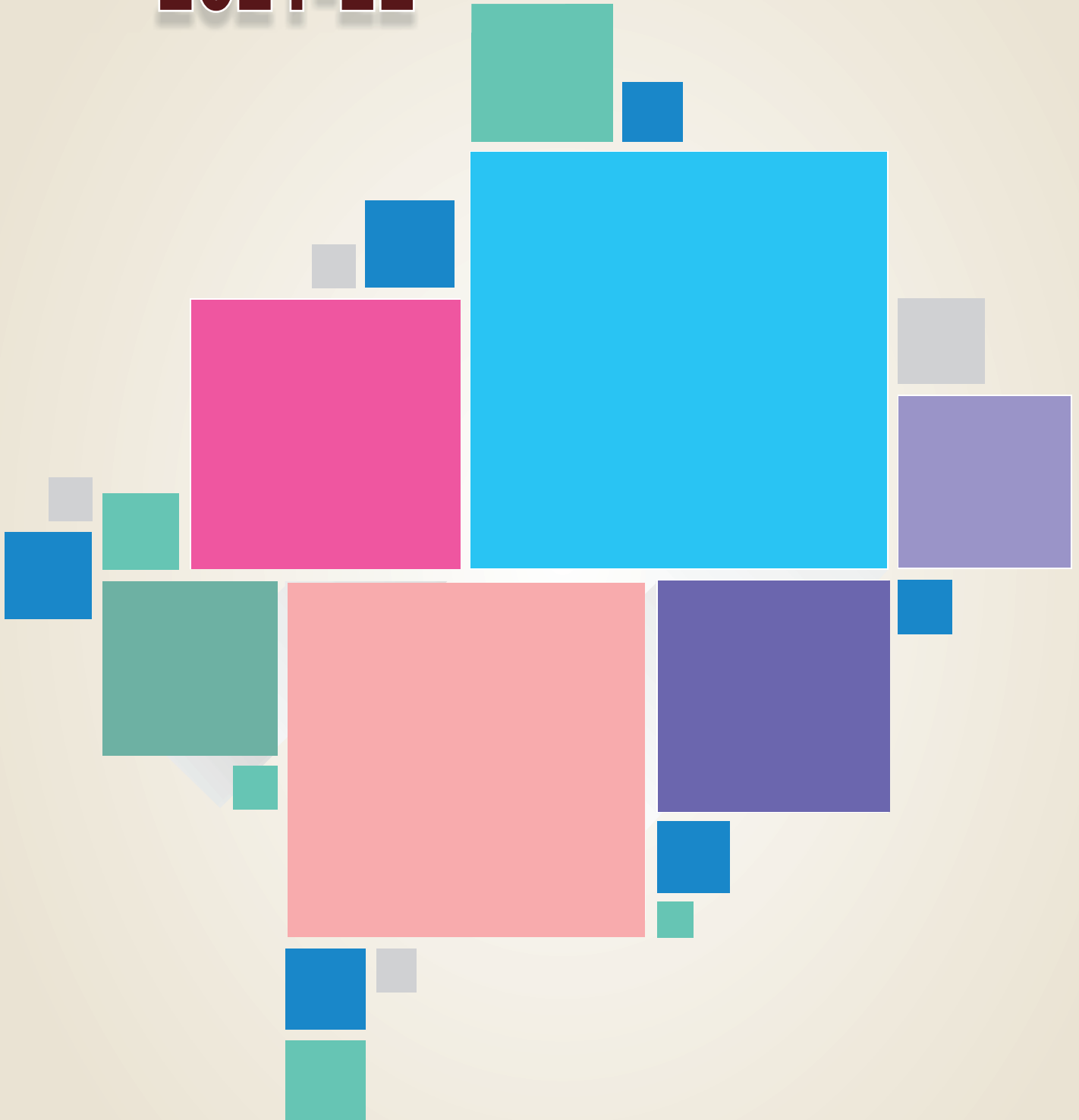


ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22

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Amrit Mahotsav



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

Annual Report 2021-22



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

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Role and Functions

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) was established in the year 1995 and was reconstituted in the year 2000 with the merger of the Department of Industrial Development. The department was earlier called Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and was renamed as DPIIT in January, 2019.

1.1.2 In 2018, matters related to e-commerce were transferred to the Department and in 2019 the Department was given charge for Internal Trade, Welfare of Traders and their Employees and Startups. The mandate for integrated development of Logistics Sector has also been recently 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 & attract 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 (Annexure-A), 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 the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), grant of Industrial Licenses (IL) and acknowledging Industrial Entrepreneur 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) Matters relating to facilitating “Ease of doing Business”

(ix) Matters relating 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 investment 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. Polywood, stationery, kmatches, 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/Acts are administered by DPIIT:

- (i) Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
- (ii) The Explosives Act, 1884.
- (iii) The Inflammable Substances Act, 1952
- (iv) The Indian Boilers Act, 1923.
- (v) The Patents Act, 1970
- (vi) The Copyright Act, 1957
- (vii) The Trade Marks Act, 1999
- (viii) The Design Act, 2000.
- (ix) The National Institute 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, and a list of the attached and subordinate offices and other organizations under the Department is at Appendix-II.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES/ SCHEMES/ POLICIES

1.4 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

1.4.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is the Nodal Department for formulation of policy of the Government on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). It is responsible for maintenance and management of data on inward FDI, based upon the remittances reported by the Reserve Bank of India. With a view to attract higher levels of FDI, Government has put in place a liberal policy on FDI, under which, FDI up to 100%, is permitted, under the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime in 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.

1.4.2 Further, after abolition of the erstwhile Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), process for granting FDI approvals has been simplified wherein the work relating to processing of applications for FDI and approval of the Government thereon under the extant FDI Policy and FEMA, is now handled by the concerned Ministries/Departments. However, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is a single point interface of the Government to facilitate investors for Foreign Direct Investment through approval route. In this regard a new portal (<http://www.fifp.gov.in>) has been created, which is administered and handled by this Department and the portal facilitates as a single window

clearance of applications. 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 The Make in India initiative was launched on 25th September 2014 to create a conducive environment for investments. It is aimed at fostering innovation, building world class infrastructure, and making India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. It was one of the first 'Vocal for Local' initiatives that showcased India's manufacturing prowess to the world. Since its launch, Make in India has made significant achievements and is now focusing on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0. DPIIT is coordinating Action Plans for 15 manufacturing sectors, while the Department of Commerce is the nodal for 12 service sectors. Efforts are on to boost the growth of the sub-sectors in a holistic and coordinated manner.

1.5.2. Steering Committee for Advancing Local Value-add and Employability (SCALE). With the Hon'ble Prime Minister's clarion call for Aatmanirbhar Bharat (आत्मनिर्भर भारत) made in his speech to the nation on 12th May 2020, the Commerce Ministry identified 24 sub- sectors, in which India can truly become self-reliant by strengthening its domestic manufacturing, which will translate into more employability, greater potential for exports and a sound manufacturing domestic base within the country to meet its own demand. These 24 sub- sectors are Air Conditioners, Electronics, Textiles, Furniture, Leather and Footwear, Fisheries, Agri-Produce (Potato & Mango), Ready to Eat, Agro Chemicals, Auto Components, Aluminium, Steel,

Set top Boxes, EV Components and Integrated Circuits, Ethanol, Ceramics & Glass, Robotics, Drones, Televisions, Closed Circuit Cameras, Toys, Medical Devices, Sporting Goods & Gym Equipment and Bicycles & E-cycles. Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister Shri Piyush Goyal constituted a Steering Committee for Advancing Local Value-add and Employability (SCALE) under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pawan Goenka, MD & CEO, Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. for the purpose. The Committee currently has 15 members which include representatives from various industry associations as well as DGFT, DoC and DPIIT.

1.5.3 Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS): 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 looks into hindrances being faced by investors, and also takes up cross cutting policy issues with the following objectives:-

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

1.5.4 Investment Promotion and International Cooperation

1.5.4.1 The Department plays an active role in investment promotion and facilitation through dissemination of information, on opportunities in India by advising prospective investors

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

1.5.5 One District One Product (ODOP)

1.5.5.1 Government of India is working on a transformational initiative to foster balanced regional development across all districts of the country. This is called the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative, with the objective of identifying and promoting the production of unique products in each district in India that can be globally marketed. This will help realise the true potential of a district, fueling economic growth, generating employment and rural entrepreneurship. ODOP initiative is operationally merged with the 'Districts as Export Hub' initiative being implemented by DGFT, Department of Commerce with DPIIT as a major stakeholder to synergize the work undertaken by DGFT. The major activities that are being facilitated by DPIIT with Invest India under ODOP initiative are manufacturing, marketing, branding, internal trade and e-commerce.

1.5.5.2 On-going expansion exercise entailing expansion of list from Phase-1 that consisted of 106 products from 103 districts to current phase-2 that would consist of 739+ products covering 745 districts. Considerable success has been achieved for boosting exports under ODOP initiative.

1.5.6 National Single Window System (NSWS)

1.5.6.1 While presenting Budget 2020-21, Hon'ble Finance Minister announced plans to set up an Investment Clearance Cell (ICC) to provide "end to end" facilitation and support to investors, including pre-investment advisory, provide information related to land banks and facilitate clearances at Centre and State level. The cell was to operate through an online digital portal. Envisioned as a one-stop shop for taking all the regulatory approvals and services in the country, NSWS [www.nsws.gov.in] was soft-launched on 22nd September, 2021 by Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister.

1.5.6.2 This national portal integrates the existing clearance systems of various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India and State Governments without disruption to their existing IT portals. Currently, IT portals of 20 Ministries/ Departments and 14 States'/UTs' Single Window Systems have been linked with the NSWS Portal.

1.5.7 Invest India

1.5.7. Invest India has been set up as a Joint Venture (Not for Profit) Company between Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal trade, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), CII, NASSCOM and various State Governments. Invest India is the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency of India and acts as the first point of reference for investors in India. Invest India is transforming the country's investment climate by simplifying the business environment for investors. Its experts, specializing across different countries, Indian states and sectors, handhold investors through their investment lifecycle – from pre-investment to after-care. Invest India provides multiple forms of support

such as market entry strategies, deep dive industry analysis, partner search and location assessment policy advocacy with decision makers.

1.5.8 India Industrial Land Bank (IILB)

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

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

1.5.9 Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS)

1.5.9.1 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 Asian Development Bank (ADB). DPIIT released a pilot phase report in 2018 on Industrial Park Rating System aimed at enhancing Industrial competitiveness.

1.5.9.2 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.

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

1.5.9.4 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.

1.5.9.5 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 Report of Industrial Park Rating 2.0 Report has been released by the Department on 5th October, 2021.

1.6 National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy

1.6.1 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.

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

1.6.3 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.

1.6.4 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.

1.6.5 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.

1.6.6 Intellectual Property Rights Administration

1.6.6.1 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).

1.6.6.2 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, while the Central IP Training Academy is at Nagpur.

1.7. National Design Policy

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

- i. Promotion of Indian design through a well-defined and managed regulatory, promotional and institutional framework.
- ii. Setting up of specialized Design Centres of “Innovation Hubs” for sectors such as automobiles and transportation, jewellery, leather, soft goods, digital products, toys and games, which will provide common facilities and enabling tools like rapid product development, high performance visualization, etc. along with enterprise incubation as well as financial support through mechanisms like venture funding, loans and market development assistance for start-up design-led ventures and young designers’ design firms/houses.
- iii. Formulation of schemes for setting up Design Centres/Innovation Hubs in selected locations/industrial clusters/backward states, particularly in the North east;
- iv. Laying special focus on up gradation of existing design institutes and faculty resources to international standards, particularly the National Institute of Design (NID) and its new campuses/centres with a view to spreading quality education in design to all regions of India.

- v. Encouraging establishment of Departments of design in all the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and all the National Institutes of Technologies (NITs) as well as in prestigious private sector colleges of Engineering and Architectures.
- vi. Preparation of a mechanism for recognizing and awarding industry achievers in creating a brand image for India design through award of India Design Mark on designs which satisfy key design criteria like originality, innovation, ergonomic features, safety and Eco-friendliness.
- vii. Facilitating the establishment of a Chartered Society for designers (on the lines of institutions of engineers, the institution of Architects., the Medical Council, the Bar Council, etc.), to govern the registration of Design Professionals and various matters relating to standards setting in the profession.
- viii. Setting up an Indian Design Council (IDC) with eminent personalities drawn from different walks of life.

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

1.8. Ease of Doing Business (EODB)

1.8.1 Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is spearheading the exercise for improving overall business regulatory environment in the country by streamlining the existing regulations and processes and eliminating unnecessary requirements and procedures.

1.8.2 DPIIT, in consultation with the State Governments, started a comprehensive reform exercise in States and UTs in December 2014. Under Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), all States/UTs in the country are ranked on the basis of reforms implemented by them on designated parameters. This exercise has helped in improving business environment across States. The BRAP Portal (www.eodb.dipp.gov.in) has been launched to track implementation of reforms on a real-time basis. Till date four editions of Business Reforms Action Plans have been completed. The fifth edition is underway.

1.8.3 A 213 point District Reforms Plan has also been prepared and shared with States and UTs for implementation of reforms by all the districts. It is spread across 8 areas: Starting a Business, Urban Local Body Services, Land Reform Enabler, Land Administration and Property Registration Enablers, Obtaining Approval for Construction, Paying Taxes, Miscellaneous and Grievance Redressal/ Paperless Courts and Law & Order.

1.8.4 DPIIT is the Nodal Department for coordination with Ministries/Departments and States/UTs to reduce compliance burden on citizens and business activities. The objective of this exercise is to improve Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living by Simplifying, Rationalizing, Digitizing and Decriminalizing Government to Business and Citizen Interfaces across Ministries/Departments and States/UTs.

1.8.5 The key focus areas of the exercise are:

- (i) Rationalization/Auto-renewal of licenses / certificates/permissions
- (ii) Risk-based/Third-party Inspections and Audits
- (iii) Standardized and simplified return filing
- (iv) Rationalized maintenance of registers

(v) Minimize/eliminate display requirements

(vi) Digitization and simplification of manual forms and records

1.8.6 In order to monitor large database of compliances across Central Ministries/ Departments and States/UTs, DPIIT has launched the Regulatory Compliance Portal (<https://eodbrcp.dpiit.gov.in/>). Ministries/ Departments and States/UTs upload the details of compliances which have been reduced by them under this exercise.

1.9 Start-up India

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

1.10 Public Procurement

1.10.1 “Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order, 2017” (PPP-MII Order 2017) was issued pursuant to Rule 153 (iii) of the General Financial Rules 2017, with the aim to create an assured domestic market for manufacturers, who are genuinely ‘Make in India’, thereby encouraging utilization of Indian material resources for the provision of goods required for public procurements.

1.10.2 Various activities being performed by the Division are as under:

- (i) Oversee the implementation of PPP-MII Order, including issuance of amendments/clarifications in PPP-MII Order 2017, based upon feedback/response received from stakeholders.
- (ii) Advise various Nodal Ministries/Departments and procuring agencies on matters related to PPP-MII Order.
- (iii) Scrutiny of high value tenders published on Central Public Procurement and GeM Portal for its compliance with PPP-MII Order and follow up with concerned procuring agency and controlling Ministry/Department for corrective action.
- (iv) Analyze the grievances, received from stakeholders for alleged violation of PPP-MII Order, and advise concerned procuring agency and controlling Ministry/Department for resolution.
- (v) Convene Industry specific grievance review meetings for speedy resolution of industry grievances.
- (vi) Process applications received for registration of bidders, having beneficial ownership in land border sharing countries, under GFR Rule 144(xi).
- (vii) Process requests seeking permission for floating global tender enquiry under GFR Rule 166(iv).
- (viii) Convene Standing Committee meetings for resolution of outstanding issues related to implementation of PPP-MII Order as also for resolution for grievances, received from stakeholders for alleged violation of PPP MII Order.
- (ix) Follow-up with the State Government for adoption of measures similar to PPP-MII Order in State Government Procurement.

1.11 Development of Logistics Sector

1.11.1 The 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.

1.11.2 The Division is also promoting and encouraging adoption of digitization across logistics value chains. On 13th October 2021, Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated '**PM Gati Shakti 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 Gati Shakti 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.

1.12 Project Monitoring Group (PMG)

1.12.1 Project Monitoring Group (PMG) was set up in Cabinet Secretariat in 2013 and has been merged with DPIIT w.e.f. 14.02.2019, with Invest India providing implementation support in its functioning. It is an institutional mechanism

for resolving issues and bottlenecks and fast tracking the setting up and commissioning of large infrastructure projects in Public and Private sectors.

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

1.12.3. Furthermore, the PMG portal has been upgraded from an issue-based resolution mechanism to a Milestone-based monitoring system as per the recent directives of the Cabinet Secretary. The new system will ensure proactive monitoring of projects and will help in initiating course correction measures in time. This will put the Project Monitoring Group at the forefront of driving transformational change in the infrastructure space.

1.12.4. 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 on boarded on the portal for regular updation of the project milestones and issue statuses.

1.12.5. As of 2nd December 2021, 1644 Infrastructure projects worth ~INR 58.8 Lakh Crore are enlisted on PMG portal for issue resolution and monitoring. PMG has facilitated resolution of 4192 issues in these projects till now. Out of 1644 projects, 275 projects worth ~INR 14.4 Lakh Crore are PRAGATI projects which are reviewed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

1.12.6. Since April 2021, PMG has facilitated the resolution of 306 issues pertaining to 146 projects worth ~INR 8.4 Lakh Crores. For this, PMG team has conducted 17 meetings with multiple States and Central Ministries and has reviewed more than 700 issues.

1.13 Industrial Corridors

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

1.13.2 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).

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

- i. Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC);
- ii. Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC);

- iii. Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC);
- iv. East Coast Industrial Corridor (ECIC) with Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) as Phase 1;
- v. Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC);
- vi. Extension of CBIC to Kochi via Coimbatore;
- vii. Hyderabad Nagpur Industrial Corridor (HNIC);
- viii. Hyderabad Warangal Industrial Corridor (HWIC);
- ix. Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC);
- x. Odisha Economic Corridor (OEC) and
- xi. Delhi Nagpur Industrial Corridor (DNIC).

1.14 Indian International Convention & Expo Centre (IICC), Dwarka, New Delhi.

1.14.1 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/NHA connectivity, hotels, office and retail spaces etc.) at an estimated cost of Rs. 26,108 crore (including Rs. 405 Crore for additional works) by the year 2025. The Government has further approved incorporation of a new Government company as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the implementation and development of IICC, Dwarka project with 100% equity from Government through DPIIT. A Special Purpose Vehicle for development of the project i.e. India International Convention and Exhibition Centre Limited (IICC Ltd), a 100 % owned and controlled

Company by Government of India represented through DPIIT has been incorporated on 19.12.2017.

1.14.2 Phase-1 of the project comprising trunk infrastructure along with Exhibition-cum Convention Centre is under development and is expected to be completed by Year 2022. These will be implemented as non-PPP component. EPC Contractor for Phase-I development and Operator for Exhibition and Convention Centre have been appointed. Phase-2 of the Project comprising of the remaining Exhibition Area will be implemented by 2025. The PPP components comprising hotels, retail and offices will be implemented by the PPP developers. Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of this project on September 20, 2018. The operator for Exhibition and Convention Centre has been appointed.

1.15 Industrial Development of North Eastern Region (NER)

1.15.1 To promote industrialization in North Eastern Region, the Government of India has notified North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 for the states of North East Region including Sikkim effective from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2022. The incentives under the scheme include- (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit (CCIIAC) (ii) Central Interest Subsidy (CII) (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII) (iv) Goods and Services Tax (GST) Reimbursement (v) Income Tax (IT) Reimbursement (vi) Transport Incentive (TI) AND (vii) Employment Incentive (EI). Since inception of the scheme, a total of Rs. 35.84 crore has been released to the industrial units of NER, so far.

1.15.2 Under the erstwhile scheme, North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007, which ended on 31st March, 2017,

a total of Rs. 3306.49 crore has been released to the industrial units of NER.

1.15.3 The Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS)/Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), effective from 22nd January, 2013, is also applicable to the NER States including Sikkim for a period of 5 years. The scheme has been discontinued, with effect from 22.11.2016. However, industrial units registered under the scheme prior to discontinuation are eligible for the benefits of the scheme. Since inception of the scheme, a total of Rs. 5995.84 crore has been released to the industrial units of North East states and Himalayan states.

1.16 Industrial Development of Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Island

1.16.1 A new scheme namely Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Island Industrial Development Scheme (LANIDS), 2018 has been notified for the Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands effective from 1.4.2018 to 31.3.2020. The Scheme has further been extended upto 31.3.2022. The incentives under the scheme include- (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit (CCIIAC) (ii) Central Interest Subsidy (CII) (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII) (iv) Goods and Services Tax (GST) Reimbursement (v) Income Tax (IT) Reimbursement (vi) Transport Incentive (TI) AND (vii) Employment Incentive (EI)

1.16.2 This scheme is being administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

1.17 Special Package Scheme for Industrial Development in Himalayan States i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, J&K and Ladakh.

1.17.1 Schemes that are over

- (i) Special Package-I for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand from 07.01.2003 - 06.01.2013
- (ii) Special Package-II for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand from 07.01.2013- 31.03.2017

1.17.2 Schemes under Grand parenting

- (i) Special Package-I for Jammu and Kashmir from 14th June, 2002 - 14th June, 2012
- (ii) Special Package-II for Jammu and Kashmir from 15th June, 2012 - 14th June, 2017

1.17.3 Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2021.

- (i) The package provided the following incentives:-
- (ii) Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit (CCIIAC)
- (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII)
- (iv) Central Interest Incentive (CII)
- (v) GST reimbursement
- (vi) Income Tax Reimbursement
- (vii) Transport incentive
- (viii) Employment Incentive

1.17.4 Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022.

The package provided the following incentives:-

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

- (ii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII)

1.17.5 New Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of J&K from 01.04.2021-31.03.2037 New Scheme with guidelines for UT of Jammu and Kashmir with total financial outlay of Rs. 28,400/- crore is in public domain w.e.f. 1.4.2021. The scheme is been notified on 19/2/2021 by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).

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

Title: '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.'

1.18.1 The Scheme of Budgetary Support was notified on 5th Oct, 2017 by DPIIT. It is a Central Government scheme, which is being 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.

1.18.2 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.

1.19 Programmes for Industrial Infrastructure Development – Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS).

1.19.1 Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 with the objective of enhancing industrial competitiveness of domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership in selected functional clusters/locations, which have the potential to become globally competitive. 37 projects have been approved in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan under IIUS, out of these 31 projects have been completed and 6 projects are under implementation and these projects have been provided central assistance of Rs. 1430.18 crore (up to 30.11.2021) out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 1455.64 crore.

1.19.2 The scheme was continued after being renamed as MIIUS (Modified Industrial Infrastructure Up-Gradation Scheme) with effect: from July. 2013. Under MIIUS, projects have been undertaken to upgrade infrastructure in existing Industrial Parks/Estates/Areas. Greenfield projects have also been undertaken in backward areas and North Eastern Region (NER). Projects are being implemented by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) of the State Government. Central Grant up to 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs. 50 crore is provided with at least 25% contributions of State Implementing Agency (SIA) and in case of North Eastern States, the central grant and

minimum contribution of the SIA are up to 80% and 10% respectively. Under MIUS, 21 projects have been sanctioned under MIUS, of which 14 projects have been completed and remaining 07 are under implementation.

1.19.3 These projects have been provided central assistance of Rs. 371.616 crore (up to 30.11.2021), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 390.376 crore. Further, the scheme has not been continued beyond 31.03.2017 for taking up new projects. In the year 2021-22, Rs. 2.456 crore (as on 30.11.2021) has been disbursed against Revised Estimate (RE) of Rs. 5.594 crore.

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 founder member and implements APO programmes/activities relating to India. NPC undertakes productivity augmentation through domain specific consultancy, training, workshops, seminars and conferences for Government, Public and Private sectors, Productivity related research, Monitoring & Evaluation of various government schemes & projects and information dissemination through collaboration with APO.

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

1.20.3 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 and Division [namely: Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED), Project Analysis and Documentation Division (PADD) & Project Planning and Implementation Division (PPID)]. Every Board is functionally independent and works within its area of expertise.

1.21 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Activities

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

- (i) UNIDO Regional Office (URO) which is headed by UNIDO Representative (UR) to India and Asian region and
- (ii) Facility for International Cooperation for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (FIC-ISID)

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

1.22.2 Indian Footwear, Leather & Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP), a Central Sector Scheme approved for implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20 with total outlay of Rs. 2600 crore which was extended till 31.03.2021. A new scheme has been approved by the Union Cabinet on 19.01.2022 for 2021-2026 with an outlay of Rs. 1700 Crore. The scheme aims at development of infrastructure for the leather sector, address environment concerns specific to the leather 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 was created in January, 2021 by merging e-Commerce and Internal Trade sections. The 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 National e-Commerce policy is being formulated. It aims at laying down the intent of the Government for providing a direction for promotion and regulation of various aspects of e-Commerce policy.

1.24.4 The National Retail Trade Policy is being drafted. It aims at realizing the full potential of all formats of the retail trade and lays down the broad guidelines for creating a conducive environment for fueling and streamlining the growth of retail sector.

1.24.5 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.

1.24.6 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 is expected to make e-Commerce more inclusive and accessible for

consumers, standardize operations, promote inclusion of local suppliers, drive efficiencies in logistics and lead to enhancement of value for consumers.

1.25 Technical Regulations

1.25.1 In order to provide safe reliable quality goods, minimizing health hazards to consumers, promoting exports and substituting imports, Technical regulations/Quality Control Orders (QCOs) are issued by DPIIT for industries falling under its domain viz. Light Engineering Industry (LEI), Consumer Industry (CI), Cement, Paper, Rubber & Linoleum, Leather & Footwear, and Explosives. DPIIT as per its mandate has been issuing QCOs since 1987. QCI for 127 products under BIS Act. 1986/2016 as well as 15 products under Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (Gas Cylinders, Valves and Regulators) have been issued. DPIIT is continuously engaged with BIS and relevant stakeholders for notification and implementation of QCOs.

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 has been setup in December, 2018. As Indian manufacturing companies and startups move towards creating innovative products, the setting-up of the Council will spur domestic manufacturing in this sector.

1.27 Strengthening Data System of Schemes and Non-Schematic Interventions (NEW)

1.27.1 The Department in collaboration with NITI Aayog has taken key steps to ensure data preparedness. An institutional mechanism in the form of a Data & Strategy Unit has been set up to lay down Data Strategy. Action Plan is prepared for eight major schemes and three non-schematic interventions for improving various features of Data System viz. data generation; data quality; data analysis; use & dissemination; use of technology; data security & HR capacity; and data management during 2021-22.

1.27.2 The plan is being implemented for promoting synergistic data, inter-agency collaboration and prescriptive analytics to drive better data-based outcomes.

Industrial Promotion

2.1 Make in India

2.1.1 The Make in India initiative was launched on 25th September 2014 to create a conducive environment for investments. It also aimed to foster innovation, building best in class infrastructure, and making India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. It was one of the first 'Vocal for Local' initiatives that showcased India's manufacturing prowess to the world. Since its launch, Make in India has made significant achievements and is now focusing on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0.

2.1.2 DPIIT is coordinating Action Plans for 15 manufacturing sectors, while the Department of Commerce is coordinating for 12 service sectors. DPIIT is working closely with **24 sub-sectors** which have been chosen keeping in mind the Indian industries strengths and competitive edge, need for import substitution, potential for export and increased employability. These 24 subsectors are – furniture, air-conditioners, leather and footwear, ready to eat food, fisheries, agri-produce, auto components, aluminium, electronics, agrochemicals, steel, textiles, EV components and integrated circuits, ethanol, ceramics, set top boxes, robotics, televisions, close circuit cameras, toys, drones, medical devices, sporting goods, gym equipment. Efforts are on to boost the growth of the sub-sectors in a holistic and coordinated manner.

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:-

- (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.

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 to fast track investment in coordination between the Central Government and State Governments and thereby enhance the pipeline of investible projects in India and in turn increase domestic investment and FDI inflows. PDCs have the following main objectives:-

- (a) To create projects with all approvals, land available for allocation and with the 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 Investment Clearance Cell (ICC)

2.4.1 While presenting Budget 2020-21, Hon'ble Finance Minister announced plans to set up an Investment Clearance Cell (ICC) that will provide "end to end" facilitation and support to investors, including pre-investment advisory, provide information related to land banks and facilitate clearances at Centre and State level. The cell was proposed to operate through an online digital portal.

2.4.2 Subsequently, as per mandate, DPIIT along with Invest India initiated the process of developing the portal as a National Single Window System (NSWS). Envisioned as a one-stop for taking all the regulatory approvals and services in the country, NSWS [www.nsws.gov.in], was soft-launched on **22nd September 2021** by the Hon'ble Commerce & Industries Minister.

2.4.3 This national portal 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 19 Ministries/ Departments and 11 States Single Window Systems have been on-boarded on the NSWS Portal.

2.5 One District One Product (ODOP)

2.5.1 The Hon'ble PM's clarion call of 'Atmanirbhar' to the nation in his address on the 74th Independence Day - August 15, 2020 explicitly emphasized that we as a nation must move on the path of value addition to our natural as well as human resources. Government of India is working on a transformational initiative to foster balanced regional development across all districts of the country. This is called the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative, with the objective of identifying and promoting the production of unique products in each district in India that can be globally marketed. This will help realise the true potential of a district, fuelling economic growth, generating employment and rural entrepreneurship. ODOP initiative is operationally merged with the 'Districts as Export Hub' initiative being implemented by DGFT, Department of Commerce with DPIIT as a major stakeholder to synergize the work undertaken by DGFT. The major activities that are being facilitated by DPIIT with Invest India under ODOP initiative are manufacturing, marketing, branding, internal trade and e-commerce.

2.5.2 Under the initial phase of the ODOP programme, 106 Products have been identified from 103 districts across the country.

2.5.3 On-going expansion exercise entailing expansion of list from Phase -1 that consisted of 106 products from 103 districts to current phase-2 that would consist of 739+ products covering 736 districts.

2.6 India Industrial Land Bank (IILB)

2.6.1 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.

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 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://iis.ncog.gov.in/parks/login1>). 4493 industrial parks/estates/ SEZs in 5.06 lakh hectares 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 2115 GIS enabled Parks of 25 States/UTs have been on boarded i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Telangana, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

2.6.5 Pan India Integration of States/UTs

Industrial Land Bank with IILB Portal is targeted by February, 2022. A mobile application of IILB is also available on Android and iOS stores for the ease of investor.

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.

2.7.5 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 Report of Industrial Park Rating 2.0 Report has been released by the Department on 5th October, 2021.

2.8 Industrial Licensing:

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

- 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, licences for these items are not being issued on health grounds)
- ii. Electronic aerospace and defence equipment;
- iii. Industrial explosives including detonating fuses, safety fuses, gunpowder, nitrocellulose and matches;

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

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

- i. Period of validity of Industrial Licence in general has been extended from 2 years to 3 years. As a measure of further ease of doing business, two extensions of two years each in the initial validity of three years of the Industrial Licence shall be allowed up to seven years.
- ii. Guidelines have been issued to streamline the processing of applications for grant of extension of validity of Industrial Licence.
- iii. Partial commencement of production is treated as commencement of production of all the items included in the licence.
- iv. The advanced version of National Industrial Classification (NIC-2008) has been adopted, which is a superior/sophisticated industrial classification.
- v. The ‘Security Manual for Licensed Defence Industry’ has been issued. With the issue of the Security Manual, the requirement of affidavit from the applicants has been done away with.
- vi. Restriction of annual capacity in the Industrial Licence for Defence Sector has been removed under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.
- vii. Licensee has been allowed to sell the defence items to the government entities under the control of MHA, PSUs,

State Governments and other Defence Licensee companies without approval of Department of Defence Production.

- viii. Mapping of Sector specific FDI policy with NIC 2008 code has been completed and Press Note issued.
- ix. Initial validity of Industrial Licence for Defence Sector has been increased in phases from the earlier validity period of 2 years to 15 years now, further extendable up to 18 years, under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. It was done as a measure to further promote ease of doing business, in view of the long gestation period of defence contracts to mature.
- x. Licensee has been allowed to manufacture enhanced capacity up to fifteen per cent of the existing capacity with prior intimation to the licensing authority under Arms Act, 1959.
- xi. Vide MHA Notification No. G.S.R. 1342(E), dated 27.10.2017, it has inter alia been stipulated that a licence granted in Form VII for manufacture and/or proof-test of arms and ammunition under Arms Act 1959, shall be valid for the life time of the licensee company, provided that the licensee shall be required to setup the facility for manufacture or proof test of arms and/or ammunition, recruit technical and administrative staff, develop and proof-test prototypes of arms and ammunition, conduct trial runs and any other activity related to the setting up of the facility for the manufacture or proof-test of arms and ammunition, within a period of seven years from the date of grant of a licence. The licensing authority may extend the period of seven years by a further period of three years on the basis of a written

representation received from the licensee and after recording reasons for granting such an extension. The above is with the condition that if during the period of seven years or the extended period of three years, as the case may be, the licensee fails to set up the manufacturing or proof-test facility or is unable to take other operating steps required for starting commercial production, the licence shall be suspended or revoked.

- xii. A new online portal has been developed for facilitating filing of online applications for Industrial Licence under Industries (Development & Regulation)-IDR Act 1951/ Arms Act 1959. The link of the portal is <https://services.dipp.gov.in>. This online portal is available for Public with effect from 16.10.2018 for filing applications.
- xiii. Subsequent to issue of MHA Notification No. S.O. 6203(E) dated 14.12.2018, Defence products list requiring compulsory licence from DPIIT under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and Arms Act, 1959 has been pruned, and DPIIT Press Note 1(2019 Series) dated 01.01.2019 has been issued. This is in supersession of DPIIT Press Note 3(2014 Series) dated 26.06.2014. With issue of Press Note 1(2019 Series), the licensing in defence sector has been further liberalized.
- xiv. To facilitate further ease of doing business in Industrial Licensing Press Note 2(2019 Series) dated 11.09.2019 has been issued clarifying that No Industrial Licence/Arms Licence is required for manufacture of any parts or accessories in Defence Sector, unless they are specifically listed in any of the Annexures of Press Note 1(2019 Series). This shall not apply to issue of Arms Licence for small arms by MHA.

- xv. Press Note 3(2019 Series) dated 11.09.2019 was issued thereby withdrawing Press Note 17(1984 Series).
- xvi. Final notification regarding Amendment in the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking Rules, 1952 under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 has been issued. As per the Notification No. G.S.R 4499 (E) dated 26.09.2021. the members of the Licensing Committee has 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.

2.9 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

2.9.1 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a major driver of economic growth and a source of non-debt finance for the economic development of India. It has been the endeavor of the Government of India to put in place an enabling and investor friendly FDI Policy 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 inward FDI 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 It has been the intent and objective of the Government of India to attract and promote Foreign Direct Investment and make FDI policy regime more investor friendly, in keeping with national interests. In line with its stated objectives, the Government has put in place a transparent, predictable and easily comprehensible policy framework on FDI. Further, FDI policy regime has been liberalized continuously over the years wherein FDI up to 100% is permitted under automatic route in most sectors/activities. During the course of FDI policy formulation and subsequent amendments, intensive consultations are held with concerned stakeholders. These include other Ministries/ Departments, RBI, law firms, consultants, industry associations etc.

2.9.3.2 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, Broadcasting, Pharmaceuticals, Single Brand Retail Trading, Construction & Development, Civil Aviation, Power Exchanges, e-commerce activities, Coal

Mining, Contract Manufacturing, Digital Media, Insurance Intermediaries, etc.

In the last one year alone, Government has undertaken FDI Policy reforms which inter-alia include the following

- i. Curbing opportunistic takeovers/acquisitions of Indian companies due to the COVID-19 pandemic: In order to curb opportunistic takeovers/acquisitions of Indian companies due to the COVID-19 pandemic, vide Press Note 3(2020) dated 17.04.2020, Government amended the FDI policy according to which an entity of a country, which shares land border with India or where the beneficial owner of an investment into India is situated in or is a citizen of any such country, can invest only under the Government route.
- ii. Defence Sector: The FDI policy amendments, notified vide Press Note 4 (2020 series) dated 17.09.2020, have been carried out to realize the vision of an Aatmanirbhar Bharat. Now, FDI in defence sector is allowed up to 74% through automatic route (from earlier 49%) for companies seeking new industrial licenses. FDI beyond 74% and up to 100% will be permitted under Government route :
 - i. Consolidated FDI Policy Circular dated 15.10.2020 has been released and the same is uploaded on this Department's website for reference of stakeholders Ministries/ Departments/ Officers of DPIIT and other Stakeholders/ prospective investors.
 - ii. Standard Operating Procedure for processing FDI proposals (SOP) dated has been amended and issued

on 9.11.2020 for ease of processing FDI proposals and the same has been uploaded on FIF Portal and DPIIT's website for reference of stakeholders Ministries/ Departments/ Officers of DPIIT and other Stakeholders/ prospective investors.

- iii. Vide Press Note 1(2021) dated 19.03.2021, clarity has been provided on downstream investments made by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) according to which Investments by NRI(s) on a non-repatriation basis as stipulated under Schedule IV of FEM (Non Debt Instrument) Rules 2019 are deemed to be domestic investments at par with the investments made by residents.
- iv. Insurance sector: Press Note 2(2021) dated 14.06.2021 has been issued to raise the permissible FDI limit from 49% to 74% in Insurance Companies under the automatic route and allow foreign ownership and control with safeguards.
- v. Petroleum & Natural Gas sector: Press Note 3 (2021) dated 29.07.2021 has been issued to permit foreign investment up to 100% under the automatic route in cases where the Government has accorded an 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) engaged in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Sector.
- vi. Telecom sector: Press Note 4(2021) dated 06.10.2021 has been issued to allow 100% FDI under automatic route in the Telecom sector

2.9.4 FDI Equity Inflows

2.9.4.1 FDI inflows in India stood at US \$45.15 billion in 2014-2015 and have increased since then. Country registered its highest ever FDI Inflow of US \$81.97 billion during the financial year 2020-21, and it is 10% higher as compared to the last financial year 2019-20 (US\$ 74.39 billion), in spite of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The path breaking reform measures taken by the Government have resulted in increased FDI inflows in the country, which year after year are setting up new records. The FDI worth US \$340

billion has been received in last five years. FDI brings in resources, the latest technology and best practices to push economic growth on to a higher trajectory.

2.9.4.2 These trends in India's FDI are an endorsement of its status as a preferred investment destination amongst global investors. Despite the onset of COVID-19, total FDI inflows have increased by 20% in the post-Covid period in comparison to FDI inflows reported in the pre-Covid period in India. Details are as under:

Table 2.1: Total FDI inflows in pre-Covid and post-Covid period

Sl. No.	Period (19 months)	FDI Inflow (Amount in US \$ billion)
1.	Pre-Covid (August, 2018 to February, 2020)	108.98
2.	Post-Covid (March, 2020 to September, 2021)	131.11
	Growth	(+) 20%

**Table 2.2: FDI equity and total FDI inflow in last five years and current financial year
(up to September, 2021)**

(Amount in US \$billion)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	FDI Equity inflow	Total FDI Inflow
1.	2016-17	43.48	60.22
2.	2017-18	44.86	60.97
3.	2018-19	44.37	62.00
4.	2019-20	49.98	74.39
5.	2020-21 (P)	59.64	81.97
6.	2021-22 (P) (up to September, 2021)	31.15	42.86

Source: RBI. (P) Data is provisional.

2.9.5 Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal

2.9.5.1 In order to simplify the approval process of foreign investment, post abolition of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB)

in May 2017, a new regime for FDI approvals has been put in place, wherein the work relating to processing of FDI applications and approval of the Government thereon is now handled by the concerned Ministries/ Departments. A new Investment portal,

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

2.9 Industrial Promotion

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

2.9.2 Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM)

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

2.9.2.2 IEM is an acknowledgement of information on capacity, location, investment, item of manufacture, registered address and status of company. As a measure to facilitate ease of doing business, filing of online IEMs under Ebiz portal has been initiated on January 2014 through e-BIZ portal. With a view to enhancing transparency and ease of doing business, the

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade 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 shall be processed in paperless mode and acknowledgement certificates with QR code shall be issued electronically. The applicants shall also be notified vide SMS instantaneously upon approval. Concerned State governments shall also be notified by email simultaneously. Henceforth, no application for IEM –Part A- B and amendment shall be filed physically. This means that the entrepreneurs do not need to visit to Udyog Bhavan, N.Delhi 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, Part B has to be filed. It is an acknowledgement of information on capacity, location, investment and item of manufacture.

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

2.9.2.4. Since August 1991 a total of 108703 IEM issued with proposed investment of Rs 13963402 are on record as on 31/12/2021. Statewise and sectorwise lists of IEMs filed during the last five years on a year-wise basis are at Appendices III & IV. The Statewise report of implementation of IEMs for the last five years is at Appendix V.

2.10 Industrial Investment Intentions

2.10.1 The Industrial Investment information maintained by the Department of Industrial

Policy and Promotion covers the non-MSME category Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda for the delicensed sector and Direct Industrial Licences (DIL) for licensable sector.

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

2.11 Industrial Performance

2.11.1 The Index of Industrial Production (IIP), one of the core economic indicators, is a short-term indicator for measuring growth of industrial production in the country. Based on the production data sourced from various Ministries/Departments including DPIIT, present series of IIP with base year 2011-12 is

released by National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation every month. Present series of IIP with base year 2011-12, launched in May 2017 contains 407 item-groups covering Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors. Manufacturing sector carries about 70 per cent weight in IIP. DPIIT is a major data source for manufacturing sector items as it provides data for more than seventy per cent of its total item-groups. The production data is collected from establishments through a web-based system every month.

2.11.2 As per the IIP growth indicated in Table 2.3, it is apparent that industrial growth hovered between 3.3 and 4.6 per cent during 2015-16 to 2018-19. With the outbreak of COVID-19 and the nation-wide lockdown initiated in March 2019 to check the pandemic, industrial growth slowed down to 0.8 per cent in 2019-20 and further slipped to -8.4 per cent in 2020-21.

Table 2.3: Annual Growth of IIP since the year 2015-16

(figures in per cent)

Industrial Sectors/Categories	Weight	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov*)
Sector								
Mining	14.37	4.3	5.3	2.3	2.9	1.6	-7.8	18.2
Manufacturing	77.63	2.8	4.4	4.6	3.9	-1.4	-9.6	18.5
Electricity	7.99	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.2	1.0	-0.5	10.2
Use-based Category								
Primary goods	34.05	5.0	4.9	3.7	3.5	0.7	-7.0	13.2
Capital goods	8.22	3.0	3.2	4.0	2.7	-13.9	-18.8	29.0
Intermediate goods	17.22	1.5	3.3	2.3	0.9	9.1	-9.4	23.7
Infrastructure/construction goods	12.34	2.8	3.9	5.6	7.3	-3.6	-8.7	27.5
Consumer durables	12.84	3.4	2.9	0.8	5.5	-8.7	-15.2	24.0
Consumer non-durables	15.33	2.6	7.9	10.6	4.0	-0.1	-2.1	6.4
Overall IIP	100.00	3.3	4.6	4.4	3.8	-0.8	-8.4	17.4

*Provisional

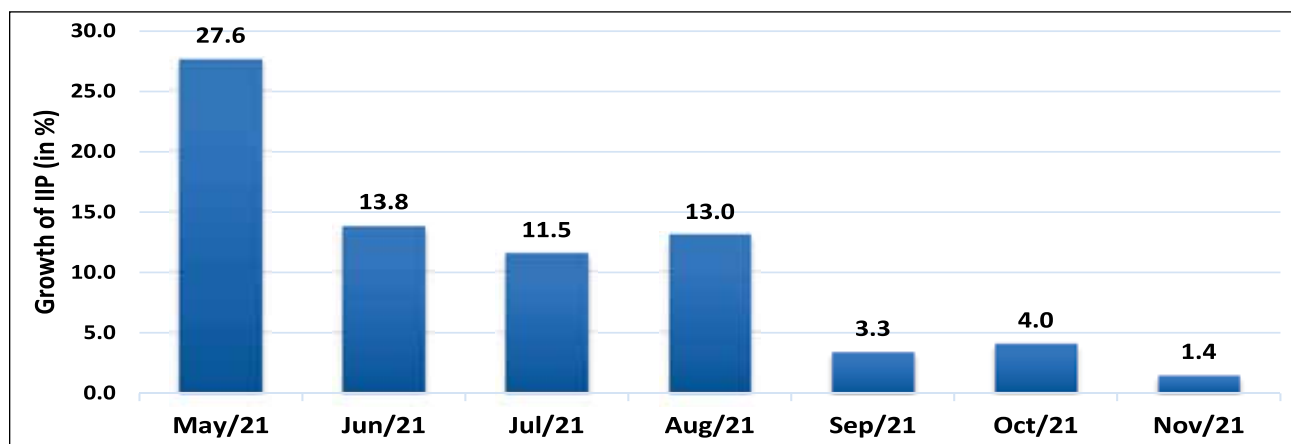
Source: National Statistical Office, MoSPI

2.11.3 Industrial Growth during 2021-22

2.11.3.1 The economy was quickly reviving from the ill-effects of the first wave of COVID-19 during the last two quarters of 2020-21 and just

then, it was hit by the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic in April-June 2021. However, due to very low base of 2020, IIP growth remained high during 2021-22.

Graph 2.1: Annual Growth of IIP in 2021-22 (till November 2021) over 2020

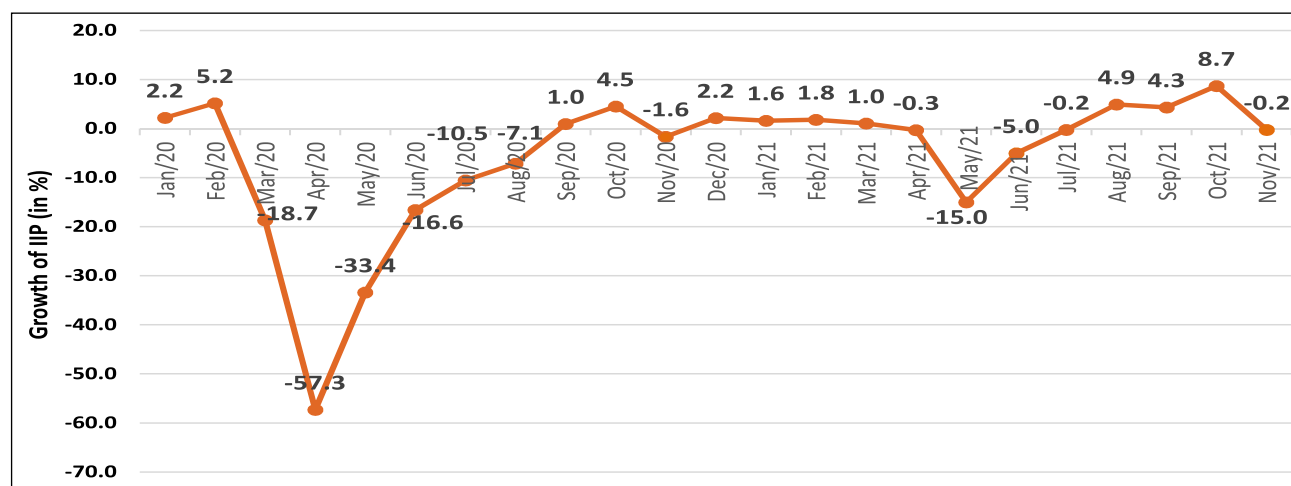


Source: National Statistical Office, MoSPI

2.11.3.2 Since 2020 was not a normal year, the comparison of IIP for 2021-22 is made with the Pre-COVID period (corresponding month of 2019) to depict the realistic growth scenario. Graph 2.2 shows that the industrial sector growth which nosedived in May 2020, had made a V-shaped recovery thereafter in 2020-21 and further contracted in Apr-June 2021 period due to 2nd wave of COVID-19 outbreak. It is evident that the loss of growth momentum by the

second wave was not as severe as experienced at the time of initial wave of pandemic. Industrial output again recovered and surpassed the pre-COVID level since August 2021 with the massive vaccination drive and favorable policies. However, with the fear of outbreak of third wave of COVID-19 and disrupted supply constraints due to unseasonal rains and continued shortage of semiconductors, industrial production grew at the rate of (-) 0.2 percent in November 2021.

Graph 2.2: Growth of IIP in 2020 and 2021 over Pre-COVID (corresponding month of 2019)



2.11.3.3 Among industry-groups, Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products, Manufacture of textiles and other manufacturing were leading the overall recovery of the manufacturing sector in 2021-22. Consistent growth of exports and surge in domestic demand enabled the recovery. On the other hand, industry-groups namely, Manufacture of leather and related products, Manufacture of electrical equipment, Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c., Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers and Manufacture of other transport equipment showed tapered or declined growth.

2.11.4 Performance of Eight Core Industries

2.11.4.1 The Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) monitors monthly growth of production of eight core industries i.e. Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement and Electricity. These eight industries

have combined weight of around 40.27 per cent in Index of Industrial Production (IIP). ICI is released 12 days prior to the release of IIP. The growth rates for Eight Core Industries since 2012-13 are given in Table 2.4.

2.11.4.2 During the year 2020-21, the Index of Eight Core Industries registered a negative growth of (-6.4) per cent. Except the Fertilizers sector, the other core sectors i.e. Refinery Products, Cement, Steel, Natural Gas, Crude Oil, Coal and Electricity sectors registered negative growth.

2.11.4.3 In the current financial year 2021-22(Apr-Nov), Index of Eight Core Industries registered a positive growth of 13.7 per cent (provisional). The production of Cement, Steel, Natural Gas, Coal, Refinery Products, Electricity sectors registered positive growth whereas Crude Oil and Fertilizers sector witnessed negative output growth.

Table 2.4: Growth of Index of Eight Core Industries (in per cent)

Sector	Weight	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)*
Coal	10.3335	3.2	1.0	8.0	4.8	3.2	2.6	7.4	-0.4	-1.9	11.6
Crude Oil	8.9833	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-1.4	-2.5	-0.9	-4.1	-5.9	-5.2	-2.7
Natural Gas	6.8768	-14.4	-12.9	-5.3	-4.7	-1.0	2.9	0.8	-5.6	-8.2	22.8
Refinery Products	28.0376	7.2	1.4	0.2	4.9	4.9	4.6	3.1	0.2	-11.2	10.6
Fertilizers	2.6276	-3.3	1.5	1.3	7.0	0.2	0.03	0.3	2.7	1.7	-0.6
Steel	17.9166	7.9	7.3	5.1	-1.3	10.7	5.6	5.1	3.4	-8.7	25.3
Cement	5.3720	7.5	3.7	5.9	4.6	-1.2	6.3	13.3	-0.9	-10.8	28.3
Electricity	19.8530	4.0	6.1	14.8	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.2	0.9	-0.5	10.2
Overall Index	100.0000	3.8	2.6	4.9	3.0	4.8	4.3	4.4	0.4	-6.4	13.7

*Provisional

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, DPIIT

PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (NMP) for multimodal connectivity

3.1 Background

3.1.1 It is estimated that India, to realize the vision of a \$5 trillion economy by 2025, creation of new and upgrading existing infrastructure will be the key to raising India's competitiveness and achieving this target. Improved infrastructure capacities create efficiency gains through improved logistics and networks, which would improve the competitiveness of the economy. This can help in boosting a virtuous cycle of higher investments, growth and employment generation in the economy.

3.1.2 With this vision, Hon'ble Prime Minister in his independence Day speech of 2019 had highlighted that the Government has been targeting an investment of more than Rs. 100 lakh crore on infrastructure over the next 5 years. Further, Hon'ble Union Finance Minister in her Budget speech of 2020 announced the National infrastructure Pipeline outlining the road map of infrastructure projects to the tune of Rs. 111 lakh crore covering more than 6,500 Projects across different sectors like Ports, Roads, Railways, Aviation, National Waterways, Gas Grid etc.

3.1.3 It was felt necessary to break the silos and to integrate all the existing/planned initiatives of the various Ministries/Departments being undertaken for better synergy as part of comprehensive PM GatiShakti NMP with multimodal connectivity to various Economic Zones

3.1.4 The PM GatiShakti NMP will accordingly depict the economic zones and the infrastructure linkages required to support them with an objective to holistically integrate all the multimodal connectivity projects and remove missing gaps for seamless movement of people, goods & services.

3.2 PM GatiShakti National Master Plan

3.2 The PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (NMP), an integrated plan depicting all the existing and proposed development initiatives of various Ministries/Departments for better synergy, is a response in this direction. The objectives are to ensure that various economic zones are interconnected with a network of multimodal connectivity infrastructure up to the last mile, remove missing gaps for seamless movement of people, goods & services, ensure quick completion of works with cost efficiency, minimize disruptions and improve logistics efficiency.

3.2.2 In the PM GatiShakti NMP, all the existing and proposed economic zones have been mapped along with the multimodal connectivity infrastructure in a single platform ranging in three time periods, i.e., status as on 2014-15, achievements made by 2020-21 and planned interventions up to 2024-25 for movement of people, goods & services.

3.2.3 The comprehensive map provides a bird's eye view of infrastructure development with key layers based on completion timelines of various Economic Zones, infrastructure & Utilities across the country.

3.2.4 The digital NMP portal for PM GatiShakti has been developed by BISAG-N (Bhaskaracharya National institute for Space Applications and Geo informatics), using dynamic Geographic Information System (GIS) platform wherein data on specific action plan of all the Ministries/Departments is being mapped on to the portal. The NMP portal will also provide analytical tools for planning, permissions and project management, etc.

3.2.5 As envisaged this plan will provide the necessary boost to economic and overall development of the region. The same will provide physical linkages to promote comprehensive and integrated multimodal national network of transportation and logistics thereby enabling smooth transportation of goods, people and services to create efficiency gains and avenues for further developments, value addition and creating employment opportunities. Any State Government Central Ministry/Private Sector, before planning any investment in any economic activity like textile park, fishing cluster, agro-processing centers etc., can know beforehand the status of current multimodal connectivity like proximity to highways, airports, rail, ports, etc. for making informed decisions. On the other hand, infrastructure connectivity Ministries will be able to priorities connectivity enhancement for ensuring last mile connectivity in a certain defined time frame.

3.3 Institutional Structure and Current Updates

3.3.1 PM GatiShakti NMP also establishes

an institutional framework to bring into action the whole of government approach for implementing its vision. Accordingly, the apex body - an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary has been constituted to approve any changes in the Master Plan for meeting any emerging requirements. The first meeting of the EGOS took place on 17th December 2021. An integrated Multimodal Network Planning Group (NPG) has been operationalized with representation from various connectivity infrastructure Ministries/Departments involving their heads of Network Planning Division for unified planning and integration of the proposals and assist the EGoS.

3.3.2 The Logistics Division in Department for promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is operationalizing the PM GatiShakti NMP and acting as a secretariat for overall coordination for effective implementation of the plan. The Logistics Division is being strengthened by constitution of a Technical Support Unit (TSU) through hiring of Subject Matter Experts and Young Professionals from market as well as deployment of suitable officers with sectoral expertise from all concerned infrastructure Ministries and PSUs involved in logistics sector. The Central ministries and State governments are being sensitized for updating required data layers on the NMP portal. Interactive workshops with Central Ministries for training and building capacities for creating a system of digitizing relevant data, updating it regularly and mapping it on the NMP portal through API integrations. Six zonal conferences are being organized to sensitize states on the PM GatiShakti and nudge them to develop State Master Plans and institutional set-up on the lines of National Master Plan.

Reforms for Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living

4.1 Introduction

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

4.1.2 In view of these conflicting aspects, there is a requirement to ensure that, while necessary regulations are put in place, their implementation remains efficient and effective. The time and costs imposed by the regulations should be minimum. Low regulatory burden means that entrepreneurs can devote their time on productive activities. It also leads to lower costs as the requirement of engaging regulatory experts is reduced. There are several ways in which delivery of government services can be improved.

4.1.3 Citizens are paramount to all initiatives of the Government of India. It is also felt that reduction in compliance burden on citizens will lead to the overall objective of Ease of Living in the country.

4.1.4 Government of India is spearheading the exercise for improving overall business regulatory environment and reducing compliance burden for businesses and citizens

in the country by streamlining the existing regulations and processes and eliminating unnecessary requirements and procedures. This is evident from three major initiatives being pursued by the Government focusing on – the efforts for World Bank's Doing Business Report, State & District Reform Action Plans and systematic approach to reduce compliance burden on businesses and citizens.

4.2 Efforts for Improving India's rank in World Bank's Doing Business Report

4.2.1 DPIIT is regularly coordinating with nodal Ministries/Departments/States concerned and monitoring the exercise for improving India's ranking in World Bank's Doing Business Report (DBR). As a result of these efforts, India ranks 63rd in the latest DBR, 2020 released in October, 2019, registering a jump of 14 ranks over its previous rank. DBR has featured India in the top 10 improvers list consistently over the last three years due to its sustained reform program. Some of the major indicator wise reforms undertaken by the Government towards easing the business environment in the country during the last five years are as under:

4.2.2 Starting a Business: Introduction of SPICe+ and AGILE PRO form by Ministry of Corporate Affairs for Company Incorporation in February 2020, saves time and efforts required in Company Incorporation. This form combines various services like PAN/TAN/

Director Identification Number/GSTN etc. In most of the cases, company incorporation is being completed on the same day of filing SPICe+ form and other services like obtaining PAN, DIN, etc. take 2 to 3 days.

4.2.3 Obtaining Construction Permits:

Online Building Permission System (OBPS) introduced by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is a Single Window for obtaining building permissions. In Municipal Corporations of Delhi and Greater Mumbai, all agencies involved in granting clearance for construction have been integrated on the portal and the applicant is no longer required to visit each agency individually. OBPS has been completely implemented in 14 States/UTs. As on December 2020, OBPS has been implemented in 2195 Urban Local Bodies across the Country.

4.2.3 Trading Across Borders: Reduced import border compliance time in Mumbai by improving infrastructure at the Nhava Sheva Port. Export and import border compliance cost also reduced in both Delhi and Mumbai by eliminating merchant overtime fees and through the increased use of electronic and mobile platforms. Implementation of electronic self-sealing of containers for exporters at their own facilities. Adoption of the Advance Bill of Entry allows importers to start the process of customs clearance before the arrival of the vessel.

4.2.4 Resolving Insolvency: Resolving Insolvency has been made easier by promoting reorganization proceedings in practice. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 has been recognized as a mode of resolving insolvency. Also, time taken in resolving insolvency is now comparable to OECD Countries.

4.2.5 Getting Electricity: Rationalization of Service Line Cum Development Charges to bring connections up to 150 kW under Low

Tension category, has made it simpler to obtain electricity connection. Process of getting a new commercial electricity connection streamlined by reducing procedures and made online. Cost to obtain electricity connection reduced over years.

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

4.3 State and District-level Ease of Doing Business Reforms

4.3.1 India is one of the few countries which have a sub-national ranking. DPIIT, in consultation with the State Governments, started a comprehensive reform exercise in States and UTs in December 2014. Under the reform action plan, all States/UTs in the country are ranked on the basis of reforms undertaken by them on designated parameters. Till date four editions of State Reform Action Plans have been completed. The fifth edition (301-point State Reform Action Plan 2020), which is underway, covers recommendations for reforms on regulatory processes, policies, practices and procedures classified into 15 Reform Areas. In order to handhold States/UTs in implementation of reforms, 10 Capacity Building Webinars on the best practices, 12 video conferences and

regional workshops have been conducted. Further, a set of FAQs have been prepared and shared with the States/UTs to help them in understanding reform requirements, objective and other key points.

4.3.2 A 213 point District Reforms Plan has also been prepared and shared with States and UTs for implementation of reforms by all the districts. It is spread across 8 areas: Starting a Business, Urban Local Body Services, Land Reform Enabler, Land Administration and Property Registration Enablers, Obtaining Approval for Construction, Paying Taxes, Miscellaneous and Grievance Redressal/ Paperless Courts and Law & Order.

4.4 Exercise for Reducing Compliance Burden on Businesses and Citizens

4.4.1 DPIIT is the Nodal Department for coordination with Ministries and States/UTs to reduce compliance burden on citizen and business activities. The objective of this exercise is to improve Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living by **Simplifying, Rationalizing, Digitizing and Decriminalizing** Government to Business and Citizen Interfaces across Ministries/States/

UTs. This will ensure hassle-free service delivery seamlessly till the last mile to the ultimate beneficiary. The key focus areas of the exercise are:

- Rationalization/Auto-renewal of licenses / certificates / permissions
- Risk-based / Third-party Inspections and Audits
- Standardized and simplified return filing
- Rationalized maintenance of registers
- Minimize / eliminate display requirements
- Digitization and simplification of manual forms and records

4.4.2 In order to monitor large database of compliances across Central Ministries/ Departments and States/UTs, DPIIT has launched the Regulatory Compliance Portal (<https://eodbrcp.dpiit.gov.in/>). Ministries/ Departments and States and UTs uploads the details of compliances which have been reduced by them under this exercise. Most of the Compliances have been reduced in the following categories:-

Business Interface	Citizen Interface
Certificate, License and Permission	Application Form
Filings	Services related Information
Inspection, Examination and Audits	Redundancy
Registers and Records	Service Timelines
Redundancy	Documents Submissions

Startup India

5.1 Startup India

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

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

5.1.3 As on December 2, 2021, 59,593 startups across have been recognized as startups by DPIIT, spread across 633 districts in India, across all 36 states and Union Territories.

5.1.4 More than 6.4 lakh jobs have been reported by more than 57,000 startups with an average number of 11 employees per startup. 46% of the recognised startups have at least one woman director. Now, 30 states and UTs have a dedicated startup policy.

5.2 Fund of Funds

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

5.2.2 As on 27th October 2021, SIDBI has committed INR 5,894 crore to 75 AIFs. A total of INR 7,381 crore has been injected to boost 517 startups.

5.3 Relaxed Norms in Public Procurement for Startups

5.3.1 The requirement of submission of bid security/ earnest money deposit and prior turnover & experience has been relaxed to encourage startups to participate in public sector procurement. 'GeM Startup Runway' has been launched as a dedicated corner for startups to sell products and services to the Government buyers. As of 1st December 2021, 11,837 startups had been on-boarded on GeM, with 1,00,982 orders from public entities totalling more than INR 4,795 Cr.

5.4 Startup India Seed Fund Scheme

5.4.1 Department for Promotion of Industry

and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has created Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) with an outlay of INR 945 Crore to provide financial assistance to startups for Proof of Concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry, and commercialization. This would enable early-stage 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 will support an estimated 3,600 entrepreneurs through 300 incubators in the next 4 years. The Hon'ble Prime Minister announced the scheme on 16th January 2021 in his Grand Plenary address of Prarambh: Startup India International Summit. Outreach and awareness for Startup India Seed Fund Scheme is underway since the announcement of the Scheme and workshops with incubators (beneficiaries) from across the country is being conducted starting from the month of March 2021. As on date, more than 15 workshops have been conducted with over 670 incubators from 36 states and UTs and 2 ministries.

5.4.2 The 'Call for Application' for Incubators under the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme was launched on 19th April 2021. As on date, 41 incubators have been selected and a sum of more than Rs. 160 crore has been approved as grant under the scheme.

5.4.3 The 'Call for Application' for Startups was launched on 19th July 2021. As on date, applications have been received from more than 1600 startups under the scheme. 112 Startups have been selected for funding as on 01.12.2021.

5.4 Tax incentives

5.4.1 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 start-up 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 but before 1st April 2022 can apply for income tax exemption. To avail these benefits, a Startup must get a Certificate of Eligibility from the Inter-Ministerial Board (IMB). 406 startups have been granted income tax exemptions till 1st December 2021 under provisions of Section 80-IAC of the Income Tax Act

5.4.2 Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value: DPIIT recognized startups are exempt from tax under Section 56(2)(viib) of the Income Tax Act when such a Startup receives any consideration for issue of shares which exceeds the Fair Market Value of such shares. The startup has to file a duly signed declaration in Form 2 to DPIIT {as per notification G.S.R. 127 (E)} to claim the exemption from the provisions of Section 56(2) (viib) of the Income Tax Act. As of 26th November 2021, with regard to declarations received from entities, furnished in Form 2, intimation regarding receipt of declaration in Form 2 has been mailed in the cases of 4,977 entities.

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

5.5.1 Startups are eligible for 80% rebate in patent filing fees and 50% rebate in trademark filing fees. Additionally, Startups are also provided the facility of expedited examination of patent applications to reduce time taken in granting patents. 510 patent facilitators and 392 trademark facilitators have been empanelled, as of October, 2021, under Scheme for Facilitating Start-Ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) to provide free-of-charge services to Startups.

5.5.2 As of 31st October 2021, 5695 patent applications have been filed.

- I. 1629 expedited examination for patent applications filed by Startups; of these FER (First Examination Report) issues for 1515 applications and 740 Patents granted
- II. 19456 Trademark applications have been filed out of
 - i. 9335 trademarks registered,
 - ii. 2182 accepted,
 - iii. 650 Refused / Withdrawn / Abandoned
 - iv. 584 under examination

5.6 Self-Certification based Compliance Regime

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

- i) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- ii) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Gess (Amendment) Act, 2003
- iii) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

4.6.2 Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) has issued guidelines to State Governments whereby Startups shall be allowed to self-certify compliance in respect

of 6 labour laws. These are effective after concurrence of States/UTs. The Acts are:

- i) The Building and Other Constructions Workers’ (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1996
- ii) The Inter- State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979
- iii) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- iv) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
- v) The Employees’ Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
- vi) The Employees’ State Insurance Act, 1948.

5.6.3 15 states have complied with the self-certification advisory for five years and 12 states have complied with the advisory for three years. 9 states have integrated their portals with Shram Suvidha Portal. 169 startups have availed the benefits of self-certification. A list of 64 Startups that have self-certified has been uploaded on the Shram Suvidha Portal. 36 white category industries identified for availing self-certifications.

5.7 Setting up of Incubators and Tinkering Labs

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

5.7.2 Within the past three years, and as self-reported by the incubators, more than 1,250 startups have been incubated in the Atal Incubation Centers/ Established Incubation Centers out of which ~500 are women-led startups. More than 144 MSME’s have been

supported to build business sustainability and more than Rs. 62 crore of seed funding have been leveraged from other sources based on more than Rs. 6 crore granted by AIM. More than 13,800 jobs have been created by the startups incubated at the Atal Incubation Centers/ Established Incubation Centers. More than 1,000 mentors have been onboarded by the Atal Incubation Centers/ Established Incubation Centers to guide startups. More than 2,200 events and 700 trainings have been reported by this network of Atal Incubation Centers/ Established Incubation Centers.

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

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

5.8 Building Innovation Centre at National Institutes

5.8.1 This initiative is coordinated by Department of Science and Technology and Ministry of Human Resource Development. 11 TBIs (Technology Business Incubators) have been approved for which Rs 42.23 crore have been sanctioned and Rs 18.69 crore have been disbursed to TBIs. 21 new TBIs (over and above 15 TBIs envisaged) and 5 Centres of Excellence (COEs) are proposed to be established.

5.9 Research Parks

5.9.1 The objective of setting up Research

Parks is to propel successful innovation through incubation and joint Research and Development (R&D) efforts between academia and industry. This initiative is coordinated by Department of Science and Technology and Ministry of Human Resource Development. 8 new Research Parks have been identified to be built over 5 years at 7 IITs and IISc Bangalore. INR 575 Cr. Sanctioned disbursed by DST as on date.

5.10 Promoting Startups in Biotechnology Sector

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

- I. DBT-BIRAC has supported more than 1000 startups, Entrepreneurs & SMEs
- II. Total number of Indian Biotech Startups - 3325
- III. More than INR 350 Cr Partnered funding raised by more than 75 Startups
- IV. More than 130 Products & Technologies
- V. 48 Bio-incubators across India creating an incubation space of 523449 sq. ft. for budding entrepreneurs. 650 Incubatees supported
- VI. 16 BioNEST Incubators engaged as SEED Fund Partners supporting more than 40 startups
- VII. 6 BioNEST Incubators engaged as LEAP Fund Partners supporting 10 startups
- VIII. INR 150 Cr committed under Biotechnology Innovation - AcE (Accelerating

Entrepreneurs) Fund supporting 27 Companies so far

- IX. 4 bio-clusters (NCR, Kalyani, Bangalore and Pune)
- X. 4 BIRAC Regional Centres
- XI. Five Bio-connect offices have been established
- XII. 5 Technology Transfer Offices have been established at BIRAC's BioNEST Bio-incubators

5.11 Startup India Portal

5.11.1 Startup India web portal and mobile app were developed and operationalized on the 31st of March, 2016. The portal, www.startupindia.gov.in has also been merged with the Startup India Hub platform which was launched on 19th March, 2017. The portal serves as a virtual incubator to Startups which provides access to information, knowledge, industry programmes, Government schemes, and networking opportunities within Startup community and provides a one-stop digital platform for Startup aspirants, Startups and ecosystem builders. The portal hosts Startups, investors, funds, mentors, incubators, accelerators, corporates, academia, Government bodies and more. The online hub also hosts pro-bono services, knowledge modules and other relevant government schemes for all Startups and startup aspirants.

- I. With 5,22,352 Lakh users on the Startup India online hub, an entrepreneur can connect to 766 incubators and 166 corporates/ accelerators for scaling-up; explore within a pool of 118 investors for fund support; and connect to 60 government entities for availing startup friendly benefits.

- II. A dedicated Startup hub team was setup under Invest India. 2,28,538 queries been addressed, as of 1st December 2021. A dedicated call centre, email handle and twitter mechanism has been setup, with a total of 1,66,945 calls and 61,693 emails addressed as of 1st December 2021.

5.12 Learning and Development Program

5.12.1 One of the marquee programs on the Startup India portal is a 4-week learning and development course which covers 7 topics to educate Startups and aspiring entrepreneurs through various stages of their entrepreneurial journey. The course has been accessed by over 3,11,709 aspiring entrepreneurs (as of 30th November 2021)

5.13 Startup India Yatra

5.13.1 Since its launch, Startup India Yatra has covered 236 districts across 23 States

- I. Rs. 1.05 Crore worth cash prizes distributed
- II. 78,346 individual outreaches
- III. Sensitising regional startup ecosystems
- IV. 145 Bootcamps conducted
- V. 315 Van Stops
- VI. 441 Institutes Covered
- VII. 1,424 incubation offers

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

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

The Yatra initiative also conducted knowledge and activity-based sessions wherein startup enthusiasts were imparted deeper understanding of the culture of entrepreneurship, emerging technologies, and processes involved in stagewise development of a startup.

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

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

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

- Technology
- Social Sector
- Agriculture
- Sustainability

5.14 States' Startup Rankings

5.14.1 Launched in April 2017, States' Startup Ranking Framework is a first-of-its-kind initiative to harness strength of competitive federalism and create a flourishing startup ecosystem in the country. The major objectives of the ranking exercise are facilitating states to identify, learn and replace good practices, highlighting the policy intervention by states for promoting startup ecosystem and fostering competitiveness among states to create best Startup ecosystem. Two rounds of State ranking exercise have been conducted till date with far-reaching impact across the startup ecosystem of the country.

5.14.2 The 2018 edition, first one, was spread across 7 reform areas having 38 action points and witnessed participation of 27 States and 3 UTs. 40,000 calls were made in 9 different languages to seek feedback and 95 good practices were identified.

5.14.3 The 2019 edition was spread across 7 reform areas having 30 action points and 22 States and 3 UTs participated. More than 60,000 calls were made in 11 different languages to seek feedback and 166 good practices were identified.

5.14.4 Results : The results of the 2nd edition of States' Startup Ranking were announced on 11th September 2020, at an event held at the National Media Centre, New Delhi.

5.14.5 States' Startup Ranking Framework 2020, the third edition is spread across 7 reform areas having 26 action points. Nationwide capacity building program was conducted for State government officials in the month of June 2021. The Knowledge Exchange Week 2021 took place from 21st June to 25th June 2021. Each day of the Knowledge Exchange Week was

centred on reform areas of the States' Startup Ranking 2020. The workshop saw participation from over 130 representatives from 34 States and Union Territories of India and became a platform for discussion, deliberation, and great knowledge exchange. States' Startup Ranking Framework 2020 has seen participation from 31 states and Union Territories. The evaluation of documentary evidence submitted by states is underway. In the month of October and November, six Evaluation Committee meetings have been conducted in the first round of Evaluation.

5.15 National Startup Awards

5.15.1 National Startup Awards was announced in 2019 with the aim to recognize and reward outstanding startups that are building innovative products, solutions, or scalable enterprises with a high potential to generate employment, create wealth and demonstrate measurable social impact. The results of the first edition of the National Startup Awards were declared on 6th October 2020 by Hon'ble Minister of Railways and Commerce & Industry. 32 startups, 1 incubator and 1 accelerator were recognized as winners in their respective categories.

5.15.2 The first edition witnessed an overwhelming participation from 1641 startups belonging to 27 States and UTs of India, 31 incubators and 10 accelerators.

Applicants included 654 women-led, 165 academic institution based and 331 startups working in rural areas.

5.15.3 A cash prize of INR 5 lakh each was awarded to each winner startup and a cash prize of INR 15 lakh each was awarded to the winner incubator and accelerator.

5.15.4 DPIIT is supporting finalists across 9 key tracks viz. Investor Connect, Mentorship, Corporate Connect, Government Connect, International Market Access, Regulatory Support, Benefits under Startup India initiative, Startup India Showcase and Startups Doordarshan Program

5.15.5 National Startup Awards 2020: Second edition saw 2,236 applications across 30 States and Union Territories, and 59 ecosystem enablers. The compilation of results and background check of winners selected by the jury is complete for the second edition of the National Startup awards. The jury evaluation of 175 startups across 15 sectors was conducted in June and the results of National Startup Awards 2020 are yet to be announced.

5.16 Regulatory Reforms

5.16.1 Redressal of regulatory issues requires continuous and deep engagement between the Government departments, Startups, and stakeholders of the ecosystem. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (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.

5.16.2 The following 49 key regulatory changes to enhance ease of doing business, raising capital and reducing compliance burden have been undertaken.

A. Reserve Bank of India

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

- ii. A Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) registered Foreign Venture Capital Investor (FVCI) may contribute up to 100% of the capital of an Indian company engaged in any activity mentioned in Schedule 6 of Notification No. FEMA 20/2000, including startups irrespective of the sector in which it is engaged, under the automatic route. (Aug, 2017)
 - iii. An Indian startup having an overseas subsidiary, may open a foreign currency account with a bank outside India for the purpose of crediting to it foreign exchange earnings out of exports/ sales made by the said entity and/ or the receivables, arising out of exports/ sales, of its overseas subsidiary. (June, 2016)
 - iv. SOFTEX form filed by software exporters moved online. (Feb, 2019)
- B. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)**
- v. Lock in period for investments made by an Angel Fund reduced to 1 year from 3 years as amended by the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016, w.e.f. 04-01-2017.
 - vi. Angel Funds are allowed to invest in overseas venture capital undertakings upto 25% of their investible corpus in line with other AIFs as provided by the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016, w.e.f. 04-01-2017.
 - vii. The upper limit for number of angel investors in a scheme is increased from forty nine to two hundred as amended by SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016, w.e.f. 04-01-2017
 - viii. The requirements of minimum investment amount by an Angel Fund in any venture capital undertaking is reduced from fifty lakhs to twenty five lakhs as amended by SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016, w.e.f. 04-01-2017
 - ix. “Operating Guidelines for Alternative Investment Funds in International Financial Services Centres” issued by SEBI. (Nov, 2018)
 - x. Under AIF Regulations, definition of Startup has been aligned with DPIIT Notification dated 19th February, 2019 for the purpose of investment by Angel Funds in Startups (5th May, 2021)
 - xi. The SEBI (Alternative Investment Fund) (Second Amendment) Regulations 2021 removes the list of restricted activities or sectors from the definition of Venture Capital Undertaking i.e. Category 1 AIFs can now invest in NBFCs. (5th May 2021)
- C. Ministry of Corporate Affairs**
- xii. The financial statement, with respect to private company (if such private company is a start-up) may not include the cash flow statement. (June, 2017)
 - xiii. A private company, which is considered as a start-up for a period of five years from the date of its incorporation, is also allowed to accept deposits from members without any restriction on the amount. (Sep, 2017)
 - xiv. Startup defined for the purpose of Companies Act, 2013: As per the definition, a start-up company means a private company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 and recognised as a “start-up” in accordance with the

notification issued by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade. (June, 2017)

- xv. Exemption from procedural compliance (e.g. such as issue of an offer circular or creation of a deposit repayment reserve) for raising deposits from shareholders. (June, 2017)
- xvi. In relation to a private company (if such private company is a startup), the annual return shall be signed by the Company Secretary, or where there is no Company Secretary, by the Director of the company. (June, 2017)
- xvii. A private company (if such private company is a startup) is required to conduct at least one meeting of the Board of Directors in each half of a calendar year and the gap between the two meetings is not less than ninety days. (June, 2017)
- xviii. Name Reservation for Company incorporation: Rule 8, Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014 substituted with Companies (Incorporation) 5th Amendment Rules, 2019, which provides for new regulations on resemblance with an existing company name, new categories of undesirable names of a company and list of words which can be used only after obtaining approval. (May, 2019)
- xix. Amendment in Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014: The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued a notification on 16th August, 2019 increasing the period in which ESOPs could be granted to promoters and directors (holding more than 10% equity) of Startups, from 5 years to 10 years from the date of incorporation and thereby aligned the provisions of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures)

Rules with the provisions referred to in the DPIIT notification dated 19th Feb, 2019. The notification also enhanced the limit on shares with Differential Voting Rights in the Company from 26% of the total post-issue paid up equity capital of the Company to 74% of the total voting power. Further, the condition for the company to have consistent track record of distributable profits for the last three years for issue of DVR shares has been removed. (August 2019)

- xx. Corporate Social Responsibility Funds: In reference to section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, Schedule VII has been amended to include Contribution to incubators funded by Central Government or State Government or any agency or Public Sector Undertaking of Central Government or State Government, and contributions to public funded Universities, Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), National Laboratories and Autonomous Bodies (established under the auspices of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology) engaged in conducting research in science, technology, engineering and medicine aimed at promoting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). (October 2019).
- xxi. As part of Government of India's Ease of Doing Business (EODB) initiatives, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has launched a new integrated Web Form

christened 'SPICe+' replacing the existing SPICe form. SPICe+ would offer 10 services by 3 Central Govt Ministries & Departments (Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Ministry of Labour & Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance) and One State Government (Maharashtra), thereby saving as many procedures, time and cost for Starting a Business in India and would be applicable for all new company incorporations w.e.f. 23rd February 2020. SPICe+ has two parts: Part A-for Name reservation for new companies and Part B offering a bouquet of services viz. (i) Incorporation (ii) DIN allotment (iii) Mandatory issue of PAN (iv) Mandatory issue of TAN (v) Mandatory issue of EPFO registration (vi) Mandatory issue of ESIC registration (vii) Mandatory issue of Profession Tax registration (Maharashtra) (viii) Mandatory Opening of Bank Account for the Company and (ix) Allotment of GSTIN (if so applied for) (February 2020)

- xxii. Amendment in Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014: The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued a notification on 05th June, 2020 increasing the period in which Sweat Equity shares, from 5 years to 10 years from the date of incorporation and thereby aligned the provisions of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules with the provisions referred to in the DPIIT notification dated 19th Feb, 2019. (June 2020)
- xxiii. Amendment in Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014: The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued a notification on 07th September, 2020 increasing the period of issuance of convertible note, from 5 years to 10 years from the date of issue and thereby aligned the provisions of

the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 with the provisions referred to in the DPIIT notification dated 19th Feb, 2019. (September 2020)

- xxvi. Amendment in Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014: The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued a notification on 07th September, 2020 whereby the maximum limit in respect of deposits to be accepted from members by a private company shall not apply to a start-up company for 10 years from the date of its incorporation, instead of 5 years. (September 2020)
- xxv. Incorporation of One Person Companies (OPCs) by allowing OPCs to grow without any restrictions on paid up capital and turnover, allowing their conversion into any other type of company at any time, reducing the residency limit for an Indian citizen to set up an OPC from 182 days to 120 days and also allow Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) to incorporate OPCs in India. (February 2021)

D. Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue

- xxvi. In the case of a domestic company, where its total turnover or the gross receipt in the previous year does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore rupees, income tax shall be charged at the rate of 25 per cent of the total income. (Feb, 2018)
- xxvii. Definition of eligible business as stated in Section 80-IAC aligned with Startups definition. (April, 2018)
- xxviii. Introduction of Section 54EE in the Income Tax Act, 1961: Exemption from tax on long-term capital gain if such long-term capital gain is invested in a fund notified

by Central Government. The maximum amount that can be invested is Rs 50 lakh. (May, 2016)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i. Continuity of 51% shareholding/ voting power or

ii. Continuity of 100% of original shareholders carrying voting power

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

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

xxxviii. The Finance Act 2020 provides for amendment in section 80-IAC of the

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

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

xl. The Finance Act 2020 provides for

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

xli. The Finance Bill 2021 provides for extension of the eligibility period to claim tax holiday for the startups by one more year.

xlii. The Finance Bill 2021 provides for extension of claiming Capital gains exemption for investment in startups by one year i.e. till 31 March, 2022.

E. Department of Economics Affairs

xliii. The Ministry of Finance now allows non-government provident funds, superannuation, and gratuity funds to invest up to 5 per cent of their investible surplus in Category I and II Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs) registered with SEBI. (March 2021).

F. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

- xliv. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has allowed insurance companies to invest in Fund-of-Funds (FoF) that invest within the country subject to certain conditions. (April 2021).

G. Department of Expenditure

- xlv. Harmonization of Startup Definition under the Manual for Procurement of Consultancy and other Services with the DPIIT notification dated 19th February 2019.

H. Ministry of Labour and Employment

- xlvi. The Ministry of Labour and Employment now allows EPFO to invest up to 5 per cent of their investible surplus in Category I and II Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs) registered with SEBI. (April 2021)

I. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

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

J. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade

- xlviii. Amendment in the definition of a Startup: An entity shall be considered as a Startup upto a period of ten years from the date of incorporation/ registration and turnover of the entity for any of the financial years since incorporation/ registration has not exceeded one hundred crore rupees. (Feb, 2019)

- xlix. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade vide Gazette Notification No. G.S.R. 646(E). dated 21st September 2021 amended the Patent Rules. The Patent Rules have now extended the benefits related to 80% reduced fee for patent filing & prosecution to Educational institutions as well. (Sept 2021)

5.17 Startup India Global Venture Capital Summit

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

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

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

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

Startup India Global Venture Capital Summit 2019

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

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

Startup- Investor Meetings

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

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

Regulatory Roundtable at Startup India Global Venture Capital Summit

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

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

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

Furthermore, a number of measures were suggested relating to procedural changes in the Income Tax Act, AIF Regulations, Companies Act

etc. and mobilisation of surplus funds available with EPFO and PSU into startups.]

5.18 Prarambh

5.18.1 Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) hosted “Prarambh”, the Startup India International Summit on the 15th & 16th of January 2021 in a virtual format. The summit was addressed by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India. The summit marks the 5th Anniversary of “Startup India” launched by Shri Narendra Modi, Hon’ble Prime Minister of India on January 16, 2016. This program not only brought a sharp focus on startups but catalyzed the Indian startup ecosystem and accelerated Indian entrepreneurs building innovative solutions for Indian and global needs. The objectives of the summit:

- I. Encourage and inspire the youth for innovation and entrepreneurship;
- II. Exchange knowledge on best practices on nurturing startup ecosystems;
- III. Develop capacities of entrepreneurial ecosystem;
- IV. Mobilize global and domestic capital for investments into startups.
- V. Provide opportunities to startups for entering domestic (private and public) and international markets;
- VI. Showcase high-quality, high technology and frugal innovations from India;
- VII. Enable ease of doing business for startups and investors;

5.18.2 The two-day long virtual summit brought together over 200 marquee speakers from around the world and India, with over 1.2 lakh registrations from 56 countries. The speakers facilitated discussions on technologies,

innovation, robust policies, and initiatives, enabled government and international organizations to share their views, to ignite the minds of young Indian entrepreneurs, driving them to solve the problems and challenges that matter, not just for India but also for the entire world.

5.19 National Startup Advisory Council

5.19.1 DPIIT constituted the National Startup Advisory Council (NSAC) 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 such as founders of successful startups, veterans who have grown and scaled companies in India, persons capable of representing interest of investors into startups, persons capable of representing interests of incubators and accelerators, representatives of associations of stakeholders of startups and representatives of industry associations. The first meeting of the National Startup Advisory Council was conducted on 15th April, 2021. The work on the actionables from the meeting is under process. Cohort wise discussion of NSAC members is also underway.

5.20 Shanghai Cooperation Organization Startup Forum

5.20.1 DPIIT in partnership with the Confederation of Indian Industry organised the SCO Startup Forum on 27th October 2020. The SCO Startup Forum was launched by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal. The Forum was one of its kind- the virtual platform was customized to represent the Indian

culture in augmented reality. The Forum had 1 plenary session and 6 simultaneous activity zones wherein 11 different activities were held within 3.5 hours in three languages- English, Mandarin, and Russian, which was supported by 14 live interpreters.

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

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

5.20.4 The SCO Startup Forum 2.0 was organised on 27th and 28th October 2021, which was launched by Hon'ble Minister of State, Commerce & Industry, Shri Som Parkash. The Forum was one of its kind- the virtual platform was customized to represent the Indian culture in augmented reality. The forum saw participation from 5,000 startup ecosystem stakeholders, over 26 speakers from 8 SCO countries, and more than 160 startups showcasing innovation. The forum had live interpretation in 3 languages

- Russian, Mandarin and English. The Forum launched two startup-focused initiatives to deepen areas of collaboration – The SCO Startup Hub and the SCO Open Innovation Challenge. Additionally, the forum saw insightful discussions on Multilateral Incubator Program and Procuring Social Innovations. Lastly, the forum had a dedicated Knowledge Sharing Workshop to build capacity among SCO Founders.

5.21 Blockchain Based Certification

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

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

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

5.22 Startup India Showcase

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

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

5.22.3 As on 25th November 2021, 151 startups have been onboarded for the Startup India Showcase.

5.23 States/UTs Portal API Integration

5.23.1 The API Integration exercise is an effort to simplify the startup recognition process for States and improve the information sharing mechanism between Startup India and State startup nodal agencies. The key beneficiaries from this exercise are startups, which no longer have to spend time filling State recognition forms with the same details as filled in their DPIIT recognition form, duplication of effort has been removed from the process. The States also benefit from this as they will no longer have to verify the information auto-populated in their

recognition forms as it would have already been verified by Startup India before issuing the DPIIT recognition certificate. So far, API integration of 14 states portal with Startup India portal has been completed.

5.24 International Bridges

5.24.1 To help connect the Indian startups with the global startup ecosystem, Startup India

has launched bridges with over 11 countries (Brazil, Sweden, Russia, Portugal, UK, Finland, Netherlands, Singapore, Israel, Japan, South Korea) that provides a soft-landing platform for startups from the partner nations and aid in promoting cross collaboration. Some of these key programs include India-Japan Pitching, Indo-Sweden Mentor Connect, among many others.

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

6.1 India – A Robust, TRIPS compliant IPR Regime

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

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

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

6.1.4 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.

6.2 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

6.3 Organization Structure

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

6.3.2 The office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM), a subordinate office under DPIIT, carries out statutory functions related to grant of Patents and registration of Trademarks, Designs and Geographical Indications. The registration of Copyrights is administered by the Registrar of Copyright Office, working under the CGPDTM. It

functions out of offices situated in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Ahmedabad, while the Central IP Training Academy is at Nagpur.

6.4 Other IP Legislations

6.4.1 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.

6.4.2 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.

6.5 National IPR Policy

6.5.1 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.

6.5.2 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.

6.6 Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM)

6.6.1 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.

6.7 IP Awareness: Activities by CIPAM

6.7.1 IPR Awareness for youth

6.7.1.1 IPR Awareness programs have been

conducted in various schools and colleges/ universities pan India, including Atal Tinkering Labs. Many of these programs have also been conducted online to ensure wider coverage. Adapting to the COVID-19 pandemic, CIPAM organised 400+ webinars for different stakeholders. Through 327 programs more than 4300 academic institutions have been covered till date.

S. No.	Target Group	No. of Programs
1.	Academic Institutions (Schools, Colleges, Universities)	327
2.	Industry including MSMEs and Start-ups	382
3.	Enforcement Agencies and Judiciary	122

6.7.1.2 CIPAM and FICCI have come together to host 65 webinars for colleges and universities on the subject of IPRs in the year 2021.

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

6.7.1.4 135 IPR cells have been established in colleges/ universities. State Governments have also been taking keen interest in strengthening the IPR regime.

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

6.7.1.6 India's first Intellectual Property Rights Mascot – IP Nani – has been launched. DPIIT collaborated with European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) for a series of animated videos on Intellectual Property Rights for students. The videos can be accessed at cipam.gov.in/indias-first-ip-mascot/. Recently, CIPAM also created comics on IPR featuring IP Nani – India's first IP Mascot – in collaboration with International Trademarks Association (INTA).

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

6.7.1.7 These resources have been used in teacher training programs taken up in collaboration with educational institutions such as National Institute of Open Schooling, Army Welfare Education Society, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, Karnataka State Council of Science & Technology, Gujarat Council of Science & Technology and Atal Innovation Mission. Till date around 1000 teachers have been trained on the subject of IPR awareness with the objective for them to educate students on the same.

6.7.1.8 Scheme for Pedagogy & Research in IPRs for Holistic Education and Academia (SPRIHA) seeks 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. DPIIT has established IPR chairs under SPRIHA in Eighteen (18) institutes at Pan India level with the vision to facilitate intellectual property education and research. These IPR Chairs contribute in

promoting IP education through inclusion of IPR in their curriculum, certificate courses, resource materials on IPR and in research through their valuable research articles and recommendations on IP Policy related matters. The details regarding Quantitative Analysis of the report of the activities conducted by Universities/Institutes under SPRIHA in the FY 2020-21 are given in **Annexure – B**

6.7.1.9 CIPAM- DPIIT collaborated with the Danish Trademark and Patent Office (DKPTO) and the Danish Embassy for conducting a 4-part series workshop for capacity building between the two sides towards sharing best practices on creating Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) awareness. The capacity building workshop was initiated in January, 2021 and concluded in February, 2021.

6.7.1.10 To promote IPR cells, tie-ups have been established with Universities in different states like Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jammu Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Maharashtra and workshops and 'Training of Trainers' have been conducted for the same.

6.7.1.11 To celebrate the noteworthy contributions made by the Women scientists of India, in light of the Women's' Day on 8th March 2021, a week-long campaign was run on digital media

6.7.2 IPR Awareness in the Industry & MSME

6.7.2.1 CIPAM in collaboration with Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has organised intensive IPR trainings for MSME Officers pan India; they can, in turn, provide IPR related services to MSMEs.

6.7.2.2 Awareness programmes have also been organised in MSME clusters. 195 such

awareness programmes have been conducted till date.

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

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

6.7.2.5 About 104 IPR webinars have been conducted in the year 2021 for participants from industry, startups, young entrepreneurs & innovators.

6.7.2.6 With a steadfast commitment towards achieving the objective of strengthening IP awareness in India, CIPAM in collaboration with Accelerating Growth of New India's Innovation (AGNIi) kickstarted CIPAM-AGNIi webinar series, wherein specific webinars were conducted based on the target startup audience for each session. The sessions were conducted for Healthcare startups, Agriculture startups and Space-Tech startups.





6.7.2.7 On the occasion of World Intellectual Property Day on 26th April, 2021, CIPAM in collaboration with Atal Innovation Mission, NITI Aayog conducted an insightful YouTube live session. The session highlighted the importance of Intellectual Property Rights in the innovation ecosystem today and motivated the students of Atal Innovation Mission to think differently

6.7.2.8 CIPAM in collaboration with the Danish Embassy had prepared an IP manual as a ready handbook giving details about the IP Law in India and different legal provisions under which IP in India can be protected. The manual was launched in March 2021 and has been created to provide an easy understanding of the Indian IP law to international industries and startups that are interested to get their IP registered in India.

6.7.3. Strengthening of IPR Enforcement Mechanism

6.7.3.1 So far, 122 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.

6.7.3.2 CIPAM is collaborating with National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes & Narcotics (NACIN), Faridabad for training Custom Officials on 'Intellectual Property Rights: Scope, Importance and Objective'. Till date 28 training programs have been organized for custom officials.

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

6.7.3.4 CIPAM in collaboration with INTA organised a 3-phase training session on 3rd, 10th and 17th March, 2021 focussing on Anti-Counterfeiting and Brand Protection for Custom Officials in India. The sessions were focused on 'Destruction of Counterfeit' goods. The speakers discussed about their brands and the steps taken to deal with counterfeit products, and provided brand identification trainings to almost 40 customs officials from across India.

6.7.3.5 CIPAM in collaboration with The Korean Intellectual Property Office and KOTRA conducted an awareness drive regarding counterfeit product and the rising socio-economic harms associated with them. Officials from Economic Offences Wing (EOW) and IP examiners from the CGPDTM office were in attendance, wherein they were given hands-on knowledge about Korean products and the requisites that may be considered while exercising their power in combating IP crimes in India. The Korea Fair India 2021 was a 10-day fair from 1st October, 2021 to 10th October, 2021 which was inaugurated by H.E Mr. Chang Jae-bok, the Korean Ambassador to India.

6.7.3.6 CIPAM in association with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) has made an IPR Enforcement Toolkit for Police, which was released by Commerce and Industry Minister. This Toolkit aids police officials in dealing with IP Crimes, in particular, Trademark counterfeiting and Copyright piracy.

6.7.3.7 To counter online piracy, CIPAM collaborated with National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI) and Maharashtra Cyber and Digital Crime Unit (MCDU), to suspend over 380 infringing websites on the basis of incomplete KYC (or WHOIS norms). Taking this initiative forward, in July 2021, CIPAM had successfully processed request made by industry body FICCI to take down fake websites being run in the name of leading tyre companies. With the concerted efforts of FICCI and NIXI, CIPAM was able to remove many fake websites concerning the Indian tyre industry found online on e-commerce platforms.

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

6.8 Technology and Innovation Support Centres (TISCs)

6.8.1 A Service Level Agreement (SLA) has been signed between DPIIT and the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) for establishing Technology and Innovation Support Centre (TISC) network in India. So far, 11 TISC have been established: PIC Chandigarh; Anna University, Chennai; NRDC-IPFC Visakhapatnam; PIC Kerala; GUJCOST, Gujarat; KSCST, Karnataka; CTTC Bhubaneswar, Odisha; ICRISAT, Hyderabad and RAJCOST, Rajasthan,

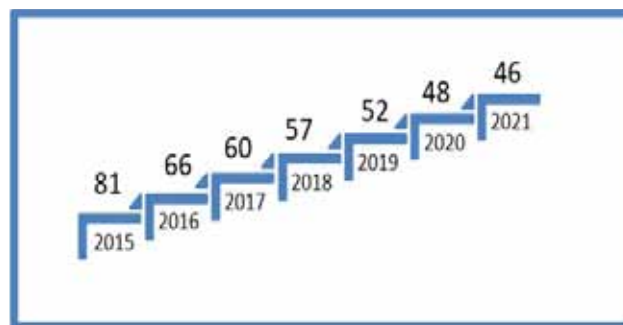
GTU; Gujarat, JKEDI Jammu and Kashmir.

6.8.2 The first ever 3-day TISC global conference was conducted by WIPO from 29th November to 1st December 2021, where TISCs from all over the world participated the conference focused on role of TISCs in facilitating the transfer of technologies in to local communities and communities worldwide. Dr Jatinder Kaur from TISC Punjab also shared her views on the topic “Experiences in Identifying Inventions to Solve Social Challenges”. CIPAM as a nodal point for TISCs ensured active participation from TISCs all over India

6.8.3 CIPAM-DPIIT, in association with World Intellectual Property Organization – WIPO, initiated a 2-Day National Workshop on ‘Novelty Search and IP Licensing’ for the 11 TISCs in India in September 2021.

6.9 Global Innovation Index (GII)

6.9.1 In the past 6 years, India’s rank in the Global Innovation Index has improved from the 81st rank in 2015 to the present 46th rank in GI 2021 report.



6.9.2 India maintains the 1st rank in the Central and South Asia region and India ranks 2nd for the fifth consecutive year in the middle-income economy on the quality of innovation, with among top 20 countries in the quality of scientific publications and the quality of its universities, in context to its top three

universities: the Indian Institute of Technology (Bombay and Delhi) and the Indian Institute of Science Bengaluru.

6.10 Promotion and Marketing of Geographical Indications

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

6.10.2 A logo and tagline for all Indian GIs has been prepared through crowd sourcing.

6.10.3 A GI stall has been opened at the Goa airport.

6.10.4 Various State Governments and Administration of Union Territories have been requested to create awareness on GIs amongst both consumers and producers, assist in capacity building and hand-holding of respective GI producers and facilitate sale & marketing of GIs.

6.10.5 CIPAM also undertook a social media campaign on 'Geographical Indications' (GIs) to promote India's GIs wherein interesting stories and factoids on GI are shared.

6.10.6 Draft guidelines have been issued for public comments for permitting the use of GI logo and tagline.

6.10.7 To promote Geographical indications of India, 10 promotional videos covering various Indian GIs was prepared in collaboration with TV History. The Honourable CIM, Mr. Piyush Goyal recently launched 10 GI Videos using his twitter handle. Later, the above GI videos have been aired on various channels of the TV History 18 network such as History TV18 -SD, History TV18 - HD.



6.10.8 CIPAM also undertook various social media campaigns for the promotion of Geographical Indications (GIs) in the nation. Successful campaigns include 'Gift a GI' launched during festive seasons to encourage purchase of GI products, and 'Spot the GI' to spread awareness on GIs through interesting factoids. In light of the same, a digital campaign promoting 'Kolhapuri Chappal' as a Geographical Indication was also initiated to highlight the product's uniqueness and establish it in the national and international market.

6.10.9 With an intent to promote Geographical Indications, an article on GIs was prepared and has now got published in India Today English magazine's 45th Anniversary Special Issue in Jan. 2021.

6.10.10 Launch of Geographical Indications Website in ISRO-BHUVAN Geoportal, 2020:

The Spatial Representation of Geographical Indications using GIS helps to visualise the distribution of the Geographical Indications in geographic space through maps. Geospatial

database would assist in management of the Registration of Geographical Indications. Geographical Indications Website on ISRO-BHUVAN Geoportal was launched on 13th November, 2020.

6.10.11 The GI article 'Invaluable Treasures of Incredible India' for WIPO magazine highlighted the various Geographical Indications of India attributing their special features to the vast geographical regions and rich cultural and civilizational history of the country. The article also focused on collective effort to protect GIs through legislation and promote them through the GI community and government's participation.

6.10.12 DPIIT and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) together launched a first of its kind Geographical Indication Festival of India from January 9th, 2021 to February 8th, 2021. This was launched with an aim to provide a platform for GI producers to display their product virtually. The month-long festival was hosted on the CII Hive Platform and showcased 56 registered GIs at a single platform.

6.11 Bilateral Cooperation on IPRs

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

6.12 Cooperation with World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

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

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

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

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

6.13 Patent Prosecution Highway

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

6.13.2 The programme commenced on December 5th, 2019 between JPO and Indian Patent Office on a pilot basis for an initial period

of three years. Under this pilot programme, Indian Patent Office may receive patent applications in ten specified technical fields that are electrical, electronics, computer science, information technology, physics, civil, mechanical, textiles, automobiles and metallurgy. The Patent Rules have been suitably amended, in this regard.

6.13.3 In the first year of three year's Pilot PPH Program with Japan (which allows 100 applications from Japan in a year), request for expedited examination under the PPH was allowed to be filed in respect of 100 applications. First Examination Reports were issued on all cases. The applicants from India filed 6 PPH requests in the Japan Patent Office during the first year and 4 patents were granted in Japan.

6.13.4 Second year of three years' program started from December 5th 2020. The applicants from Japan filed 100 requests for PPH. The last application was received on 15th November 2021. Out of the 100 requests received, 79 applications were found to fulfil the criteria for PPH status. The First Examination Reports have been issued for 55 applications and 11 patents have been granted. The applicants from India filed 4 PPH requests in the Japan Patent Office during the second year.

6.13.5 Indian Patent Office and JPO have agreed to recognize each other's offices to act mutually as competent International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authority (ISA/IPEA) for any international patent application filed with them. From 1st July 2021, Indian Patent Office and JPO will commence to function as offices acting mutually as competent ISA / IPEA under the PCT.

6.14 Amendments in Patent Rules

6.14.1 The Patents (Amendment) Rules,

2020, which came into effect on 19th October 2020 have streamlined the provisions for filing of priority document in case of PCT national phase entry in India and form 27, a statement regarding the working of patented invention(s) on a commercial scale in India.

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

6.14.3 The Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2021, which came into effect from 21st September 2021, have enabled the 'educational institutions' to pay official fee at par with the fee payable by individuals. Earlier, these institutions used to pay the fee which was at par with the fee payable by corporates.

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

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

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

REQUESTS FOR EXPEDITED EXAMINATION u/r 24-C of Patent Rules (as on 31-12-2021):

Category of Applicant	Requests for Expedited Examination Filed	FER Issued	Patent Granted	Patent Refused
Startup	1716	1620	784 #	195
Applicants for ISR	1512	1457	854	166
Others	2113	1808	652	93
Total	5341	4885	2290	454

Patents Granted to Start-ups against Filing of Expedited Request for Examination in respect of New and converted Start-up applications

6.14.7 Hearings are now conducted through video conferencing.

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

6.15 Amendments in Trademark Rules:

6.15.1 The Trade Marks Rules, 2002 have been amended in 2017 to revamp the Trade Marks procedures.

6.15.2 50% lower fees for filing Trade Mark Applications by Individuals/ Startups/Small Enterprises vis-à-vis Companies.

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

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

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

6.15.6 Email now recognized as a Mode of Service.

6.15.7 Allowance of Video Conferencing for Hearings.

6.15.8 'Startup' and 'Small Enterprises'

defined. Same applies to both Indian and foreign entities.

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

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

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

6.15.12 Access to the virtual office through VPN is provided to every office to maintain the public delivery system even in lockdown situation.

6.16 Amendment in Copyright Rules

6.16.1 Copyright (Amendment) Rules, 2021

The Government of India has notified Copyright (Amendment) Rules, 2021 vide Gazette

notification under reference G.S.R. 225(E) dated 30th March, 2021. The amendments have been introduced with the objective of bringing the existing rules in parity with other relevant legislations and to ensure smooth and flawless compliance in the light of the technological advancement in digital era by adopting electronic means as primary mode of communication and working in the Copyright Office.

6.17 Design (Amendment) Rules 2021

Design Amendment Rules, 2021 were notified on 25th January 2021. Summary of amendments proposed in the said Rules are as under: -

6.17.1 Startups have been identified as a separate entity under the rules by amending the definitions

6.17.2 The system of classification has been revised to provide for International Classification (Locarno Classification) as published by WIPO.

6.17.3 Fee reduction has been provided to start-ups. The amended rules proposed for allowing start-ups and small entities reduced fees at the rates applicable to individuals. The new rates will be 25% of the fees to be paid by other applicants (i.e., other than start-ups, small entities and individuals)

6.17.4 Authorised agents on behalf of the applicants have been permitted to provide their details while seeking registration of design.

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

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

6.18.2 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 renewal, as well as all post-publication patent documents, are available freely for public search through this portal.

6.18.3 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.

6.18.4 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.

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

6.19 Geographical Indications Registry (GIR)

6.19.1 The GIR is a statutory organization setup for the administration of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999 which came into force on 15th September, 2003. A total of 417 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on date in India, including 15 foreign products.

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

6.19.3. The Geographical Indications Registry in association with RIICO & Department of Industries & MSME, Government of Rajasthan had organised One Day Sensitization Program on Geographical Indications, on March 5th 2021 at Udaipur, Rajasthan.

6.19.4. In order to increase awareness relating to Geographical Indications, Officials of GI Registry had participated in 29 Virtual GI Awareness Programme across India.

6.20 Copyright Office

5.20.1 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

6.20.2 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.

6.20.3 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.

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

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

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

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

6.21.1 The objective of implementing Semi-Conductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act 2000 is to act as a catalyst for generation of Intellectual Property relating to Semiconductor

Integrated Circuits Layout Designs. The Registry was established with Head Office at Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), the erstwhile DeitY, vide notification dated 1st March 2004 and was operationalised w.e.f. 1st May 2011.

6.21.2 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.

6.21.3 The Registry examines layout designs of the Integrated circuits and issues Registration Certificate to the original layout designs of semiconductor integrated circuits. The SICLD Registry is propagating the importance of semiconductor IC design registration. Till 2021, thirteen (13) SICLD applications have been filed for registration out of which two have been registered.

6.22 Facilities for Startups

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

Year	Patents		Trademarks	
	Filed	Granted	Filed	Registered
2016-17	215	42	4	2
2017-18	718	167	1430	1165
2018-19	974	220	2596	1945
2019-20	1851	238	4130	2775
2020-21	1786	132	6468	3281
2021-22 (Till December 2021)	1227	10	6070	1104
Total	6771	809	20698	10272

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

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

6.22.4 Till 31st December 2021, 6771 new startup patent applications have availed benefit of 80% fee reduced in filing, while 20698 trademark applications filed by startups have been given 50% fee concession.

6.22.5 Till 31st December 2021, 510 facilitators in Patents and Designs and 392 facilitators in Trademarks have been registered.

6.22.6 Till 31st December 2021, 1716 Startups have submitted request for expedited examination under Rule 24(C) of Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2016. First examination

reports were issued in case of 1620 patent applications and 784 patents have been granted as on 31st December 2021.

6.23 Madrid Protocol for International Registration of Trademarks

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

6.23.2 Till 31st March 2021, 88955 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.

6.23.3 Further, up to 31st December, 2021, 100267 such applications have been forwarded by WIPO. On the other hand, Indian Trade Marks Office received 2307 Indian applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid Protocol, out of which 2123 applications have been verified and forwarded to the WIPO and 1722 such applications have been registered at the International Bureau of WIPO.

6.24 Treaties on International Classification (for Trademarks and Design)

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

- i. Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks
- ii. Vienna Agreement establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks

- iii. Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs.

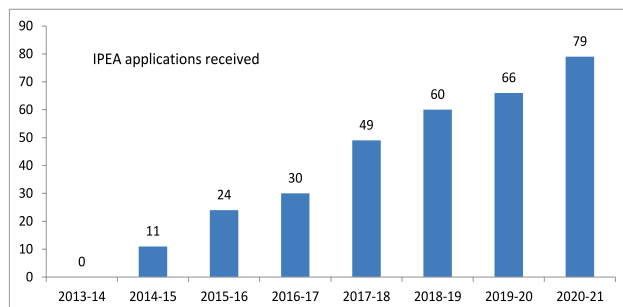
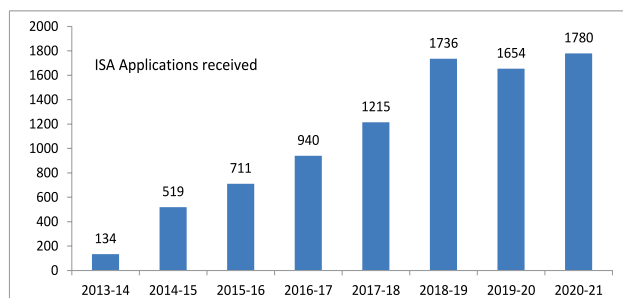
6.25 International Search Authority and International Preliminary Examining Authority

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

6.25.2 As on 31st December 2021, the Indian Patent Office as ISA, has received 10179 international applications where India has been chosen as ISA for international search report and 359 applications where India has been chosen as IPEA for international preliminary examination. During the year 2020-21, 1780 search requests were received in ISA and 79 requests for preliminary examination were received in IPEA. During the year 2021-22 till 31st December 2021, 1490 search requests were received in ISA and

35 requests for preliminary examination were received in IPEA. With respect to number of Search Copies received, the IPO continued to be at the 9th position among the 23 Patent Offices functioning as ISA/IPEA under the PCT during the year 2020-21.

6.25.3. Indian Patent office (ISA) maintains 100% timeliness in establishing the international reports. The timeliness during 2020-21 was affected for a few months due to the Covid-19 pandemic and had regained by December 2020. In the year 2021-22, all reports are established within the timelines.



6.26 Quality Management in Processing of IP Applications:

6.26.1 Patent - Computerisation and IT enabled functioning of Patent Office and computerised work-flow for patent processing has resulted in enhanced speed of patent processing, examination and grant, improved service to stake holders and transparency. The Indian Patent Office has started the work of aligning its Quality Management System as per the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 with a view

to obtain ISO Certification of all its processes, which is one of the objectives laid down in the National IPR Policy.

Further, under the Cooperation agreement signed with WIPO on data quality and data exchange, Indian Patent Office has started providing the Search and examination reports to WIPO CASE there by enhancing the efficiency and quality of search reports.

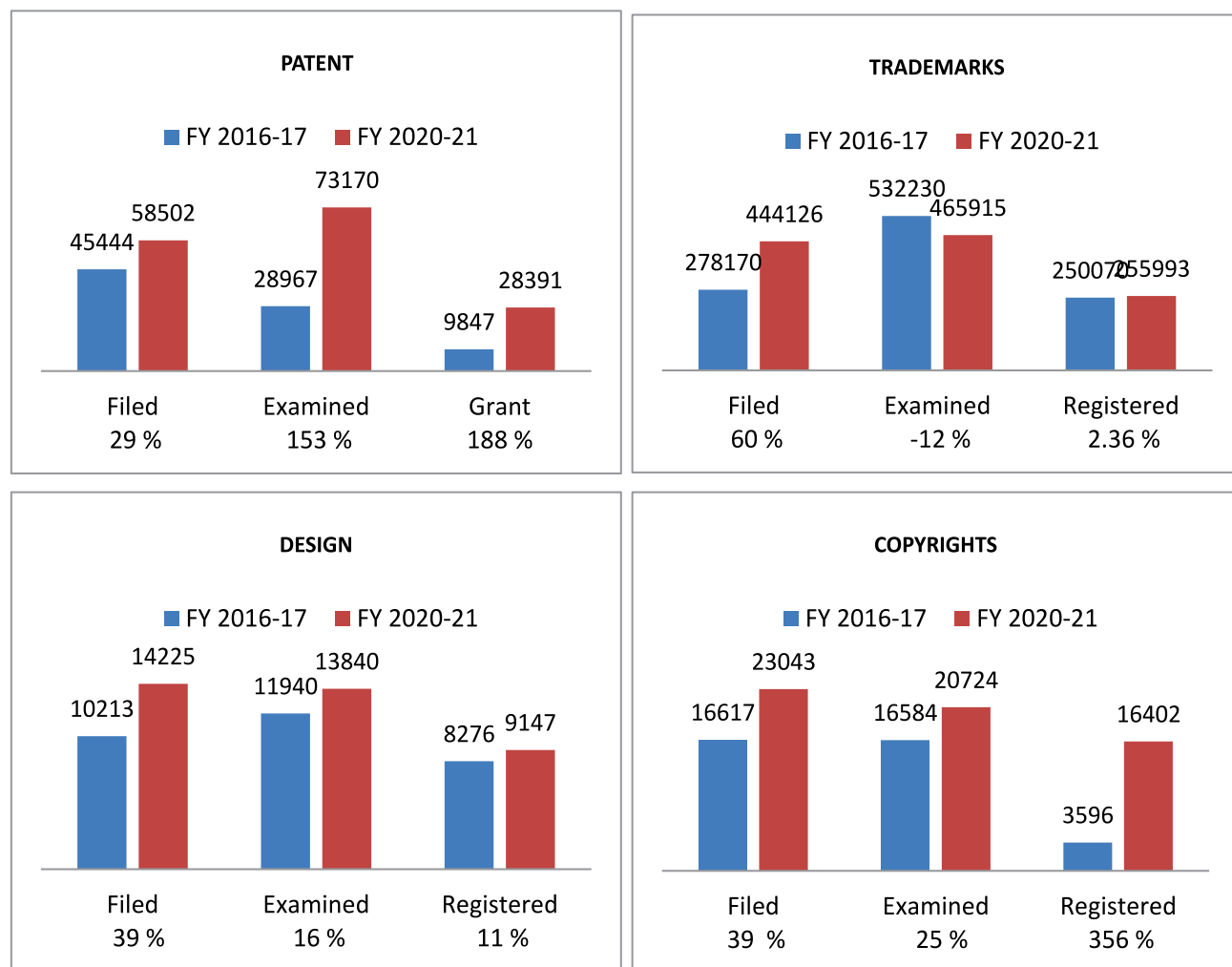
6.26.2 Requests for Examination (RQ) across four branch office filed in a particular examination group have been merged to form a single queue based on RQ Filing Date, which are allocated for examination automatically through a system. Thus, the discrepancy earlier existing among four branch offices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

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

6.26.4 Designs - Video conferencing provision has been adopted for conducting hearing during prosecution of design applications. Provision for filing of design applications through E-filing mode is available.

Pre- and post-registration proceedings are now carried out through computerised module based system. E-register of designs has been launched and made accessible to public

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



United Nations Industrial Development Organization

7.1 Introduction and overview

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

7.1.2 UNIDO's mission is to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) in its 170 Member States. India has been an active member of UNIDO since its inception. India is both a recipient and 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 operations of UNIDO in India.

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

7.1.4 These findings were included in CP 2018-2022 was approved and executed by DPIIT and UNIDO. CP 2018-2022 focuses on 4 key

result areas, namely (i) productive and resilient MSMEs; (ii) solutions for climate, resources and environment; (iii) inclusive and responsible value chains and businesses; and (iv) strategic policy for industrial transformation.

The objectives of the CP 2018-22 are fully aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2018-2022 (agreed upon between the NITI Aayog, Government of India and all UN agencies in India) and are supportive to the policies, missions and initiatives of the Government of India (such as Make in India, Skill India, Smart Cities, Swachh Bharat, Start-up India, etc.).

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

7.1.5.1 UNIDO Regional Office (URO), New Delhi

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

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

7.1.5.2 Facility for international cooperation for inclusive and sustainable industrial development (FIC-ISID)

The agreement on joint DPIIT-UNIDO "Facility for international cooperation for inclusive and sustainable industrial development (FIC-ISID)" (2021-26), in succession of "international Centre for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (IC-ISID)" was signed on 1st April, 2021 with development objective to initiate, direct and support the inclusive and sustainable transformation of policy and practice for industrial development in India through knowledge, learning, projects development and partnerships facilitation.

During its five operational years (2015-2020), IC-ISID worked to facilitate adaptation and adoption of best practices and appropriate technologies in 04 Indian sectors (particularly pulp and paper, leather, cement and bicycle) and facilitated 02 South-South industrial cooperation using Indian best practices in Kenya, West and East Africa. The Pulp & Paper Phase-II project, which started w.e.f. 01.08.2019, is ongoing and is likely to be completed by 31.07.2022.

7.2 About UNIDO

7.2.1 DPIIT is the nodal department in the Government of India for all matters related to UNIDO's operations in India. UNIDO, headquartered in Vienna (Austria), was established in 1966 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1985 to promote industrial development and cooperation at

the global, regional, national and sectoral levels. India has been an active member of the organization since its inception.

7.3 Aims and Objectives:

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

- i. Creating shared prosperity
- ii. Advancing economic competitiveness
- iii. Safeguarding the environment
- iv. Strengthening knowledge and institutions

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

7.4 Organization and Its Policymaking Organs

7.4.1 The Organization is headed by a Director-General. The main policymaking organs of UNIDO are (i) General Conference; (ii) Industrial Development Board; and (iii) Programme and Budget Committee.

7.4.2 General Conference (GC)

The General Conference (GC) is UNIDO's

supreme policymaking organ where all Member States meet once every two years. The GC determines the guiding principles and policies of the Organization, approves the budget and work programme of UNIDO. Every four years, the GC appoints the Director-General. The GC also elects the members of the Industrial Development Board and the Programme and Budget Committee. The 19th session of General Conference was held in hybrid mode from 29.11.2021 to 03.12.2021 and was attended by officials of DPIIT and Permanent Mission of India in Vienna.

7.4.3 Industrial Development Board (IDB)

The Industrial Development Board (IDB) comprises (53 members), elected for a four-year term on a rotational basis from all Member States. It reviews the implementation of the work programme, the regular and operational budgets, makes recommendations to the General Conference on policy matters, including the appointment of the Director-General. The IDB meets once a year. The 49th IDB session was held from 12-15 July, 2021 and was attended by officials of DPIIT and Permanent Mission of India in Vienna.

7.4.4 Programme and Budget Committee (PBC)

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

7.5 Collaboration with other UN Agencies

7.5.1 United Nations Country Team (UNCT)

7.5.1.1 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.

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

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

7.6 India's Contribution

7.6.1 India is a founding member of UNIDO. It is both a recipient as well as a contributor to UNIDO's programs. India contributes to the regular budget of UNIDO (assessed contribution). The assessed contribution of India towards UNIDO for the year 2021 is USD 1.1 million. In addition, India also makes an annual voluntary contribution to the Industrial Development Fund (IDF) of UNIDO.

7.7 UNIDO- India Country Program (CP)

7.7.1 The CP 2018-2022 was designed to enhance the support of the UNIDO to the Government of India to transition to Inclusive

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

- i. Productive and resilient micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs): including intervention strategies for MSME business ecosystem, for skilled workforce and for technology, quality and management.
- ii. Climate, resources and environment solutions: including intervention strategies focused on energy, renewables and air pollution; resources, water and effluents; and chemicals and waste.
- iii. Inclusive and responsible value chains and businesses: with sustainable livelihoods and responsible business as the intervention strategies.
- iv. Strategic policy for industrial transformation: having as its intervention strategies insight and foresight and public private development partnerships and dialogue.

7.7.2 Further, CP 2018-22 also comprises cross-cutting flagship initiatives that would

operate at meta-level, building upon projects and activities from across the four key results areas, potentially complemented with additional strategic projects. These flagships are: (1) Industries for north-eastern states livelihoods; (2) India innovation incubator; and (3) Global Solutions from India.

7.8 UNIDO-DPIIT Facility for International Cooperation for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (FIC-ISID)

7.8.1 FIC-ISID aims to contribute to initiating, directing and supporting the inclusive and sustainable transformation of policy and practice for industrial development in India particularly for the manufacturing and allied productive sectors through knowledge, learning, projects development and partnerships facilitation. FIC-ISID is therefore structured in following two parallel and mutually reinforcing components, respectively:

- i. Knowledge & Learning Facility: aimed at improving awareness, understanding and knowledge on ISID in support of projects, policies and programmes of government, business sector and/or civil society; and
- ii. Projects and Partnerships Facility: aimed at initiating, developing and supporting projects and partnerships for ISID focused on sectors, topics, regions etc.

7.8.2 FIC-ISID furthermore serves as a platform for advocacy on aspects of inclusive and sustainable industrial development in India. The advocacy works carried out under FIC-ISID are as under:

- (i) Policy dialogue with the Ministry of Chemical and fertilizers on Manufacturing excellence: UNIDO organized National Dialogue on "Excellence and Innovation

for Competitive and Sustainable Chemicals Manufacturing in India” on 06.04.2021. The dialogue discussed opportunities and challenges for chemical manufacturing growth and garner momentum among policy makers, industry sector and other stakeholders on need for knowledge and skill-based transformative change to safeguard and future proof chemicals manufacturing in India. Hon’ble Union Minister of Chemical and Fertilizer took part in the deliberations.

- (ii) Resurgence of MSMEs-Inclusive and Sustainable Recovery in India: UN agencies (such as UNIDO, UNDP, ILO and UN Women) organised a consultation with MSME (micro and small enterprises) in presence of Niti Aayog on 27.06.2021, and shared the strategy for resurgence of MSME from the negative impact of COVID-19 and developing a vibrant sector.
- (iii) Introducing the concept of Swachh Udyog – Manufacturing Excellence in India: UNIDO and M/o MSME jointly organised a national dialogue on of Swachh Udyog – Manufacturing Excellence on 16.07.2021.
- (iv) Remanufacturing in India: On the occasion of the Global Remanufacturing Day 2021, Re:CREATE and UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), in collaboration with UN India Business Forum (UNIBF), organised a deliberation on 09.04.2021, where policy makers, global leaders participated. The dialogue provided an impetus for initiatives related to remanufacturing, circular economy transition, resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production, building on efforts being deployed internationally.

7.8.3 Key Achievements of F IC-ISID Projects

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

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

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

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

to facilitate key interventions from the Phase-1 project, at the firm level.

7.9.2 The following activities were undertaken in 2021:

- An audit tool for the Productivity enhancement measures (PEMs) pertaining to the technical aspects of pulp and paper production was developed in cooperation with CPPRI and international experts.
- For the pilot demonstration unit for membrane filtration technology, pre-pilot trials were conducted to gauge and verify the suitability of the planned components and sub-units in treating paper mill process water and effluents and accordingly customize the configuration of membranes to the Indian context. The configuration of the PDU was accordingly finalized in consultation with CPPRI and the tender for procurement of equipment was launched.
- The demonstration of Productivity Enhancement Measures (PEMs) pertaining to manufacturing excellence tools is ongoing in three paper mills (one mill each from three paper industry clusters (North, East and West) in cooperation with experts from the National Productivity Council (NPC). The PEMs are envisaged to focus on three areas: workplace improvement, energy efficiency and productivity improvement.
- Demonstration of an additional technology option (application of ClO₂) to improve internal process water quality and control of odour in Indian paper mills is also ongoing. Trials are being conducted in a mill in Tamil Nadu in cooperation with an international technology supplier and with

the support of the regional paper industry association and a local technical institute to determine and showcase the feasibility of the technology to the Indian paper industry.

7.10 India Innovation and Systems Survey 2019

The project involves surveying and assessing innovation capabilities at two inter-related levels - first, at the firm level (in line with the updated edition of the OECD's Oslo Manual as well as the past innovation survey conducted in 2011 by the DST) and second, mapping and measuring India's systems of innovation in 5 select sectors. The core of this survey project is 2 questionnaires, namely:

1. The firm-level innovation survey

The framework guiding the questionnaire consists of key innovation dimensions related to the product system, product performance, business process, structure, network, profit model, customer engagement, brand, channel and service. Innovation inputs (resources and capabilities), activities (supported by resources), outputs (resulting from activities), and innovation outcomes (relating to objectives) that are related to each of the innovation dimensions are covered in the questionnaire. This survey will cover 58 classified manufacturing & related services sectors as per the National Industrial Classification (NIC) 2008.

2. The sectorial innovation survey

This survey will focus on mapping and understanding, in structural terms, the non-recursive overlay of communications and information and asset flows between government, universities, industry,

financial institutions and arbitrageurs, as well as institutions supporting technical change. This survey will cover the following sectors: automobiles, food and beverages, textiles and apparel, pharmaceuticals, and information and communication technology.

This measurement exercise will enable an empirical understanding of the barriers and challenges to technological learning, innovation and development in Indian industry and thereby devising ways to strengthen it further.

The project will culminate in a report that will include an action plan and a series of short, medium and long-term policy recommendations, which will lay the foundation for capacity building and innovation system development at all levels of aggregation. Prior to the final report, there will be a series of consultations and engagements to discuss the findings in order to build momentum and consensus amongst stakeholders and an understanding of the importance of the innovation ecosystem for industrial innovation.

The following activities were undertaken in 2021:

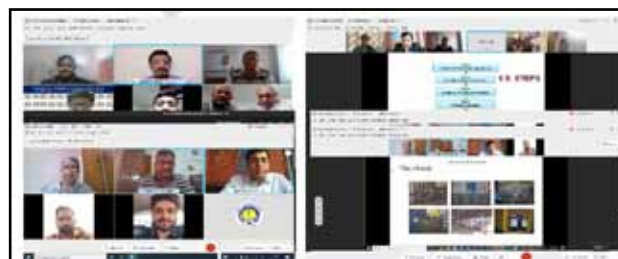
- An industry consultation meeting was held in to sensitize the major industry associations and garner their support for the data collection process.
- A website was created for better visibility of the NMIS 2021 survey <http://www.nstmis-dst.org/NMIS/index.html>
- Extensive social media outreach is done to create better stakeholder awareness of the survey
- Five regional industry associations were engaged for the updating of databases as well as facilitating connection with

industry respondents to complete the survey, namely: the Federation of Telangana Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FTCCI); the Federation of Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FAPCCI); the Madras Chamber of Commerce (MCCI); the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI); and the India SME Forum (ISF).

- Upon confirmation of the sampling frame and finalization of the survey instruments, the surveys were launched and data collection is underway. Approximately 8000 surveys responses have been collected till date.

7.11 Photographs

7.11.1 Paper Project Phase-II



Virtual training sessions (On 5S and related concepts) conducted by NPC for three mills (Tirupathi Balaji – Muzaffarnagar; Ramji Paper – Vapi and Emami Paper – Balasore)

7.11.2 Advocacy Works



National Dialogue on Manufacturing Excellence and Innovation for Competitiveness and Sustainability of Chemicals Manufacturing organized on 06.04.2021.

Industrial Corridors

8.1 Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project

8.1.1 Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) was the first Industrial Corridor project which was announced and various projects were approved by Govt. of India in 2014-15 wherein substantial progress has been achieved in last couple of years. Details of progress are as follows:

8.1.1.1 Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR), Gujarat:

- 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. Gol has approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components amounting to Rs. 2784.82 crore divided into five packages for activation area;
- iii. State Govt. has transferred 44.26 sq. kms to DICDL (SPV) and matching equity amounting to Rs. 2551.94 crore has been released;
- iv. 03 plots admeasuring 241 acres have been allotted with TATA Chemicals as anchor investor;
- v. 1,290 acres industrial land is readily available for allotment;

- vi. Out of the 1000 MW of Solar Park, 300 MW awarded to Tata Solar Power Ltd.;
- vii. Further, as part of regional connectivity to DSIR, external connectivity projects of 4-lane greenfield Expressway from Ahmedabad to Dholera by NHAI, award of construction packages completed, Dholera International Airport and Bhimnath Dholera Rail link are being implemented;

8.1.1.2 Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA), Maharashtra

- i. Part I of SBIA covers an area of 40.2 sq. km;
- ii. State Govt. has transferred 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 2397.20 crore respectively has also been released;
- iii. For Shendra Industrial Area, Gol has approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components for Rs. 1533 crore. Major trunk infrastructure packages have been completed;
- iv. Hon'ble Prime Minister has dedicated the project to the nation on 7th September, 2019;
- v. For Shendra, land allotment policy has been finalized and 126 plots admeasuring 332 acres have been allotted including one

to HYOSUNG (100 acres) as the anchor investor. 15 companies have started their commercial operations as well;

- vi. For Bidkin Industrial Area, Gol has approved the infrastructure packages worth Rs. 6414.21 crore to be developed in 3 phases. The major trunk infrastructure works for Sector A (10.32 sq. km) have been completed;
- vii. 1,455 acres industrial land is readily available for allotment in SBIA.

8.1.1.3 Integrated Industrial Township Project, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh

- i. Land admeasuring 747.5 acres has been transferred to the SPV of the project and matching equity amounting to Rs. 617.20 crore has also been released;
- ii. Gol has approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components amounting to Rs. 1,097.5 crore. Major trunk infrastructure works have been completed;
- iii. Land allotment policy has been finalized and 05 plots admeasuring 156 acres have been allotted with HAIR (123.7 acres) as the anchor investor;
- iv. 170 acres Industrial Land is readily available for allotment.

8.1.1.4 Integrated Industrial Township 'Vikram Udyogpuri' Project, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh

- i. State Govt. has transferred 1026 acres land to the SPV and matching equity amounting to Rs. 55.93 crore has also been released;
- ii. Gol has approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components amounting to Rs. 749.1 crore. Major

trunk infrastructure works have been completed;

- iii. Land allotment policy has been finalized and 04 plots admeasuring 31 acres with AMUL as anchor investor;
- iv. 450 acres of Industrial Land is readily available for allotment.

8.1.1.5 Khushkheda Bhiwadi Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR), Rajasthan

- i. State Govt. on 12th October, 2020 informed that Development Plan of KBNIR has been notified as Special Investment Region (SIR);
- ii. RIICO (Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation) has been appointed as Regional Development Authority;
- iii. Consultant for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for an area of 558 Ha has been appointed in April, 2021;

8.1.1.6 Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA), Rajasthan

- i. State Govt. on 12th October, 2020 informed that Development Plan of JPMIA has been notified as Special Investment Region (SIR);
- ii. Consultant appointed for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering in March 2021 for an area of 2659 Ha for development in two phases;
- iii. 700 Ha out of 1459 Ha (Phase I) area is in possession of State Govt.
- iv. SHA/SSA for KBNIR & JPMIA approved by NICDIT on 14th July 2021 and executed on 29th September, 2021. Balance land

acquisition of the two nodes (JPMIA & KBNIR) to be completed by March 2022.

8.1.1.7 Dighi Port Industrial Area (DPIA), Maharashtra

- i. In Jan, 2021, State Govt. confirmed availability of 2,402 Ha (5,935 acres) of land out of which 1,466 Ha (3,622 acres) is in possession of State Govt.
- ii. Detailed Master planning and preliminary engineering works for the land parcels underway.
- iii. During the NICDIT meeting held on 21.09.2021, it was decided to develop the entire area of 6327 acres by Aurangabad Industrial Township Limited (AITL) for Dighi Port Industrial Area.

8.2 Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) and its extension to Kochi via Coimbatore

8.2.1 Krishnapatnam node in Andhra Pradesh

- i. Out of 12,798 acres, detailed master planning and preliminary engineering activities for an area of 2,500 acres as Activation Area have been completed;
- ii. Project was approved by Gol on 30th December, 2020;
- iii. State Govt. has transferred 2,091.80 acres land to SPV and matching equity amounting to Rs. 522.10crore has been released;
- iv. The Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC), MoEF&CC in its 265th meeting held on 24th June, 2021 considered the proposal for Environment Clearance of Krishnapatnam Industrial Area;

- v. EPC tenders for trunk infrastructure issued on 23rd September 2021.

8.2.2 Tumakuru node in Karnataka

- i. Out of 8,483 acres, detailed master planning and preliminary engineering activities for an area of 1,736 acres as Activation Area has been completed;
- ii. Project was approved by Gol on 30th December, 2020;
- iii. State Govt. has transferred 1668.30 acres land to SPV and matching equity amounting to Rs. 586.74 crore has been released;
- iv. EAC committee, MoEF&CC in its meeting dated 6th August, 2021 has granted Environment Clearance for the project;
- v. EPC tender for the trunk infrastructure works issued on 27th September 2021 (Re-tender).

8.2.3 Ponneri node in Tamil Nadu

- i. Consultant appointed in Oct 2020 for carrying out Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering for an area of 4,000 acres;
- ii. In May, 2021, state Govt. has informed that approx. 3,375 acres is available and has been notified for Ponneri industrial area;
- iii. During the review meeting held on 18th August, 2021 under chairmanship of SIIT, Principal Secretary, Industries informed that approx. 3,700 acres is being identified for development, out of which acquisition of 2,500 acres needs to be initiated. It was requested by PS, Industries that the master planning works on the same can be started soon.

8.2.4 CBIC extension to Kochi via Coimbatore:

8.2.4.1 Palakkad node in Kerala

- i. Land area of 1,878 acres has been identified and notified by State Govt. and acquisition process underway;
- ii. Consultant has been appointed for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering in September, 2020;
- iii. Govt. of Kerala vide letter dated 11th August 2021 has informed about the replacement of site at Ozhalapathy (250 acres) with land parcel in Pudukkottai West (325 acres) thus totalling the land area available for Palakkad node as 1835 acres.
- iv. Forest Department, Government of Kerala has issued Forest NOC for Kannambra land parcel (350 acres) for Palakkad node under extension of CBIC on 18th October, 2021.

8.2.4.2 Dharmapuri node in Tamil Nadu

- i. Land area of 1,773 acres has been identified by State Govt.;
- ii. Consultant has been appointed for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering in September, 2020;
- iii. During the review meeting held on 18th August, 2021, it was requested to the State Govt. that additional land would be required for the project as out of 1,733 acres identified, only 970 acres is developable. State Govt. informed that additional land is under process of acquisition and the details of the same will be shared shortly with DPIIT.

8.2.5 Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC)

8.2.5.1 Raghunathpur, 2,483 acres in West Bengal

- i. Detailed Master Planning has been completed and activities related to Environmental Clearance for the project is underway;
- ii. During the review meeting held on 18th August, 2021, Executive Director, WBIDC informed that EoI has been received by WBIDC from private investors for development of 600 acres in Raghunathpur. Further, it was also informed that decision of allotment of land to steel industry in that area is pending with the State Cabinet.
- iii. Further, WBIDC has proposed for inclusion of additional land parcels of 800 acres located at a distance of 7 kms from the IMC site. The impact of the proposed allotment and integration of new land parcel in the project area being assessed;
- iv. State Govt. has been requested to communicate the approval of SHA/SSA for incorporation of Project SPV. Further, consider the additional parcel of 800 acres thus, totalling the project area as 3283 acres.

8.2.5.2 Khurpia Farms, 1,002 acres in Uttarakhand

- i. State Govt. in Aug, 2020 confirmed the availability of 1002 acres land for the project;
- ii. Consultant for carrying out Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been appointed in Jan, 2021 and works are under progress;

- iii. SHA/SSA for Khurpia project approved by NICDIT on 14th July 2021.

8.2.5.3 Hisar, 1,605 acres in Haryana

- i. State Govt. in Dec, 2020 confirmed the availability of 1605 acres land for the project;
- ii. Consultant for carrying out Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been appointed in Feb, 2021 and works are under progress;
- iii. During the review meeting held on 18th August, 2021, the State Govt. was requested to provide support for resolution of the following issues:
 - a. notification of IMC at Hisar for industrial land use,
 - b. finalization of SHA/SSA along with land rates,
 - c. delegation of planning and development power to the project SPV,
 - d. for provision of power, water and connectivity to the IMC site and
 - e. regarding Environmental Clearance of the project

8.2.5.4 Rajpura-Patiala, 1,100 acres in Punjab

- i. State Govt. in Feb, 2021 confirmed the availability of 1100 acres land for the project. Land is in possession of Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA). Discussions are underway with State Govt. for finalization of SHA/SSA for the Project;
- ii. Consultant for carrying out Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been appointed in Feb, 2021 and works are under progress;

- iii. ToR application for Rajpura IMC, under AKIC was considered by SEIAA, Punjab on 20th October, 2021.

8.2.5.5 Agra, 1,059 acres in Uttar Pradesh

- i. State Govt. in Jan, 2021 confirmed the availability of 1059 acres land for the project;
- ii. NICDIT has approved the inclusion of brownfield site at Prayagraj (1,141 acres) to be developed as 2nd node under AKIC;
- iii. Consultant for carrying out Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been appointed in July, 2021 and works related to site surveys & preparation of Base Map is under progress;
- iv. For Prayagraj site, tender re-issued for selection of consultant to prepare the detailed preliminary design report & marketing strategy on 21.10.2021.

8.2.5.6 Gaya, 1,670 acres in Bihar

- i. State Govt. in March, 2021 confirmed the availability of 1670 acres land for the project;
- ii. Consultant appointed for carrying out Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities in August, 2021. Works related market demand assessment is under progress.

8.2.5.7 Jharkhand

- i. State Govt. in Jan 2021 has informed that the earlier site at New Bahri is not available therefore an alternate site is being identified. Confirmation on the land details of alternate site is awaited.
- ii. State Govt. has requested Steel Ministry to make available land for IMC in Bokaro steel

plant. A committee has been constituted by Govt. of Jharkhand including representative of NICDC for finalization of site identified at Bokaro steel plant.

- iii. NICDIT approved the inclusion of Baddi Barotiwala Nalagarh (BBN) area (2000 acres) in the state of Himachal Pradesh as an industrial node under AKIC & to initiate the project development activities for establishment of IMC. Tender issued for selection of consultant to prepare the detailed preliminary design report & marketing strategy on 15.09.2021.

8.2.6 Vizag- Chennai Industrial Corridor:

- i. NICDIT had accorded its approval for development of Vishakhapatnam and Chittoor as priority nodes in Phase-1 of VCIC. State Govt. has also requested for inclusion of Kadappa as an additional node in the State of Andhra Pradesh
 - a. **Chittoor Node:** Consultants have been appointed for preparation of detailed master planning & preliminary engineering for 8,967 acres and works are under progress;
 - b. **Kadappa Node:** Consultants have been appointed for preparation of detailed master planning & preliminary engineering for 5,076 acres and works are under progress;
 - c. **Visakhapatnam (Nakapalli Cluster, 1,100 acres):** State Govt. is undertaking project development for this node on its own.

8.2.7 Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC)

- A. Govt. of Karnataka in Jan, 2021 confirmed

the 6,400 acres of land available for development of industrial node at Dharwad. Project development activities have been initiated for the said node. Consultant appointed for Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering in July, 2021;

- B. Govt. of Maharashtra in March, 2021 has confirmed the availability of 5,000 Ha land at Satara for development of industrial node. Consultant appointed for Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering in September, 2021.

8.2.8 Hyderabad Warangal Industrial Corridor (HWIC):

- i. NICDIT approved in Aug, 2020 the proposal of inclusion of Hyderabad Warangal Industrial Corridor in the state of Telangana;
- ii. State Govt. has prepared master-planning and cost estimates for Hyderabad Pharma City under Hyderabad-Warangal Industrial Corridor in the State of Telangana;
- iii. For Pharma City project, State Govt. to confirm regarding their participation with Gol for development of the project.

8.2.9 Hyderabad Nagpur Industrial Corridor (HNIC):

- i. NICDIT approved in Aug, 2020 the proposal of inclusion of Hyderabad Nagpur Industrial Corridor in the state of Telangana;
- ii. NICDIT in its meeting held on 21.09.2021 approved the proposal for development of Zaheerabad Industrial Area under Hyderabad-Nagpur Industrial Corridor in Telangana.

8.2.10 Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC):

- i. NICDIT approved in Aug, 2020 the inclusion of HBIC and priority node at Orvakal in the state of Andhra Pradesh;
- ii. Consultant for Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering for Orvakal node, 9,800 acres (Andhra Pradesh) has been appointed in January, 2021.

8.2.11 Odisha Economic Corridor (OEC) Project:

- i. NICDIT approved in Aug, 2020 the inclusion of OEC and project development activities initiated for two priority nodes, namely,
 - a. Gopalpur – Bhubaneswar – Kalinganagar (GBK node) and
 - b. Paradip – Kendrapada – Dhamra – Subarnarekha (PKDS node);
- ii. Consultant appointed for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for GBK and PKDS node comprising of total area of 11,366 acres;
- iii. State Govt. to consolidate the land parcels for initiating works related to detailed master planning & preliminary engineering.

8.2.12 Delhi Nagpur Industrial Corridor (DNIC)

- a. Delhi Nagpur Industrial Corridor has been conceptualized along the North-South Corridor of DFC. The proposed Industrial Corridor will leverage on the existing NH network and the future North-South DFC;
- b. Bids received for tender issued for selection of consultant for preparation of Perspective Plan for overall DNIC region

are under evaluation. Consultant to be appointed shortly.

8.3 Other Projects

8.3.1 Model Solar Project, Neemrana, Rajasthan:

- i. The project for 5MW has been commissioned & power feeding to grid has commenced since 24th July, 2015;
- ii. 1 MW Micro Grid commissioned on 1st June, 2021 and supply of power commenced after execution of PPA.

8.3.2 Logistic Data Services Project:

- i. The project of Logistic Data Bank (LDB) was envisaged as Service for tracking container cargo movement, integrate the existing IT systems of various stakeholder (ports, customs, trains, ICD etc.) across the supply chain to provide near real time information within a single window;
- ii. Operations started at JNPT from 1st July, 2016;
- iii. Service is operational at pan India level at all major and some minor ports and more than 42 million containers have been tagged/de-tagged.

8.4 Logistics Projects

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

- i. Project approved by Gol in May, 2018;
- ii. Land admeasuring approx. 886 acres has been identified in District Mahendergarh for the project and 686 acre has been transferred to project SPV and matching

equity amounting to Rs. 208.05 crore has been released by NICDIT;

- iii. Approx. 158 acres land is under litigation and matter is pending with Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana. State Govt. has been requested to get this resolved at the earliest. Next date of hearing is 11th February, 2022;
- iv. For external connectivity works related to water, power & road, State Govt. agencies have initiated works on deposit basis;
- v. Approval accorded by DFCCIL in September, 2021 on DPR for rail connectivity;
- vi. MoU with DFCCIL for works related to external rail connectivity upto project site on deposit basis is under finalization;
- vii. 20E Notification for 23.688 acres of land to be acquired under Railways Act published on 28.10.2021 for providing external rail connectivity from New Dabla Station undertaken by DFCCIL along with State Govt.;
- viii. Tender preparation works for internal rail siding is underway.

b. Multi Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH) at Dadri and Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH) at Boraki in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh

- i. Projects approved by GoI in Dec, 2020;
- ii. Out of total land area required for MMLH and MMTH of 479 Ha, 369 Ha already under possession of GNIDA and ~83.2 Ha land parcels being acquired by GNIDA through LARR Act. Further, ~23 Ha of land to be acquired by DFCCIL/NCR under

Railways Act. 20A Notification of 7.7533 Ha of land to be acquired under Railways Act published on 30.10.2021;

- iii. 227.48 Ha land transferred to Project SPV and matching equity amounting to Rs. 853.05 crore has been released by NICDIT;
- iv. For MMLH - Draft DPR for external Rail Siding connectivity has been prepared and is being shared with DFCCIL for concurrence and approval;
- v. For MMTH - Final Project report along with updated ESP submitted to North Central Railway (NCR) and other stakeholders. Tendering works for appointment of General Consultant for the project underway.

c. Multi Modal Logistic Park (MMLP) at Sanand, Gujarat

- i. State Govt. in Nov, 2020 confirmed availability of 199 Ha of land and shared the tentative valuation of land in Feb, 2021 based on which viability of the project has been assessed;
- ii. Techno-Economic Feasibility report shared with State Govt. in June, 2021;
- iii. Response from State Govt. is awaited for moving ahead in the project.

8.5 National Medical Devices Promotion Council

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

Council will spur domestic manufacturing in this sector.

8.5.2 The Council is co-chaired by Secretary, DPIIT and Secretary, D/o Pharmaceuticals. Apart from the concerned departments of Government of India, it will also have representatives from health care industry and quality control institutions. Andhra Pradesh Med Tech Zone, Visakhapatnam, will provide technical support to the Council. The National Medical Devices Promotion Council will have the following objectives and activities:

- i. Act as a facilitating and promotion & developmental body for the Indian MDI.
- ii. Hold periodic seminars, workshops and all related networking activities to garner views of the industry and understand best global practices in the sector and deliberate on various parameters for inclusion in the industrial and trade policies in medical devices.
- iii. Identify redundant processes and render technical assistance to the agencies and departments concerned to simplify the approval processes involved in medical device industry promotion & development.
- iv. Enable entry of emerging interventions and support certifications for manufacturers to reach levels of global

trade norms and lead India to an export driven market in the sector.

- v. Support dissemination and documentation of international norms and standards for medical devices, by capturing the best practices in the global market and facilitate domestic manufacturers to rise to international level of understanding of regulatory and non-regulatory needs of the industry.
- vi. Drive a robust and dynamic Preferential Market Access (PMA) policy, by identifying the strengths of the Indian manufacturers and discouraging unfair trade practices in imports; while ensuring pro-active monitoring of public procurement notices across India to ensure compliance with PMA guidelines of DPIIT and Department of Posts (DoP).
- vii. Undertake validation of Limited Liability partnerships (LLPs) and other such entities within MDI sector, which add value to the industry strength in manufacturing to gain foot hold for new entrants.
- viii. Make recommendations to government based on industry feedback and global practices on policy and process interventions to strengthen the medical technology sector, including trade interventions for related markets.

India International Convention & Expo Centre (IICC, Dwarka)

- 9.1 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.) by the year 2025.
- 9.2 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.
- 9.3. Development of the project is visualized in two phases. In Phase-I, trunk infrastructure along with Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre is under progress. This phase is being implemented as non-PPP component. The remaining Exhibition Area such as hotels, retail and others to be developed with private participants in Phase – II and would be completed by 2025.
- 9.4 The project progress is as under:
- L&T has been appointed as EPC Contractor for construction in Phase-I, Erection of steel structure and other construction works are on at site.
 - MoU has been signed with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) for Extension of Airport Express line to IICC Project and the construction work is going on at site. Works for metro station and other works related to DMRC are in full swing. However, metro services would be commissioned by March 2022 as per its agreement with IICC.
 - MOU Agreement between BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd (BRPL) & IICC for Bulk power supply to IICC Dwarka has been signed.
 - MoU Agreement For knowledge partnership between IICC and DMICDC for development of India International Convention and Expo Centre has been signed.
 - Kinexin Convention Management Pvt. Ltd., a consortium of Korea International Exhibition Centre (KINTEX) and eSang Networks Company Limited has been appointed as the Operator for Exhibition and Convention Centre.
 - A term loan amounting to Rs. 2150.16 crore has been finalized from SBI with the approval of Board of IICC Limited.

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

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

The recent photographs are attached as under:-



Convention Centre -South View (Structural Steel Works Near Completion)



Convention Centre – Grand Staircase in Progress



Exhibition Hall 01 -PHE Trench & Grade Slab in Progress



Foyer 01 - Roof Sheetting in



Exhibition Hall 01 -PHE Trench & Grade Slab in Progress

Schemes for Regional Development

10.1 Introduction

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

currently administered by this Department are given in this Chapter.

10.2 North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017

10.2.1 To promote industrialization in NE States and to boost employment and income generation, a new Scheme namely North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 was notified on 12.04.2018 which has come into force w.e.f. 01.04.2017 for a period of five years. (After closure of NEIIPP, 2007 on 31.03.2017).

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

10.2.3 Various benefits provided under the Scheme are as under:

1	Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit (CCIIAC)	30% of the investment in Plant & Machinery with an upper limit of Rs.5 Cr.
2	Central Interest Incentive (CII)	3% on working capital credit advanced by Scheduled Banks or Central/State financial institutions for first 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production/operation. The incentive will be so restricted as to ensure that subsidized interest rate is not below the Marginal Cost of funds based Lending Rates (MCLR) of the lending institution.

3	Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII)	Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium on insurance of building and Plant & Machinery for 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.
4	Income Tax (IT) Reimbursement	Reimbursement of Centre's share of income tax for first 5 years including the year of commencement of commercial production.
5	Goods and Services Tax (GST) Reimbursement	Reimbursement up to the extent of Central Govt. share of CGST and IGST for 5 Years.
6	Employment Incentive (EI)	Additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in addition to Government bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY).
7	Transport Incentive(TI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 20% of the cost of transportation including the incentive currently provided by Railways/ Railway PSU for movement of finished goods by rail from the railway station nearest to industrial unit to railway station nearest to the location of the buyer. 2. 20% of cost of transportation for finished goods for movement through Inland Waterways Authority of India from the port nearest to the location of industrial unit to the port nearest to the location of the buyer 3. 33% of cost of transportation of air freight on perishable goods (as defined by IATA) from the airport nearest to place of production to any airport within the country, nearest to the location of the buyer.

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

10.2.5 As on 13.01.2022, 515 applications have been received from industrial units on NEIDS Portal for consideration of the Empowered Committee for grant of registration. Out of

these, 391 industrial units have been granted registration under NEIDS, 2017. Out of the 391 registered industrial units, 45 claims amounting 35.84 crore under Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit (CCIIAC) component were received during FY 2020-21 and all the claims have been settled as on date.

10.2.6 In FY 2021-22, 34 claims (33-Assam, 01-Arunchal Pradesh) under CCIAC component have been received on being recommended by respective State Level Committee (SLC) and are in the process of being scrutinized by the Independent Audit Agency (IPAI).

10.3 Erstwhile Industrial Promotion Schemes being implemented by Department for Promotion of Industries and Internal Trade which are presently under grand parenting (subsidies being released as per required number of years)

(i) **North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007** : 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. Since inception of NEIIPP, 2007 Rs 3348.66 crore amount of subsidy has been released to the industrial units .

(ii) **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. Since

inception of Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 and Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS) 2013. Rs 6038.49 crore amount of subsidy has been released to the industrial units.

10.4 Special Package Scheme for Industrial Development in Himalayan States i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, J&K and Ladakh.

10.4.1 Schemes that's are over

- i. Special Package-I for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand from 07.01.2003 - 06.01.2013
- ii. Special Package-II for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand from 07.01.2013- 31.03.2017

10.4.2 Schemes under Grand parenting

- i. Special Package-I for Jammu and Kashmir from 14th June, 2002 - 14th June, 2012
- ii. Special Package-II for Jammu and Kashmir from 15th June, 2012 - 14th June, 2017

10.4.3 Achievements

- a. During the current FY 2020-21, Rs. 44.96 Cr. budget has been allocated under RE 2020-21 for special package schemes for the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh and allocated fund was fully utilized.
- b. 134 claims amounting to Rs. 20.00 cr. has been released upto 31.12.2021
- c. Total fund released since inception of the scheme :

State	Amount of central assistance released (Rs. in crore)	No. of Industrial Units benefited
UT of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Ladakh	537.52	1001
Himachal Pradesh	377.43	2390
Uttarakhand	352.65	1876
Total	1267.60	5267

10.4.4 Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2021.

The package provided the following incentives:-

- Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit (CCIIAC)
- Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII)
- Central Interest Incentive (CII)
- GST reimbursement
- Income Tax Reimbursement
- Transport incentive
- Employment Incentive

10.4.4.1 Achievements

- Total 225 Nos. of units (215 J&K and 10 Ladakh) granted registration by Empowered Committee under Industrial Development Scheme (IDS) for Union Territories of J&K and Ladakh respectively.
- During the current FY Rs. 27.47 crore has been released upto 31.12.2021.

10.4.5 Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022.

The package provided the following incentives:-

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

10.4.5.1 Achievement

- Total 774 nos of units (479 Himachal Pradesh and 295 Uttarakhand) have been granted registration by Empowered Committee under Industrial Development Scheme (IDS) for state of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand as on 31.12.2021.
- During the current FY Rs. 90.00 crore has been released upto 31.12.2021.

10.4.6 New Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of J&K from 01.04.2021-31.03.2037

10.4.6.1 New Scheme with guidelines for UT of Jammu and Kashmir with total financial out lay of Rs. 28,400/- crore is in public domain w.e.f. 01.04.2021. The scheme is been notified on 19/2/2021 by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). The duration of the scheme is for 2021-22 to 2036-37 and envisages four types of incentives namely -

- Capital Investment Incentive:** 30% in Zone A, and 50% in Zone B on investment made in Plant & Machinery (in manufacturing) or construction of building and other durable physical assets (in service sector) upto Rs. 50 crore. Maximum limit

of incentive is Rs 5 crore and Rs 7.5 crore in Zone A & Zone B respectively.

- ii) **Central Capital Interest subvention:** At the annual rate of 6% for maximum 7 years on loan amount up to Rs. 500 crore for investment in plant and machinery (in manufacturing) or construction of building and all other durable physical assets(in service sector).
- iii) **GST Linked Incentive:** 300% of the eligible value of actual investment made in plant and machinery (in manufacturing) or construction in building and all other durable physical assets(in service sector) for 10 years. The amount of incentive in a financial year will not exceed one-tenth of the total amount eligible incentive.
- iv) **Working Capital Interest Incentive :** All existing units at the annual rate of 5% for maximum 5 years . Maximum limit of incentive is Rs 1 crore.
 - i. On line portal for New Central Sector Scheme designed and developed by NICSI, becomes operational w.e.f 31.08.2021.
 - ii. During the current FY Rs. 37.80 Lakh has been released upto 31.12.2021 under the object head Project Management in r/o designing and development of on line portal.

10.5 Ongoing activities continued in Indian Footwear Leather and Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP) during 2021-22:

10.5.1 Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) sub-scheme: Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 84.96 crore has been released

for modernization and up gradation of 180 units during 2021-22.

10.5.2 Leather Technology, Innovation and Environmental Issues sub-scheme: The Department approved for upgradation of 13 CETPs projects (Ranitec, Pallavaram, Dindigul, Thutipet, Maligaithope, Vanitec, SIDCO-I, SIDCO-II, PERTEC, CLC Kolkata, Jalandhar, PLIES Erode and Talco Trichy) with total project cost of Rs. 790 Cr involving Govt assistance of Rs. 503 Cr. The Department has disbursed of Rs. 167.79 Cr to 10 CETP projects

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

10.6.1 Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 with the objective of enhancing industrial competitiveness of domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership in selected functional clusters/locations which has the potential to become globally competitive. Central assistance upto 75 % of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 crore was given for each project. The scheme was recast in February, 2009 on the basis of an independent evaluation to strengthen the implementation process. Two stage approval mechanism was introduced, 'Final Approval' was to be given within six months of initial approval after achieving certain milestones. The ceiling of central grant was raised from Rs. 50 crore to Rs. 60 crore. Under IIUS, 37 projects were sanctioned in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan Periods, out of these 31 projects have been completed (**Appendix-VII**) and 6 projects are under implementation (**Appendix-VIII**). These projects were provided central assistance of Rs. 1430.184 crore (up to

30.11.2021), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 1455.64 crore.

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

- a) IIUS interventions contributed immensely in the technological up-gradation of the clusters;
- b) Revenue of the industries under cluster including exports alongwith employment has increased after interventions under IIUS
- c) Provided a robust platform for development of common facilities such as R&D Labs, Skill upgradation centre, Common Effluent treatment Plant (CETP) and basic infrastructure;
- d) 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.
- e) Majority of the cluster have taken up green initiatives.
- f) Majority of the clusters are self-sustainable.

10.6.3 The scheme was continued after

being renamed as MIIUS (Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme) with effect from July, 2013.

10.6.4 Under MIIUS, projects have been undertaken to upgrade infrastructure in existing Industrial Parks/ Estates/ Areas. Greenfield Projects have also been undertaken in backward areas and North Eastern Region (NER). Projects are being implemented by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) of the State Government. Central Grant upto 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs .50 crore is provided under MIIUS with at least 25% contribution of State Implementing Agency. In case of North Eastern States, the central grant and minimum contribution of the SIA are up to 80% and 10% respectively. Under MIIUS scheme, 21 projects have been sanctioned, out of which 14 projects have been completed (**Appendix-VII**) and remaining 7 projects are under implementation (**Appendix-VIII**). These projects have been provided central assistance of Rs. 369.066 crore (up to 31.12.2021), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 387.826 crore.

10.6.5 **Achievements during 2021-22 (as on 30.11.2021) are as under:**

- i. 2 Projects out of 15 ongoing projects under IIUS/MIIUS have been completed during the period. Details of completed projects are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Date Approval	Total Project Cost (in Rs.Cr)	Approved Gol grant (in Rs/Cr)	Released Gol grant (in Rs/ Cr)	Completed on/ Physical progress (in %)
1	Hindupur Growth Centre & IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District	Andhra Pradesh	01.03.2016	25.62	7.316	7.316	30.10.2020*
2	Zuangtui Industrial Estate	Mizoram	01.03.2016	18.02	14.18	14.18	11.02.2021**

*PMA vide e-mail dated 09.12.2020 informed that project at Hindupur Growth Centre IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District, AP is completed on 30.10.2020

**Also, SIA vide letter dated 24.02.2021 informed that project at Zuangtui Industrial Estate, Mizoram is completed on 11.02.2021.

- ii. Against Budget Estimate for the year 2021-22 of Rs. 5.594 Crore, an amount of Rs 2.456 crore of central assistance has been disbursed (up to 30.11.2021) to State Implementing Agency (SIA) – Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) for project at Kohlar Industrial Area, Bidar, Karnataka and Project Management Agency- Ms. RITES Ltd. in respect of Chanderi Handloom Project, Madhya Pradesh..
- iii. To monitor the progress of the projects, two Review Meetings each for remaining IIUS and MIIUS projects were held on the same day i.e. 25.03.2021.
- iv. During the period, a total amount of 5.613 crore amount of and of central grant has been refunded by SIA- KINFRA in respect of the project at KINFRA Defence Park, Pallakad, Kerala (Rs 2.599 crore) and SIA- PSIEC in respect of the project Light Engineering Goods Cluster, Nabha, Patiala, Punjab (Rs. 3.014 crore).
- v. With strenuous efforts and consistent follow up with the concerned SPVs/ SIAs, Utilization Certificated (UCs) of Rs. 27.75 crore has been received against outstanding Utilization Certificate (UCs) of Rs. 38.79 crore.

Specific Industries and their Development

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 in terms of capacity and it plays a vital role in the growth and economic development of the country. The industry plays a crucial role in the development of the housing and infrastructure sector of the economy. It has strong linkage to other sectors such as infrastructure, construction, housing, transportation, coal, power, steel etc. It plays pivotal role in implementing various government schemes like Housing for All, Smart Cities, Concrete Highways, Dedicated freight Corridors, Clean India Mission, Ultra Mega Power Projects, Waterways etc. India's cement demand is expected to reach 550-600 Million Tonnes per annum by 2025.

11.1.2 Bureau of Indian Standards in India have specified 14 types of cements and clinker specification. These include Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC), Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC), Portland Slag Cement (PSC), Composite Cement and other special purpose cements. Among all these, three most common cement types produced in India are OPC, PPC and PSC.

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 537 Million Tonnes per annum of cement production capacity, India is the second largest cement producer in the world and accounts for over 8 per cent of global installed capacity. The capacity utilization of Indian Cement Industry during the last 10 years has fallen from 83% to 60%. The continuous downward trend of capacity utilization is indicative of the idle capacity of over 200 million tonne which is growing year by year. The cement industry comprises about 240 large cement plants and more than 350 mini cement plants. The Production of cement during the last three years is as under:

Table 11.1 (In million tonnes)

S. No.	Financial Year	Production of Cement
1	2018-19	337.32
2	2019-20	334.37
3	2020-21	299.94
4	2020-22 (upto December 2021)	255.99

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.

11.1.3.6 National Council for Cement and

Building Materials (NCCBM) is an autonomous organisation registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, under administrative control of this Department. The Council provides scientific, technological and industrial services support to the cement, related building materials and construction industries, and carries its activities through its units located at Ballabgarh, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Bhubaneswar.

11.2 Explosives Industry

11.2.1 There are 150 Explosives Manufacturing Plants and 166 Site Mixed Explosives Plants in the medium and Small Scale Sector, engaged in the production of Explosives. The installed and production capacity is as follows:

Table 11.2 : Production of Explosives for the last 5 years

Description	Annual Installed Licenced capacity (MT)	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20	2020-2021	2021-2022 (up-to 30.11.2021)
Class 1 Gun Powder (Metric Tonnes)	855.55	684.914	636.986	605.963	462.395	298.671
Class 2 Cartridges Site Mixed (Metric Tonnes)	691046 1633675.5	475957.17 844193.96	538652.52 857266.69	519111.37 896284.82	538556.5 930642.8	379090.463 642771.698
Class 3 Div-2 Booster and PETN* (Metric Tonnes)	21149.67	9207.044	10203.326	10598.265	Nil 11102.74	Nil 8973.284
Class 6 Div 1 Safety Fuse (Million meters)	261.6	58.952	53.098	35.01	38.99	25.92
Class 6 Div 2 Detonating fuse (Million mtrs)	708	674.976	696.401	754.22	817.73	539.52
Class 6 Div 3 Detonators (Million no.)	1166.15	983.962	1034.129	1177.20	1087.68	694.39

*PETN- Penta Erythritol Tetra Nitrate

11.2.2 Export & Import of Explosives

Exports:

11.2.2.1 Indian made explosives & accessories are known for their quality, reliability & performance and well received in the highly competitive global market. The value of explosives exported in the year 2020-21 was Rs. 569 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 2021-22 (till 30/11/2020) 430 Nos. of licenses were granted in favour of Indian explosives manufactures for exportation of authorised explosives manufactured by them.

Table 11.3

Year	Licenses issued for export of explosives (Nos.)	Value of Exports (Rs in Cr)
2016-17	383	718.012
2017-18	510	510.94
2018-19	515	659.87
2020-21	527	839.05
2021-22 (up to 30.11.2021)	430	569.36

Imports:

11.2.2.2 The import of explosives of foreign origin are primarily oil well logging explosives imported by the oil well operating or oil well service providing companies. Explosives which are not manufactured in the country are only being imported which are meant for specialized

applications. During the year 2020-21(till 30/11/2021), 95 Nos. of licenses were issued for importation of explosives. The value of explosives imported was Rs. 37.99 Cores.

Table 11.4

Year	License issued for import of explosives (Nos.)	Value of imports (Rs in Cr)
2017-18	149	49.446
2018-19	129	71.197
2019-20	141	39.05
2020-21	149	64.46
2021-22 (up to 30.11.2021)	95	37.99

11.3 Leather Industry

11.3.1 Leather Industry plays an important role in the Indian economy in view of its substantial overall output, export earnings and employment potential. The export of leather and leather products from India has undergone a structural change In the last two decades, share of leather footwear, leather garments, leather goods, footwear components and several articles of leather in the total exports has increased substantially as a result of the Government's policy to encourage export of value added leather products. India's Export performance of the leather & footwear sector during the last years is stated at Table 10.5.

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:-

Table 11.5

Value in US\$ Mn

Product	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (April-Oct 2021)
Finished Leather	886.39	874.24	721.73	525.16	378.23	263.52
Leather Footwear	2128.87	2193.86	2195.47	2085.46	1485.64	1101.64
Footwear Components	298.69	335.24	319.10	262.16	197.59	140.44
Leather Garments	535.66	518.96	468.48	430.10	295.59	203.23
Leather Goods	1316.63	1365.79	1434.24	1355.60	944.27	707.66
Saddlery & Harness	142.35	155.97	159.35	151.61	186.18	158.64
Non-Leather Footwear	338.21	296.91	392.63	283.00	194.18	98.30
Total	5646.79	5740.97	5691.00	5093.09	3681.68	2673.43
% Growth	-3.56%	1.67%	-0.87%	-10.51%	-27.71%	

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 fiber 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 of wires and Cables (HS Code 7413 & 8544) in 2020-21 was

Rs.733,197.36 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 6,35,921.02 lakhs respectively whereas the import of wires and cables in 2020-21 was Rs.689,587.46 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April-Nov) is Rs. 5,20,293.52 lakhs respectively.

11.4.2 Transmission Towers

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

11.4.2.2 The export of Towers & Lattice Masts (HS Code 730820) in 2020-21 was Rs. 264,559.61 Lakhs and in 2021-22 (Apr.-Nov) is Rs. 1,25,806.39 Lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 1,866.40 Lakhs and in 2021-22 (April-Nov) is Rs. 816.85 Lakhs respectively.

11.4.3 Cranes

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

11.4.3.2 The export of cranes-all types (HS Code No.8426) in 2020-21 was Rs. 67,760.42 Lakhs and in 2021-22 (Apr.-Nov) is Rs. 39,798.02 Lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 217,271.64 Lakhs and in 2021-22 (April-Nov) is Rs. 2,16,990.21 Lakhs respectively.

11.4.4 Lifts and Escalators

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

11.4.4.2 The export of Lifting, Handling, Loading/Unloading, Machinery etc. (HS Code No. 8428) in 2020-21 was Rs. 99,913.42 lakhs

and in 2021-22 (April-.Nov) is Rs. 99,183.57 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 302,982.33 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April-Nov) is Rs. 1,92,002.37 lakhs respectively.

1.4.5 Refrigerators

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

11.4.5.2 The export of refrigerators, Frzrs & Other Refgrtng. (HS Code 8418) in 2020-21 was Rs. 129,846.55 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April-Nov) is Rs. 1,12,530.85 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 382,286.35 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April-Nov) is Rs. 3,43,332.97 lakhs respectively.

11.4.6 Washing Machines

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

drive down costs and improve energy efficiency.

11.4.6.2 The export of washing machines (HS Code 8450) in 2020-21 was Rs. 48,643.45 Lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 32,674.06 Lakhs respectively whereas the import of washing machines/laundry machines in 2020-21 was Rs. 168,771.26 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 114,085.56 lakhs respectively.

11.4.7 Air Conditioners

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

11.4.7.2 The export of air conditioners (HS Code 8415) in 2020-21 was Rs. 124,291.46 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 1,04,443.42 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 482,874.47 lakhs in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 3,59,096.09 lakhs respectively.

11.4.8 Lead Acid Storage Batteries

11.4.8.1 Lead Acid Batteries are accumulators of current and power which is discharged over a period of time. They are used in vehicles and also for various industrial uses such as for backup power for UPS application, control rooms, power stations, telecommunications, etc. In addition, it is also used for emergency lights for houses, telephone systems and as

power source for mining etc. A new application of Lead Acid Batteries has emerged today in electric vehicles. The average life of the battery is approximately 2 years, hence these batteries will be needed as replacement throughout the life of the vehicle or the machinery in use. Although there are few large scale manufacturers of the product in India, there are large numbers of very small scale units manufacturing 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.

11.4.8.2 The export of lead acid batteries (HS Code 8507) in 2020-21 was Rs. 292,902.43 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 3,00,845.33 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 1,127,638.82 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 9,95,071.67 lakhs respectively.

11.4.9 Dry Cell Batteries

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

11.4.9.2 The export of dry cell batteries (HS Code 8506) in 2020-21 was Rs. 8,014.03 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April-Nov) is Rs. 8,651.99 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 47,252.78 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April-Nov) is Rs. 30,149.20 lakhs respectively.

11.4.10 Electrical Lamps and Tubes

11.4.10.1 Wide range of lamps and tubes are being manufactured in the country which include general lighting service lamps such as incandescent bulbs, halogen lamps, gas discharge lamps such as fluorescent tube light, compact fluorescent lamp, high pressure mercury vapour lamps, metal halide lamps, low pressure and high pressure sodium vapour lamps and variety of special lamps. The higher energy cost have led to the development of energy efficient lamps consuming less power and giving output as close to daylight. Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL) which consume about 20% of the electricity for the same light output and last up to 8 times longer than the GLS are getting more popular. LEDs have a great potential to provide highly efficient lighting with little environmental pollution in comparison to the incandescent lamps (ICLs) and fluorescent lamps (FTLs, CFLs). Penetration of LEDs in India could significantly reduce lighting load as almost 22-25% of electricity is consumed for lighting, which is also a major contributing factor of peak demand. Due to higher costs, LEDs are not very popular even though its production has started in the country.

11.4.10.2 The export of electric lamps & Lighting fittings including tubes (HS code-9405) in 2020-21 was Rs. 119,089.33 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April-Nov) is Rs. 1,18,934.15 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 258,486.10 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April-Nov) is Rs. 1,87,094.34 lakhs respectively.

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

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

11.5.1.2 The export of ball & roller bearings (HS code 8482) in 2020-21 was Rs. 373,359.52 lakhs

and in 2021-22 (Apr.-Nov) is Rs. 3,63,101.03 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 6,99,716.50 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April-Nov) is Rs. 6,31,952.82 lakhs respectively.

11.5.2 Ferrous Castings

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

11.5.2.2 The export of cast articles of iron or steel (HS Code 7325) in 2020-21 was Rs. 771,056.86 lakhs and in 2021-22 (Apr.-Nov) is Rs. 6,05,368.99 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 57,976.17 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April-Nov) is Rs. 47,709.33 lakhs respectively.

11.5.3 Process Control Instrument Industry

11.5.3.1 Process control instruments cover

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

11.5.3.2 The export of process control instruments (HS code 9032) in 2020-21 was Rs. 201,172.66 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 1,54,629.95 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 613,313.61 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April-Nov) is Rs. 4,35,974.21 lakhs respectively.

11.5.4 Seamless Steel Pipes & Tubes

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

boiler sector contribute around 30% of demand. The Industry is able to manufacture tubes up to 14" outer diameter.

11.5.4.2 The export of Tubes, pipes & Hollow profiles, seamless of iron (other than cast iron or steel) industry (HS code 7304) in 2020-21 was Rs. 179,516.21 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 1,85,895.29 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 4,46,413.15 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 3,67,130.96 lakhs respectively.

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

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

11.5.5.2 The export of ERW steel pipes and tubes (HS code 73059021, 73059029, 73069011 & 73069019) in 2020-21 was Rs. 32,170.25 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 28,437.94 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 6,063.88 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 4,282.84 lakhs respectively.

11.5.6 Submerged-Arc Welded (SAW) pipes

11.5.6.1 There are two types of SAW pipes namely longitudinal and helical welded SAW

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

11.5.6.1 The export of SAW pipes & other tubes & pipes Industry (HS code 7305) in 2020-21 was Rs. 453,733.46 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 1,27,604.66 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 6,018.76 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 7,924.35 lakhs respectively.

11.5.7 Industrial Fasteners

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

11.5.7.2 The export of screws, bolts, nuts coach screws / hooks industrial (HS code 7318) in 2020-21 was Rs. 365,039.62 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 3,59,263.06 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 497,650.85 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 4,12,782.50 lakhs respectively.

11.5.8 Steel Forgings

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

11.5.8.2 The export of Fabricated metal products including forged blanks and other article iron or steel industry (HS code 7326) in 2020-21 was Rs. 715,661.48 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 6,35,390.57 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 520,047.57 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 3,63,320.78 lakhs respectively.

11.5.9 Bicycle Industry

11.5.9.1 The bicycle industry of India is one of the most established industries. India is the second largest bicycle producer of the world, next only to China. Most of the manufacturing units are located in Punjab and Tamil Nadu with Ludhiana (Punjab) being a major Bicycle production hub. The industry is making endeavour for enhancing export since there is a significant scope for export of Indian bicycles, bicycle spare parts and bicycle accessories.

Bicycle companies in India are now focusing on urban markets and are looking to expand their base in the professional and adventure categories.

11.5.9.2 The export of bicycle & other cycle industry (HS code 8712) in 2020-21 was Rs. 36,347.34 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 34,281.95 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 31,605.36 lakhs and 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 33,928.45 lakhs respectively.

11.6 Light Industrial Machinery Sector

11.6.1 Food Processing Machinery

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

11.6.1.2 The export of food processing machinery (HS code 8438) in 2020-21 was Rs. 91,544.73 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 72,581.38 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 134,593.56 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 90,542.86 lakhs respectively.

11.6.2 Packaging Machinery Industry

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

11.6.2.2 The export of packaging machinery industry (HS code 842220, 842230 & 842240) in 2020-21 was Rs. 1,07,263.93 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April-Nov) is Rs. 77,276.32 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 2,72,694.3 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 1,65,956.38 lakhs respectively.

11.6.3 Water Pollution Control Equipment

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

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

11.6.3.2 The export of Filtering and purifying machinery/Equipment (HS code 842121) in 2020-21 was Rs. 96,362.16 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 68,996.08 lakhs respectively whereas import in 2020-21 was Rs. 111,334.68 lakhs and 2021-22 (April-Nov) is Rs. 80,014.17 lakhs respectively.

11.6.4 Air Pollution Control Equipment

11.6.4.1 Industrialization and urbanization have resulted in a profound deterioration of India's air quality. India's most severe environmental problem, come in several forms, including vehicular emissions and untreated industrial smoke. Air pollution in the country

especially in metropolitan cities and large towns has assumed great significance with the adoption of stringent environmental control standards for various industries. Hence the pollution control equipment industry has acquired importance. Further judicial pronouncements have given a definite direction and urgency for adoption of air pollution control measures. The choice of control method depends on factors such as the nature of pollutant, flow-rate (amount of pollutant emitted), particle size and desired collection efficiency. The air pollution control equipments are broadly classified under the categories such as Settling Chambers, Cyclone and multi-cyclones, Bag Filters, Wet Scrubbers, Spray Tower, Venture Scrubber, Ionizing Scrubber and Electrostatic Precipitator. The industry is in a position to do basic and detailed engineering and supply of plants on turnkey basis.

11.6.4.2 The export of Filtering/purifying machinery for pollution control equipment (HS code 842139) in 2020-21 was Rs. 99,680.37 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 87,414.42 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 208,366.79 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 1,85,560.41 lakhs respectively.

11.6.5 Industrial Gears

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

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

11.6.5.2 The export of gears and gearing Excl, Toothed wheel industry (HS code 848340) in 2020-21 was Rs. 406,658.19 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 3,70,187.31 lakhs respectively whereas the import in 2020-21 was Rs. 234,953.85 lakhs and in 2021-22 (April.-Nov) is Rs. 2,12,292.58 lakhs respectively.

Note :

Source: 1. Export-Import Data - Export-Import Data Bank D/o Commerce
(<https://tradestat.commerce.gov.in/eidb/ecom.asp>)

11.7 Cigarette Industry (HS Code: 24)

11.7.1 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.

11.7.2 The export and import of Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarillos and Cigarettes of Tobacco or Tobacco Substitutes in the year 2020-21 and

the current financial year (2021-22 (Apr-Nov)) (HS Code: 2402) are as follows:

Table 11.6

(Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)
2402	61,595.70	41602.70	9,067.39	5204.20

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

11.8.1 The Paints & Allied Industry which

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

11.8.2 The export and import of Paints & Allied Products in the year 2020-21 and the current financial year (2021-22 (Apr-Nov)) (HS Code: 3208, 3209, 3210 and 3215) are as follows:

Table 11.7

(Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)
3208	45,625.51	34,836.98	147,453.46	119,533.58
3209	7,715.60	6,212.00	32,813.02	27,481.43
3210	1,116.87	851.33	9,335.07	6,681.89
3215	119,831.82	101,143.01	103,622.79	84,150.55
Total	174,289.8	143,043.32	293,224.34	237,847.45

11.9 Soaps & Detergents Industry (HS Code:34)

11.9.1 Soaps and Detergents are not licensable and are manufactured both in the small-scale and organized sector. It includes Laundry soaps, synthetic detergents, toilet soaps, bathing bars, etc. Multinational Companies lead the manufacture of Toilet Soap in India. The success of manufacturing

companies in this sector depends on many factors viz. quality, marketing, technology, and distribution strategy.

11.9.2 The export and import of Soap, Organic Surface-Active Agents, Washing Preparations etc. in the year 2020-21 and the current financial year (2021-22 (Apr-Nov)) (HS Code: 3401 and 3402) are as follows:

Table 11.8

(Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)
3401	111,713.34	66,196.36	131,823.53	127,990.00
3402	305,508.14	244,881.18	242,527.04	193,556.57
Total	417,221.48	311,077.54	374,350.57	321,546.57

11.10 Wood Based Industry (HS Code: 44)

11.10.1 Plywood, Veneers of all types and other wood-based products such as particle board, medium density fiber board etc. form the major segment of the Wood based Industry in India. The Industry comes under the delicensed category. However, In terms of Press Note No. 9 (1998 Series) dated 27.8.98, issued by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, entrepreneurs who wish to obtain approval from the Government to set up a wood-based project

should obtain prior clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests before submitting the applications to the Administrative Ministry / SIA and enclose a copy of “in principle” approval given by the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

The export and import of wood and articles of wood in the year 2020-21 and the current financial year (2021-22 (Apr-Nov)) (HS Code: 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411, 4412, 4415 and 4416) are as follows:

Table 11.9

(Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)
4408	18,536.29	14,522.74	143,262.21	140,757.97
4409	2,132.21	2,906.75	26,446.56	20,618.53
4410	3,782.94	3,455.32	19,591.90	11,290.28
4411	22,876.82	27,076.01	38,712.43	28,117.64
4412	27,768.06	32,198.61	60,478	49,003.21
4415	7,851.50	7,350.99	7,802.28	6,686.59
4416	30.31	16.87	2,282.38	685.51
Total	82,978.13	87,527.29	298,575.76	257,159.73

11.11 Glass Industry (HS Code: 70)

11.11.1 Glass Industry comes under the category of delicensed industry. Glass Industry covers seven items such as sheet and flat glass (including sheet, float, figured, wired, safety, mirror glass) (NIC-26101), Glass Fiber and Glass Wool (NIC-26102), Hollow Glassware (NIC-26103), Laboratory Glassware (NIC-26104), Table & Kitchen Glassware (NIC-26105) and Glass Bangles (NIC-26106) and other Glassware (NIC-26109). There has been growing acceptability

of the Indian flat glass products in the global market. The Indian manufacturers had explored new markets. There is considerable scope in demand for glass fiber products particularly due to growth in petrochemical sector and allied products.

The export & import of glass & glassware in the year 2020-21 and the current financial year (2021-22 (Apr-Nov)) (HS Code: 7005, 7007, 7008, 7009 and 7010) are as follows:

Table 11.10

(Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)
7005	34,952.72	29,007.85	65,669.27	70,078.61
7007	33,382.57	28,879.72	127,019.65	98,514.39
7008	4,863.89	3,605.35	1,934.51	5,140.78
7009	48,604.40	43,153.52	35,728.03	29,012.97
7010	182,217.38	152,026.31	63,517.98	45,747.70
Total	304,020.96	256,672.75	293,869.44	248,494.45

11.12. Watch Industry (HS Code: 91)

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

11.12.2 The export & import of Clocks and Watches in the year 2020-21 and the current financial year (2021-22 (Apr-Nov)) (HS Code: 91) are as follows:

(Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)
91	55,234.37	43,553.22	173,984.43	184,439.74

11.13. Toy Industry (HS Code: 95)

11.13.1 The Toy Industry in India comprises of units both in the organized as well as the small-scale sector. Indian Toy Industry is fragmented, and region based.

11.13.2 The export & import of Toys, Games and Sports Requisites, Parts and Accessories thereof in the year 2020-21 and the current

financial year (2021-22 (Apr-Nov)) (HS Code: 95) are as follows:

(Value in Rs. Lacs)

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)
95	297,788.50	281,487.84	301,157.36	190,587.11

11.14 Pressure Cooker Industry (HS Code: 73239310)

11.14.1 The kitchenware category (pressure cookers, cookware, stoves, and small kitchen electrical appliances) in India is highly fragmented, not only in terms of number of manufacturers, but also in terms of product range. Unorganized players command a significant portion of the category.

11.14.2 The export & import of Pressure Cooker in the year 2020-21 and the current financial year (2021-22 (Apr-Nov)) (HS Code: 73239310) are as follows:

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Nov)
73239310	4,212.53	3,033.42	388.19	197.00

Source: Export & Import data- Department of Commerce website

11.15 Rubber Goods Industry

11.15.1 The Indian Rubber Industry is broadly divided into Tyre and Non Tyre Sectors. India is the 5th largest producer of natural rubber, 2nd largest consumer of natural rubber, 5th largest consumer of natural rubber and synthetic rubber together in the world. India is also the world's largest manufacturer of reclaimed rubber. The turnover of Rubber Industry is estimated to be approx Rs. 85000 Cr which comprise of Rs. 55000 crore from Tyre Industry and 30,000 crore (Non Tyre including latex industry) during 2021-22. There are around 500 latex Industries involved majorly to manufacture latex rubber goods using the latex obtained from the natural Rubber Trees.

11.15.2 The Rubber Goods Industry excluding tyres and tubes consists of 4550 small and tiny units generating about 5.50 lakh direct jobs. The rubber industry manufactures a wide range of products like rubber cots and aprons, contraceptives, footwear, rubber hoses, cables, camelback, battery boxes, latex products, conveyor belts, surgical gloves, balloons, rubber moulded goods etc. The main raw materials used by the rubber goods manufacturing industry are Natural Rubber, various types of Synthetic Rubber, Carbon Black, Rubber Chemicals etc. The estimated export of rubber goods during 2021-22 is Rs. 12407 crore as against Rs. 9388 crore in 2020-21. The estimated of import of rubber goods during 2021-22 is Rs. 21382 crore as against 15549 cores in 2020-21.

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

11.16 Tyres & Tubes Industry

11.16.1 Domestic Tyre Industry fulfils

practically 100% requirement of tyres making it a true champion of 'AatmaNirbhar Bharat'. Nearly 25% of the total domestic tyre production was exported in FY21. Some of the 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.

11.16.2 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 in the Bias Truck & Bus tyre and Agri segment are considered at par with the best in the world and are, in fact, the preferred choice in many markets.

11.16.3 Salient features of tyre industry:

11.16.3. 1 Indian Tyre Industry has an annual turnover of approximately Rs 60,000 crores (FY20-21) and exports of more than Rs. 14,100 crores (approx 25% of turnover).

- i Indian Tyre industry consists of 41 Companies with 62 tyre plants.
- ii The estimated production of Tyres & Tubes for the year 2021-22 is 268176 (th. no. approx). Four Indian Companies

(MRF Ltd., Apollo Tyres, CEAT and JK Tyres) are in the list of top 35 Global Tyre Companies.

- iii Large tyre companies account for approx. 95% of Industry turnover in value and tonnage terms.
- iv Estimated turnover of Indian Tyre Industry was Rs. 60,000 crore (approx) during 2020-21 and is projected at Rs. 63,000 crore (approx) for the year 2021-22.

11.16.3.2 Indian Tyre Industry has the capacity and capability to scale up tyre exports from India to level of over 20,000 c0rores over the next 3-4 years, with the necessary support from the Government, by way of specific inclusion of automotive tyre sector in the PLI scheme being rolled out for the automotive sector.

11.16.4 Export of Tyres & Tubes:

11.16.4.1 Indian Tyre Industry is one of the consistent and leading exporters, supplying tyres to more than 100 markets worldwide. Top 5 export markets for Indian manufactured tyres in FY21 were US, German, France, Italy & UK. Tyres exports went up in double digits in each of the top 5 exports markets. Indian Tyre Industry has made significant investments exceeding Rs. 50,000 crore in recent years by way of greenfield projects and brownfield expansions.

11.16.4.2 During 2010-21 tyres/tubes worth Rs. 14548 crore were exported. The estimated value of exports of tyres & tubes for the year 2021-22 is Rs. 20709 crore.

11.16.5 Import of Tyres & Tubes:

11.16.5.1 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%).

11.16.5.2 Tyres are also imported at concessional custom duty under various agreements such as Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (12.9% for TBR and PCR Tyres, 8.6% for other Tyres), ASEAN FTA (5%), India-Malaysia Trade Agreement (5%), India-Srilanka (Nil), India- Singapore (Nil for Bias Tyre). During 2020-21, import of tyre & tube was worth Rs. 1357 crore. The estimated import value of Tyres & Tubes for the year 2021-22 is at Rs. 1851 crore.

11.16.5.3 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

11.16.6 Quality Control Order on Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive Vehicle:

11.16.6.1 A Quality (Control) Order for Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive vehicles was notified by this Department on 19th November, 2009 in exercise of the power conferred vide Section 14 of the BIS Act, 1986. The Order prohibits import, sale or distribution of pneumatic tyres and tubes which do not conform to the specified Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) standard and which do not bear the standard mark. This means the manufactures are required to obtain licenses from BIS for use of standard mark to enable them to sell or distribute pneumatic tyres and tubes conforming to the specified standard. The Quality Control Order, 2009 has come into force w.e.f. 13th May, 2011. In terms of the Clause 3(1) (f) of the said Quality Control Order, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Director General of Foreign Trade to finalize the list of tyres which are not manufactured domestically and to be imported by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs).

11.16.6.2 Periodic Review and finalization of list of tyres sizes (not manufactured domestically) as per QCO is done and updated list is uploaded in DIPP's website. The Committee last reviewed and finalized a list of 667 sizes of tyres (not manufactured domestically) in June, 2019 which can be imported by OEMs. Revised list has been uploaded on the DPIIT's website.

11.16.6.3 A Quality (Control) Order for Rubber Hose for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Order 2020 was notified by this Department on 28th January 2020 in exercise of the power conferred vide Section 23 of the BIS Act, 2016 (11 of 2016). The Order prohibits import, sale or distribution of rubber hose which do not conform to the specified Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) standard and which do not bear the standard mark.

11.17 Paper, Paperboard and Newsprint Industry

11.17.1 Indian paper industry accounts for about 5% of the world production of paper, paperboard and newsprint. Govt. of India's policy for discouraging the use of single use plastic has had a positive impact on the fortunes of the paper sector, particularly the packaging segment. Demand for paper also continued to be fuelled by requirement of quality packaging for FMCG products, ready to eat food and various macroeconomic initiatives being taken up by the government such as Make in India Initiative; Vocal for Local Products; Robust Covid-19 Vaccination Drive; various financial packages for SME's Industries, introduction of Dedicated Freight Corridor for goods trains; and some major drives for uplifting the level of Education, like revision of old literatures/ syllabus, formation of New Education Policy; *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*, Right to Education etc. to name a few.

Interestingly, the advent of e-commerce and online trade has actually added to the demand of paper and packaging segments.

11.17.2 Indian paper industry is a de-licensed sector and 100% FDI inflow is allowed on the automatic route. The FDI equity inflows in the sector for FY 2020-21 is Rs. 166.66 crores¹. The industry structure comprises of more than 900 paper units, with an installed capacity of nearly 29.11 million tonnes out of which 5.51 million tonnes lies idle for various reasons. As on date around 532 mills are in operation with a total operating capacity of around 24.32 million tonnes². In the year 2020-21 total capacity utilization stood at around 89% and total consumption of paper, paperboard, and Newsprint stood at 21.21³ million tons. Total production for the year of 2020-21 stood at 21.70⁴ exhibiting an increase of 5.28% on YoY basis.

11.18.3 In India, per capita consumption of paper is about 16.71⁵ kg, which is far lower than the world average (57 kg. in 2020). China, USA, Japan & Germany are ahead of us in terms of consumption of paper, paperboard and newsprint.⁶ This indicates considerable headroom for the growth of the sector in order to reach the world average per capita consumption.

11.17.4 There have been few moves of consolidation within the sector, but Indian paper industry remains largely a fragmented sector. It consists of small, medium and large paper

¹ As per DPIIT 2020-21 annual report

² Statistical Data Collection Cell -CPPRI

³ Consumption = (Production Import)-Export

⁴ Data including primary, secondary and estimated figures

⁵ Statista data set (<https://www.statista.com/statistics/240565/consumption-volume-of-paper-and-paperboard-in-selected-countries/>)

⁶ <https://www.statista.com/statistics/240565/consumption-volume-of-paper-and-paperboard-in-selected-countries/>

mills, having production ranging from 5 to 2000 tonnes per day. The sector uses wood, agro residues and waste paper as input substrates for production. Presently, in the total production, the share of wood, agro and waste paper-based mills stand at 18%, 6% and 76%, respectively. It has been recorded that most of the new green or brown field projects are coming in Packaging Grade Sector and most of them are based on Recycled Fibre (Waste Paper), hence, total share of RCF paper-based mills are exponentially increasing.

11.17.5 Paper & Paperboard Segment:

Domestic paper and paperboard segment produces all the main varieties of paper that are in demand in the market viz. writing and printing (23%) packaging grade paper (70%), newsprint (3%) and others/ specialty paper (<4 %). However, certain specialty papers such as security papers, currency papers and cheque paper, etc., are being imported into the country. The production of paper and paperboard (excluding newsprint) in the year stood above 20.50 million tonnes (2020-21) compared to 19.57 million tonnes in the previous year (2019-20)⁷.

11.17.6 During the year 2020-21, a total of 2.098 million tons (in terms of Value in USD Million it is 1764.57) of paper, paperboard & newsprint was imported under ITC chapter 48, whereas in the previous year (2019-20) this figure stood at 3.542 million tonnes⁸ (in terms of Value in USD Million it is 2719.13). This translates to a decrease in imports of about -40%. On the other hand, in the year of 2020-21, 2.585 million tons of paper and paperboard was exported, which

⁷ Statistical Data Collection Cell-CPPRI

⁸ Import export data bank, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. Of India, New Delhi

is significantly higher by 24% comparing to exports figures of 2019-20.

10.17.6.1 In term of import export ratio (value terms) a total of 1951.96 (Million USD) paper, paperboard & newsprint was exported in 2020-21, as against 1764.57 (Million USD) paper & paperboard exported. This added nearly 187.39 million USD in the nation growth.

11.17.7 Newsprint Segment: The newsprint sector in India has a prime role as information carrier in cities as well as in village hinterlands. Looking into its importance, the government has put in place a Newsprint Control Order (NCO) 2004 in place which ensures fair trade and equitable availability of Newsprint to all printers and publishers. At present, the newsprint can be imported in to the country at 5% BCD subject to an actual user condition.

11.17.8 At present, there are 125⁹ mills registered under the Schedule to the NCO with a total installed capacity of 3.30 million tons. However, as per INMA, currently out of 125 newsprint mills, 46 mills have stopped making newsprint chiefly due to demand related reasons as over 50% of the newsprint demand is being met by imports. Therefore, present domestic installed capacity of newsprint is 2.2 million tons, whereas production of newsprint in 2020-21 has been reported to be only about 1.0 million tonnes, which is stagnant since last two years. As per industry sources, this stagnancy in the newsprint production comes due to increase in cheap imports of Newsprint from overseas countries. However, import of Newsprint in 2020-21 stood at 0.66 million tons, which is almost 51% lower than volumes imported in 2019-20.

11.17.9 Initiatives for the paper sector: In the recent times, many initiatives have been put

⁹ All Newsprint industry data have been taken from Indian Newsprint Manufacturers Association, New Delhi

in place by the present government to support the Indian paper industry. Some of the initiatives are placed below:

- i. A fresh order was order (No. P-20028/19/2028-Paper, dated 13/5/2020) under provision of Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order 2017-Notifying seven items of paper and paperboard laying down specific benefits for the local supplier.
- ii. A draft cabinet note on Revised Guidelines for Public Participation in Afforestation of Degraded Forest was received from MoEF&CC on 9/9/2019. The matter is being pursued by DPIIT with MoEF&CC for an early promulgation of the scheme.

11.17.10 Mergers/ Acquisitions:

- As per market information M/s J.K. Paper has successfully taken over M/s Sirpur Paper Industry and now trial and commercial production has been started.
- CPPRI is actively working with Department of Heavy Industry for revival of NEPA paper Mill. The mill is expected to come online soon.
- As per some press reports, talks are prevailing in the Indian paper market regarding Revival Plan of M/s Cachar Paper Ltd & M/s Nagaon Paper Ltd both located in Assam¹⁰.

11.17.11 Impact of COVID—19

The paper industry faced tough times as the first wave of COVID hit the country. Due to the lock

¹⁰ <https://www.sentinelassam.com/north-east-india-news/assam-news/revive-cachar-paper-mill-or-plan-industrialization-of-panchgram-says-himanta-biswasarma-554293>

down, there was complete disruption in inwards and outbound supply chains. (In particular, the domestic supply chain of recovered which reflected its impact in Import of Waste paper). This impacted over 70% of the production in one go. Initially, only 30% industry started their operation with 70% capacity utilization. But, as on date (December 2021) it has been informed by the industry source that a V shaped recovery has been achieved by the paper industry, particularly the writing/printing segment. One of the quickest segments to recover from the pandemic effect was the packaging sector. However, there were some very important take a way for industry stakeholders presented by the pandemic. The industry used this to its benefit during the second phase of the pandemic.

11.17.12 Institutional Sector Mechanism

11.17.12.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India has a dedicated section to monitor and execute policy level decisions for the Indian Paper Sector. The Department, through the Govt. on India constitutes the Development Council for Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries (DCPPAI), which is a high-level body, consisting of Senior Officials from DPIIT, CEO's of leading paper mills, representatives of Academia, Allied and User Industries. The council deliberates on the macro sector issues concerning the Indian Paper Industry.

11.17.12.2 The R&D and technical hand holding of the Indian Paper Sector is done by the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, an Autonomous Body under the administrative control of DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India.

11.18 SALT INDUSTRY,

11.18.1 Introduction

11.18.1.1 India is the third largest producer of salt in the world after China and USA with an average annual production of about 290 lakh ton. It is the second largest producer of iodized salt after China, with an average annual production of 68 lakh ton. At the time of independence, there used to be a shortfall in production of salt which was met through imports. Since then, India has made tremendous progress in production of salt, achieving self-sufficiency in 1953 and exporting salt to other countries.

11.18.1.2 Salt is one of the essential items of human consumption. The per-capita consumption of salt in the country is estimated to be 14 Kg, which includes edible and industrial salt. The current annual requirement of salt in the country is estimated to be 70 lakh ton for edible use (including requirement of cattle) and 126 lakh ton for industrial use. During the year 2020-21, 66.56 lakh tones salt of valued Rs. 868.81 crore was exported, while in year 2021-22 (upto November, 2021-22) 39.55 lakh M.T. salt of value 537.01 crore was exported.

11.18.1.3 Salt is manufactured mainly by solar evaporation of seawater, sub-soil brine and lake brine. Sea salt constitutes about 80% of the total salt production in the country. Salt manufacturing activities are carried out in the coastal states of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal, Goa and hinterland State of Rajasthan. The 3 major salt producing States are Gujarat (81.45%), Tamil Nadu (9%) and Rajasthan (8.11%), which also cater to the requirement of other States.

11.18.1.4 Private sector contributes to more than 97.80% of the salt production, the public sector

about 1.43% and the co-operative sector, about 0.77%.

11.18.2 Production

The targeted and actual production of salt during the last five years are as under:

Lakh MT

Year	Target	Production
2016-17	272	291.92
2017-18	296	289.49
2018-19	292	300.33
2019-20	306	280.58
2020-21	288	265.63
2021-22 (upto Nov. 21)	294	171.72

11.18.2.1 Salt of high purity is needed for iodization and to meet the needs of industrial sector. To achieve the required level of purity by upgrading raw salt, Salt Commissioners Office (SCO) has till date facilitated establishment of 124 salt washeries /refineries with an annual installed capacity of 149.73 lakh ton. All the units are registered with Salt Commissioner Organization.

11.18.3 Salt Works and Area under Salt Production : There are about 10880 salt works out of which only 6% i.e. 680 are big salt works contributing about 70.64% of total salt production of the country. Remaining 29.36% of the total salt production is contributed by the small salt manufacturers. The total area under salt production is about 7.58 lakh acre (Patta land, State Govt. land, Port land, Salt Department land). Out of this 59796 acres land belongs to Salt Department for manufacture of Salt. The manufacturing activities provide direct employment to about 91711 labourers.

11.18.4 Distribution of Salt: Railways play an important role in transporting salt from the three major salt producing States to others. About

62% of edible salt is transported by rail from production centers and the remaining quantity by road/sea route. Salt is transported by rail under Preferential Traffic and sponsored programmes on requirement basis. Railways grant graded concession in freight for transportation of non refined iodized salt depending upon distance.

11.18.5 Iodized Salt: For human consumption, edible salt needs to be iodized to prevent and control Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD). SCO has been identified as the Nodal Agency for creation of adequate salt iodization capacity, monitoring production and quality of iodized salt at production centres and monitoring distribution of iodized salt in the country, under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) being implemented by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. SCO has facilitated establishment of 467 salt iodization units including 124 refineries & washeries (capacity 149.7 lakh ton) with an annual installed capacity of 211 lakh ton upto March 2021. All the salt iodization units are registered with Salt Commissioner. The production and supplies of iodized salt during the last five years is as under:-

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Year	Production	Supplies
2016-17	69.11	64.37
2017-18	68.29	64.69
2018-19	67.38	66.97
2019-20	67.02	64.24
2020-21	78.58	75.78
2021-22(upto Nov.21)	54.60	58.58

SCO periodically reviews the availability, price and quality of iodized salt, in association with state governments, iodized salt manufacturers, traders and other stake holders.

11.18.6 Exports: Export of common salt and iodized salt is permitted under Open General License (O.G.L). India exports salt to Japan, Vietnam, UAE, Qatar, Korea, China, Malaysia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Bhutan, Hong Cong and Singapore etc. Export of salt during the last five years is as under:

Year	Quantity in Lakh MT	Value in Lakh Rs.
2016-17	82.74	85007.03
2017-18	91.63	89010.00
2018-19	103.48	137020.96
2019-20	107.92	117028.31
2020-21	66.56	86881.77
2021-22 (up to Nov.21)	39.55	53701.66

11.18.7 Labour Welfare Activities And Development Works

11.18.7.1 SCO is paying special attention to the welfare of labourers engaged in salt industry by extending financial assistance for executing various welfare schemes, viz.

- Medical facilities to salt workers and their families.
- Drinking water facilities in salt works.
- Education facilities and financial assistance to the children of salt labourers.
- Rest sheds and crèches in salt works.
- Recreation facilities to labourers and their wards.
- Cash Rewards to the children of Salt Workers.

11.18.7.2 In addition, financial assistance is provided for undertaking various schemes for the benefit of salt industry. The expenditure on development and labour welfare works during last five years is as under:-

(Figures in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Development Works	Labour Welfare Works	Other Works	Total Expenditure
2016-17	2.58	2.45	33.91	38.94
2017-18	2.12	9.35	18.98	30.45
2018-19	2.5	2.38	33.50	38.38
2019-20	2.30	2.32	32.13	36.75
2020-21	5.14	0.50	41.01	46.65
2021-22 (up to Nov.21)	0.16	0.20	5.28	5.64

11.18.7.3 Health-cum-Eye Camp, Sports Meet & Children reward scheme: In the financial year 2020-21, 1 health camps and no sports meets was organized due to Covid-19. As per scheme approved by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for grant of rewards, during 2020-21, no rewards were sanctioned and distributed during 2020-21 due to Covid-19, there being no budget allotment.

11.18.7.4 Model Salt Farms

- SCO is making efforts to educate salt manufactures in general and small salt producers in particular for improving the quality of salt to meet the stringent standards of industrial salt, in order to compete in the international market.
- Three Model Salt Farms (MSF) one each at Nawa (Rajasthan), Ganjam (Odisha) & Markanam (Tamil Nadu) have been established for providing scientific know-how for the construction of salt works and proper brine management and transfer of technology to the salt manufacturers. All the Model Salt Farms have been established to demonstrate the production of good quality salt by proper brine management. These are used to impart training to the salt manufacturers/workers for improving the quality of salt by re-modelling and re-alignment of the existing salt works in association with the scientists of CSMCRI, Bhavnagar.

11.18.7.5 Training for technology upgradation:

With a view to educating salt workers/artisans for improving the quality of salt to meet the standards prescribed for industrial and edible salt, the Scheme "Training for technology upgradation" has been implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India during the 12th Five year Plan period. Under this scheme 18 training programmes for technology up gradation were organized with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.5 lakh each during 2014-15. Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has issued the revised guide lines. As per the revised guide lines during 2015-16 two training programmes for master trainers were organized by the Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, (CSMCRI) Bhavnagar for 40 master trainers in two batches @ cost of Rs. 5.00 lakh each. These master trainers will impart trainings to salt workers for technology up gradation.. Besides it, 2 training programmes for the Salt laboureres of Andhra Pradesh were also organized during 2015-16. During 2016-17, 6 training programmes for Salt labourers of Tamil Nadu were organized. During 2017-18, two training programme were held in 2018-19, four training programme were held. During 2019-20, two training programmes for salt workers for technology upgradation were organized in Chennai Region. There were 60 beneficiaries and expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.96 Lakh. During 2020-21, no training programme was organized due to Covid-19.

Investment Promotion and International Co-operation

12.1 International Co-operation

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

12.1.2 IC Divisions are responsible for dissemination of information about investment climate and opportunities in India and investment facilitation.

12.1.3 IC Divisions' endeavor to increase economic co-operation with developing, as well as developed countries, for mutual benefits through different fora, such as Joint Commissions/Joint Committees, other bilateral channels like interaction with the delegations visiting the country, organizing visits abroad for discussions on issues of mutual interest and business/investment meets between Indian and foreign entrepreneurs, with the aim of stimulating foreign investment into India. DPIIT is also the nodal department for all bilateral as well as multi-lateral CEO's Fora which is primarily engaged in promoting B2B engagements for promotion of economic relation.

12.1.4 IC Divisions act as nodal point for the following Joint Commissions / Inter Governmental Commissions:

- i. The India-Libya Joint Commission
- ii. The India-Hungary Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation.
- iii. The India-Belarus Inter Governmental Commission for Economic, Trade, Industrial, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation.
- iv. The India-Sweden Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.
- v. The India-Poland Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation.

12.2 Major Investment Promotion events/conferences/JCMs held through Video Conferencing:

- i. The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India addressed the **World Economic Forum's Davos Dialogue** via video conferencing, on 28th January, 2021. The Hon'ble PM spoke on the 'Fourth Industrial Revolution-using technology for the good of humanity' and also interacted with the CEOs during the event. Closed-door interaction was also held between Indian Union Cabinet & leading international business leaders with a view to strengthening reforms & shaping government's agenda. During the event, the Hon'ble CIM highlighted India's strong FDI position and government measures

to improve business climate to sustain growth.

- ii. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi delivered a video-address during the plenary session of the 6th Eastern Economic Forum (EEF) held on 3 September 2021 in Vladivostok. The Eastern Economic Forum is an international platform for discussing the strategy for developing political, economic and cultural ties between Russia and Asia Pacific. It seeks to improve relations between the international investment community, Russian business, and Federal and local governments.
- iii. The Hon'ble CIM had a conference with Ms. Anna Hallberg, Minister for Foreign Trade and Nordic Affairs, Sweden on 20th April, 2021 on bilateral trade and investment, green recovery and areas of collaboration in innovation.
- iv. India-UAE High Level Task Force on Investments (HLTFI) is an institutional arrangement to discuss ways to increase investments and deliberate on opportunities for cooperation and investment in both the countries India-UAE. The India-UAE HLTFI acts as a platform to address mutual issues associated with existing investments and to promote as well as facilitate investments between the two countries.
- v. The 9th Meeting of India- UAE High Level task Force on Investment (HLTFI) under the Co- Chairmanship of Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution and Textiles and H.H. Sheikh Hamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Member of the Executive Council of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi was held on 2nd October, 2021 in Dubai, UAE.
- vi. The meeting noted positive outcomes achieved through the work of the Joint Task Force to date, and two sides agreed to continue exploring ways to facilitate investment in areas of mutual interest with potential for economic growth. The Task Force also reviewed the progress of negotiations for India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, and reaffirmed the commitment to stick to timelines agreed upon.
- vii. The tax treatment of UAE's sovereign funds, including major names such as ADIA and Mubadala, has been a key priority for the UAE side as these organizations are looking to expand their India investment exposure significantly.
- viii. The UAE Special Desk has been identified as a key mechanism to drive support for UAE Investors in India and there is a need to put power and support behind the desk. Finally, it was suggested that both sides may consider normalization of air operations between the countries.
- ix. Given the importance of air transport in facilitating bilateral ties and people-to - people connections, both sides agreed that their respective civil aviation authorities should continue to work together on a priority basis, for their mutual benefit, to ensure the speedy normalization of air transport operations between the two countries.
- x. World Expo is organized once in every five years by the Bureau des Expositions (BIS). It has been widely recognized as one of the most important platforms for the countries to showcase their achievements,

capabilities, and economic prowess at the global level.

- xi. Dubai Expo 2020 has taken up the aim to help shape the world post-pandemic. With the current COVID-19 situation in hand, a majority of the Bureau International Expositions (BIE) member states voted to postpone the World Expo by one year from 2020 to 2021. The event commenced on the 1st of October 2021 and continues till March 31, 2022. It aims to bring together participants from over 192 countries.
- xii. The India Pavilion was launched at the Expo on 1st October 2021 by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal. The Pavilion promises to showcase a great experience and strengthen bilateral relations in multiple sectors. The Dubai Expo 2020 is going to be the first Expo of its kind being held in the MENASA region and is heralded to be a long-awaited, highly-impact event. DPIIT is participating in the Dubai Expo 2020.
- xiii. Under India-Saudi Arabia strategic partnership in 'Economic and Investment', four Joint Working Groups (JWGs) have been constituted on Industry, Technology and Information Technology, Agriculture and Food Security, and Energy. 2nd meeting of CEO level meeting was organized on 8th April, 2021 in which opportunities for investments were identified. Both sides agreed to define the investable projects in the bound manner and expedite the preparation of MoUs/Agreements to be signed during the Ministerial level meeting.
- xiv. Trilateral -Supply Chain Initiative (SCRI) between India-Japan-Australia: Business matching event held on 18.11.2021.

12.3 Major Conferences, bilateral/ Joint Commission meetings and Investment Promotion events/ Webinars held:

- i. The Hon'ble CIM had a meeting with Mr. Viraj Mehta, Head of India and South Asia, World Economic Forum virtually on 18th August 2021.
- ii. Meeting of Hon'ble CIM with Rt Hon Alok Sharma, Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and President, The 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) was held on 17th August, 2021 in New Delhi.
- iii. The 21st meeting of the Italy-India Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation was hosted by Italy and held virtually on July 9, 2021. The Joint Commission was co-chaired by Hon'ble Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Luigi Di Maio, from the Italian side, and by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Piyush Goyal, from the Indian side.
- iv. Hon'ble CIM held Virtual Conference meeting with Mr. Zdravko Pocivalsek, Minister of Economic Development & Technology, Slovenia on 29th June, 2021.
- v. Hon'ble CIM held Virtual Conference in World Economic Forum - Mobility Stewardship Board Meeting at the International Transport Forum's 2021 Virtual Summit on 26th May, 2021.
- vi. Hon'ble CIM participated in Global trade outlook Session virtually in World Economic Forum on 12th May 2021. The discussions were done on access to COVID-19 critical resources, Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) etc.

- vii. Hon'ble CIM participated in the "EU-India Business Roundtable" virtually on 8th May 2021. The event was co-organised by CII and Business Europe and Confederation of Portuguese Business (CIP) with the support of the Portuguese Presidency of the Council of the European Union and in parallel to the 16th EU-India Political Summit.
- viii. Hon'ble CIM participated as Guest Speaker at the Opening Session of Spain India Business Forum along with Hon'ble Minister of Industry, Trade & Tourism, Spain on 22nd April, 2021.
- ix. HCIM held a Virtual Open House Meeting in view of the proposed UK PM Visit on 16th April 2021. 27 UK companies - including Rolls-Royce, Unilever, GSK, BAE Systems, Diageo, Standard Chartered and Vodafone.
- x. Hon'ble CIM addressed the French industry about investment opportunities in India virtually on Tuesday, 23 February 2021.
- xi. 8th Indo-German Fast Track-Mechanism held on January 12, 2021. The meeting was co-chaired by Dr. Guruprasad Mohapatra, Secretary, DPIIT and H.E. Mr. Walter J. Linder, Ambassador of Germany to India.
- xii. Shri Rajendra Ratnoo, Joint Secretary, DPIIT participated in 4th Swiss India Business Roundtable held on 9th December, 2021.
- xiii. Shri Rajendra Ratnoo, Joint Secretary held a meeting with Mr. Sebastian Down, Head of Trade Policy, British High Commission with respect to FTA negotiations and JETCO meeting on 16th November, 2021.
- xiv. A two-day Virtual Roadshow with Sweden for Focus Sectors held on 25th October, 2021.
- xv. Shri Rajendra Ratnoo, Joint Secretary, DPIIT participated in Business Climate Survey and Ease of Doing Business Meeting held on 24th September, 2021.
- xvi. Shri Rajendra Ratnoo, Joint Secretary, DPIIT participated as chief guest in a roundtable organized by UKIBC on sustainable development to understand how businesses have adopted to sustainable practices for achieving long-term economic growth on 22nd September, 2021.
- xvii. Webinar on India-Poland: Green Technologies to Steer Future Collaboration held on July 26, 2021. Shri Rajendra Ratnoo, Joint Secretary, DPIIT addressed the event. HE Mr Adam Burakowski Ambassador of Poland to India also addressed the interaction. The webinar was held to further explore and nurture business collaborations with Poland in clean and green technologies.
- xviii. A webinar titled "Doing Business in post-COVID New India" held on 6th May, 2021 organised by Invest India, Indo-German Chamber of Commerce (IGCC) and Standard Chartered Bank.
- xix. 2nd meeting of India Singapore CEO Forum was held on 18.02.2021. HCIM & H.E. Mr. S. Iswaran, Hon'ble Minister, Government of Singapore also participated in the Ministerial Session of the Forum.
- xx. A meeting with representatives from Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA) was held on 15.09.2021.

- xxi. A Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) on “India Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership” was signed by Shri Anurag Jain, Secretary, DPIIT and Mr. Hirose Naoshi, Vice Minister, METI, Japan on 16.11.2021 in a virtual meeting.
- xxii. Japan Industrial Townships (JITs) – A review meeting was held with States having JITs on 07.12.2021.
- xxiii. A Review Meeting on “Suggestions by Japan Chambers of Commerce Industry in India” (JCCII) was held on 06.01.2022.
- xxiv. India US State Spotlight Series Webinar with the U.S. state New Hampshire was held on 27.01.2021 to discuss investment opportunities.
- xxv. Hon’ble Commerce and Industry Minister held a Digital Video Conference with Ms. Mary Ng, Canadian Minister of Small Business, Export Promotion and International Trade on 11.03.2021 to discuss bilateral trade and investment issues.
- xxvi. Hon’ble Commerce and Industry Minister held a meeting with Shri Taranjit Singh Sandhu, Indian Ambassador to the USA on 30.07.2021.
- xxvii. Hon’ble Commerce and Industry Minister held a telephonic conference with Mr. Andres Allamand, Hon’ble Minister of External Relations, Chile on 01.09.2021 to explore Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) between India and Chile.
- xxviii. Hon’ble Commerce and Industry Minister held a meeting with Mr. Steve Daines, Senator, Montana US on 08.11.2021 to discuss on how bilateral relationship between the two countries can be enhanced.
- xxix. Secretary, DPIIT held meeting on 10.11.2021 with Aileen Nandi (Minister Counselor) – Commercial Service, U.S Embassy and equal counterparts from European Commission, High Commission of Canada and Danish Embassy to discuss industry concerns due to Quality control order’s in various sector’s, primarily in Toy Industry and other agenda related to public procurement orders.
- xxx. HCIM meeting with H.E. Ambassador of Nepal on 17.06.2021.
- xxxi. HCIM’s Valedictory Session on ‘Indian Industry: Globally Competitive for Renewable Energy Manufacturing’ on 16.7.2021.
- xxxii. HCIM VC-CII-Chief Guest at the Special Plenary Session with the Hon’ble Trade Minister of the Region : Indo-ASEAN Business Summit and Expo on 08.10.2021.
- xxxiii. HCIM Video Recording for CII-KITA-4th India-Korea Business Partnership Forum on 12.11.2021.
- xxxiv. HCIM meeting with Hon’ble Trade Minister, Republic of Korea (ROK) held on 11.01.2022.
- xxxv. HCIM VC with Hon’ble Minister of Economic Affairs, Bhutan held on 11.01.2022.

12.4 Participation in G2G meetings conducted by other Ministries:

- i. The first meeting of Indonesia-India Working Group on Trade and Investment (WGTI) held on 27.04.2021 organized by Department of Commerce.
- ii. Meeting on India- Bangladesh trade and trade infrastructure issues held on

20.10.2021 organized by Department of Commerce.

- iii. Meeting to discuss the Bilateral Trade Issue between India-Nepal held on 22.10.2021 organized by Department of Commerce.
- iv. India-Bhutan Commerce Secretary Level Talks held on 03.11.2021 organized by Department of Commerce.

12.5 Visit of foreign Delegation/ Dignitaries to India

- i. Prime Minister of Denmark H.E. Ms. Mette Frederiksen paid a State Visit to India from 9-11 October 2021. PM Frederiksen was accompanied by a high level official and business delegation. In her bilateral exchanges, PM Frederiksen held talks with the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and also called on Hon'ble President of India. EAM called on PM Frederiksen.
- ii. President of the Russian Federation, H.E. Mr. Vladimir Putin, paid a working visit to New Delhi on 06 December 2021 for the 21st India – Russia Annual summit with Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. During the Bilateral talks the two leaders

expressed satisfaction at the sustained progress in the 'Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership' between both countries despite the challenges posed by the Covid pandemic. Further, they welcomed the holding of the first meeting of the 2+2 Dialogue of Foreign and Defence Ministers and the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Commission on Military & Military-Technical Cooperation in New Delhi on 6 December 2021.

12.6 Other important activities

- i. 2nd Belgium-India Business Roundtable held on 9th September, 2021. Focus of the roundtable was to address issues being faced by Belgian investors and also highlight government initiatives like National Infrastructure Pipeline along with developments taking place in the startup and innovation space in India.
- ii. India Japan Digital Roadshow in the form of one-to-one meetings with potential Japanese Companies. Meeting with Japanese companies namely Daicel & Yamaha Music held on 7.12.2021 & 27.12.2021.

Administration of the Boilers Act, 1923

13.1 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 firms in India and foreign countries for their recognition as Competent Authorities, Well known steel makers, foundries, forges, tube & pipe makers, material testing laboratories and remnant life assessment organisations under the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 in order to cut down the inspection delays and increased availability of the boiler components without sacrificing the safety and quality of the boilers and its components.
- vi. Evaluate inspection systems and performance of firms for their recognition as Inspecting Authorities for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler components in India and foreign countries.
- vii. Conduct meeting of all Technical Sub-Committees of the Central Boilers Board.
- viii. Interpret the provisions of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.
- ix. Deal with problems which are thrown up by the manufacturers and users of boilers and others concerned and give necessary advice and guidance.
- x. Authorise “Competent Persons” for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler components in India during manufacture, erection and use.
- xi. Grant Certificate of Proficiency to Boiler Operation Engineers

13.2 Administration of the Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923) and the rules/regulations made there-under

- 13.2.1 The Boilers Act was enacted in 1923 mainly to provide for safety of life and property

from the danger of explosion of boilers and for achieving uniformity in registration and inspection during operation and maintenance of boilers throughout the country. Up to year 2007, there had been no major amendments to the Act and the legislation needed changes in consonance with the evolving developments and changes in the technology of fabrication, testing, inspection and operation of boilers.

13.2.2 The Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act, 2007 (49 of 2007), introduced improvements in the provisions of the law to enhance safety norms, to ensure uniformity in standards of inspection, expediting inspections and reducing delays by decentralization of inspection of boilers during their manufacture, erection and use, by allowing inspection and certification by independent inspecting authorities.

13.2.3 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 124 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, 30 Competent Persons have also been authorized to work in individual capacity under section-8 of the Boilers Act, for in-service inspection of boilers. This has resulted in a simplified and more accessible, user - friendly framework for the administration of the Boilers Act and has also protected manufacturers/ users' interests without sacrificing the safety of boilers.

13.2.4 For "Ease of Doing Business", the concept of self-certification and third party inspection of boilers was taken up with the State Governments. This initiative has benefited a

broad spectrum of industries both in large and small scale sector which includes Power plants, Chemical plants, Refineries, Paper plants, Steel plants, Sugar mills and other process industries. Most of the State Governments have implemented the self-certification/third party inspection of boilers during use. Further, majority of State Governments have made provision for online submission and disposal of applications for registration of boilers. A stakeholders meeting was organized on 14th April, 2021 to increase awareness about third party inspection. Another consultation, with stakeholders was done on 24th June, 2021 for sharing the experiences of Third Party Inspection so as to adopt best inspection practices by the third part Inspecting Authorities. As suggested by Industry Associations, twenty seven regulatory compliances have been reduced under the Boilers Act, 1923.

13.2.5 After detailed deliberations with stakeholders by the Central Boilers Board, major up-gradation and simplification of IBR has been finalized which will benefit the boiler manufactures and users.

13.2.6 Examination is being conducted for grant of Certificate of Proficiency to Boiler Operation Engineers(BOE) which will solve the shortage of BOEs in the country.

13.3 Central Boilers Board

13.3.1 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.

13.3.2 Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is the ex-officio Chairman and Technical Adviser (Boilers) is the ex-officio Member-Secretary of the Board.

13.3.3 Board deals with the problems of both the users and manufacturers and takes policy decisions for proper growth of the boiler manufacturing industry in the country. Board formulates the Indian Boiler Regulations incorporating the latest developments taking place in the Boiler Industry all over the world. Board's responsibilities have further increased with the introduction of third party inspecting

authorities and competent persons for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler components.

13.3.4 Evaluation Committee/Appraisal Committee of the Board have granted recognition/renewal to Inspecting Authorities, Competent Authorities, Well-Known Tube/Pipe Makers, Well Known Foundry/Forge, Material Testing laboratories and Remnant Life Assessment Organizations under the Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950 in one hundred two (102) cases during the period under report. Authorisation Cards have also been issued to thirty seven (37) competent persons for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler component in India during manufacture, erection and use.

Attached & Subordinate Offices and other Organisations

Office of the Economic Adviser

14.1.1 The Office of the Economic Adviser (OEA) is an attached office of the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade. Established in 1937, it is one of the oldest offices in the Government of India. It continues to be the sole custodian of the Wholesale Price Index since pre-independence days.

14.1.2 Mandate of the Office includes compilation and release of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Experimental Business Service Price Index (BSPI). It also compiles the Index of Eight Core Industries and contributes towards compilation of Index of Industrial Production. As an attached Office, it renders advice to the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade on formulation of policies for country's industrial development. It supports the Department with analysis of trade, fiscal, investment, competition and labour related issues pertaining to policies and promotion of industries. It supports the Department by coordinating intra and inter-departmental efforts.

14.1.3 The specific functions and responsibilities are as follows:

14.1.3.1 Statistical functions

- i. Compilation and release of the Wholesale Price Index.
- ii. Compilation and release of the Eight Core

Industries Index.

- iii. Development of Experimental Business Service Price Index.
- iv. Compilation of data of 47.5 per cent of the Index of Industrial Production.
- v. Analysis of trends of industrial production and growth and related macro variables.

14.1.3.2 Policy functions

- i. Economic inputs for policy relating to industry and promotion of industry in the country.
- ii. Drafting of new Industrial Policy
- iii. Research support for existing and new DPIIT initiatives.
- iv. Examining proposals and rendering advice for changes in fiscal issues relating to industry. (a) Changes in tariff structure including cases of Inverted duty (both MFN & FTA). (b) Goods and Services Tax (GST), duty drawback etc. (c) Changes in tax policy, procedures and fiscal incentives.
- v. Bilateral Investment Treaties (BIT) related issues.
- vi. Examining proposals and rendering advice for changes in trade relating to industry; (a) Changes to Foreign Trade Policy; (b) Cases relating to Safeguard and Anti-Dumping duty; (c) Cases relating to Multilateral and bilateral trade agreements.

14.1.3.3 Coordination functions

- i. Processing Policy Notes - Cabinet Notes, CoS Notes, EFC Notes referred on subjects with economic implications
- ii. Matters referred by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, NITI Aayog and Department of Commerce.
- iii. Anchoring role of DPIIT for Board of Trade (BoT) meetings, Council on Trade Development and Promotion meetings, Trade Policy Review of WTO, Inter-ministerial Committee on Non-Tariff measures, Board of EXIM Bank.
- iv. Preparation of Monthly Summary, Monthly DO.
- v. Issues relating to e-samiksha, Pragati, Prayas, Output-Outcome Framework.
- vi. Material to be shared with other Departments like Economic Survey, Budget Speech, President's Speech.

14.1.4 Wholesale Price Index (Base 2011-12)

14.1.4.1 Wholesale Price Index (WPI) measures the average change in the prices of commodities for bulk sale at the level of early stage of transactions. It is primarily a measure of headline inflation at the national level. It is used by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for deflation of nominal accounts for sectors where the output is available in value terms. It is also used by various public and private sector organizations for settlement of escalation clauses made while entering into contracts for supply of raw materials, machinery and construction works.

14.1.4.2 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 and Power and Manufactured products. The prices tracked are ex-factory price for manufactured products, agri-market (mandi) price for agricultural commodities and ex-mines price for minerals. Weights given to each commodity covered in the WPI basket is based on the value of production adjusted for net imports. WPI basket does not cover services. The current series of WPI covers 697 commodities divided into three major groups Primary Articles (117), Fuel & Power (16) and Manufactured Products (564).

**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

14.1.4.3 Inflation

During 2019-20 and 2020-21, WPI based annual inflation remained below 2 per cent as the price indices of the 'fuel & power' commodity group decelerated. In 2020-21, disruptions in demand & supply of fuel & power commodities at international level caused by COVID-19 pandemic played a major role in deflation. The disruptions caused low base effect for the next year i.e. 2021-22. The low base effect, substantial rise in international prices of crude petroleum and resultant increase in prices of raw materials of industrial products during 2021-22 primarily pushed the WPI based inflation to double-digit level.

Table 14.2: Annual Inflation based on the Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 2011=100)

Commodity Name	Weight	Annual Rate of Inflation since 2014-15						
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
All commodities	100.00	1.26	-3.65	1.73	2.92	4.28	1.68	1.29
I. Primary Articles	22.62	2.16	-0.38	3.42	1.38	2.74	6.76	1.7
II. Fuel and Power	13.15	-6.12	-19.65	-0.26	8.16	11.5	-1.78	-8.03
II. Manufactured Products	64.23	2.55	-1.78	1.34	2.75	3.66	0.29	2.76
Food Index	24.38	4.29	1.17	5.87	1.91	0.55	6.9	3.98
Annual Rate of Inflation during various months in 2021-22								
Commodity Name	Weight	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21*	Dec-21*
All commodities	100.00	12.07	11.57	11.64	11.80	13.83	14.23	13.56
Primary Articles	22.62	8.59	6.34	5.93	5.98	7.38	10.34	13.38
Fuel and Power	13.15	29.32	27.01	28.15	29.49	38.61	39.81	32.30
Manufactured Products	64.23	10.96	11.46	11.56	11.57	12.87	11.92	10.62
Food Index	24.38	6.72	4.52	3.76	2.59	4.25	6.70	9.24

*Provisional.

14.1.4.4. To capture the changes in the economy over time, the Government of India constituted the Working Group (WG) for the revision of current series of WPI (Base 2011-12) under Chairmanship of Prof. Ramesh Chand, Member,

NITI Aayog. The WG submitted its Report in June 2021. Based on its recommendations and consultation with stakeholders base year revision exercise of WPI is in progress.

Table-14.3: WPI Index and Inflation of Major Groups of Items since Jan 2020

	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-20	147.20	104.70	118.80	10.01	5.44	0.59
Feb-20	142.80	103.60	118.80	6.49	3.08	0.51
Mar-20	137.40	99.50	118.60	2.16	-2.93	0.25
Apr-20	137.80	89.80	118.70	-1.08	-12.65	0.17
May-20	137.30	80.30	118.20	-2.14	-23.08	-0.34
Jun-20	140.90	85.60	118.60	-0.07	-16.24	0.08
Jul-20	145.10	90.70	118.70	1.61	-9.84	0.59
Aug-20	146.70	92.00	119.40	1.87	-9.09	1.36
Sep-20	148.80	91.90	120.10	4.06	-8.65	1.87
Oct-20	151.80	90.90	120.40	4.33	-11.14	2.21
Nov-20	152.80	94.20	121.60	3.80	-7.01	3.23

	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
Dec-20	148.00	96.90	123.30	-0.60	-6.10	4.49
Jan-21	144.90	100.70	125.30	-1.56	-3.82	5.47
Feb-21	147.10	105.70	126.00	3.01	2.03	6.06
Mar-21	147.40	109.20	127.90	7.28	9.75	7.84
Apr-21	151.50	108.90	129.90	9.94	21.27	9.44
May-21	150.20	109.80	131.50	9.40	36.74	11.25
Jun-21	153.00	110.70	131.60	8.59	29.32	10.96
Jul-21	154.30	115.20	132.30	6.34	27.01	11.46
Aug-21	155.40	117.90	133.20	5.93	28.15	11.56
Sep-21	157.70	119.00	134.00	5.98	29.49	11.57
Oct-21	163.00	126.00	135.90	7.38	38.61	12.87
Nov-21*	168.60	131.70	136.10	10.34	39.81	11.92
Dec-21*	167.80	128.20	136.40	13.38	32.30	10.62

*Provisional

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser

14.1.5 Development of Business Service Price Index

14.1.5.1 Business Service Price Index (BSPI):

· The contribution of service sector in India's Gross Value Added, FDI inflows and total employment is rising over the years. However, there is no explicit price index for measuring the price movement in the services. Therefore, considering the huge importance of service sector in the economy, Office of Economic Adviser, DPIIT is in the process of constructing a separate price Index for the service sector which is known as Business Service Price Index (BSPI). The proposed BSPI is expected to cover a wide array of crucial services such as- insurance, banking services, securities transaction, telecommunication, railway transport, air transport, port services, road transport, postal, trade and business services (IT). · Currently, the service price indices for

eight services are released by OEA on an experimental basis in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments/Regulators. These 8 services are: banking (compiled by RBI), securities transaction (compiled by SEBI), telecommunication (proposed to be compiled by TRAI in future), air, railways, postal, insurance and port services. · The Working Group for the base year revision of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) from 2011-12 to 2017-18 under the chairpersonship of Prof. Ramesh Chand (Member NITI Aayog) formed a specific Sub-Group on Service Sector for providing technical and conceptual guidance to strengthen existing product baskets and methodology of BSPI. Based on the recommendations of the Group, compilation of BSPI for sectors namely, Banking, Securities, Telecommunication, Air passenger, Railway freight by RBI, SEBI, TRAI, DGCA, and Railway Board respectively in collaboration with DPIIT are in progress in Phase-1. The price indices for remaining identified services will be developed in next phase.

14.1.6 Trade, Fiscal and Investment Policy related work

14.1.6.1 Office of the Economic Adviser examines concerns of industry including those related to tax; fiscal & trade policy issues and also hold industry consultations from time to time to understand the same. Industry consultations are also hold for specific suggestions regarding changes in direct taxes, indirect taxes including Goods and Services Tax and customs duty, duty drawbacks, inverted duty structure and processes and procedures for Union Budget and as and when necessary.

14.1.6.2 All tariff related issues including inverted duty structure under Most Favoured Nation, Free Trade Agreements or Preferential Trade Agreements to provide a level playing field to domestic manufacturing are also being dealt by TFP Section.

14.1.6.3 International Cooperation Forum under BRICS: The **BRICS summit** is an international relations conference attended by the heads of state or heads of government

of the five member states **Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa**. BRICS is an important grouping bringing together the major emerging economies from the world. TFP Division is the nodal division for coordinating the four **BRICS** events organized by DPIIT for industry related issues namely- **PartNIR** (Partnership on New Industrial Revolution) to promote investment, industrialization, innovation, inclusiveness and digitization., **Industry Ministers Meeting, 13th HIPO** (Head of Intellectual Property Offices) meeting and **Round Table of an interaction among the MoU partners**.

14.1.6.4 PartNIR BRICS Meeting

Partnership on New Industrial Revolution to promote investment, industrialization, innovation, inclusiveness and digitization. PartNIR meeting was organised in 2021 under the Chairship of Ms. Rupa Dutta, Principal Adviser with BRICS PartNIR members. The agenda relating to BRICS Industry Ministers Meeting and Joint Declaration was discussed and finalized.



PartNIR BRICS meeting under the Chairship of India in 2021

BRICS Industry Minister Meeting:



*BRICS Industry and Trade Ministers' during India's BRICS Presidency
was held on 18th August, 2021 at New Delhi (through VC)*

A joint meeting of BRICS Industry and Trade Ministers' during India's BRICS Presidency was held on 18th August, 2021 at New Delhi. Joint Declaration on BRICS Industry and Trade Ministers was mutually accepted.

14.1.6.5 HIPO meeting:

The 13th HIPO (Hheads of Intellectual Property Offices) meeting was organised on 25th August, 2021 (virtually) under the Chairship of India. Shri Rajendra Ratnoo, Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (India) chaired the meeting. Dr. Shen Changyu, Commissioner of CNIPA (China), Adv Rory Voller, Commissioner of CIPC (South Africa), Mr. Cláudio Vilar Furtado, President of INPI (Brazil), and Mr. Grigory Ivliev, Director General of ROSPATENT (Russia) attended the meeting along with their respective delegations. The delegations exchanged their views on a wide range of issues, including intellectual property

(IP) processes and procedures, collaboration at international fora, IP awareness, information services, IP strategies, training of IP Office staff, digital projects, Geographical Indications, and successful IP practices in the respective jurisdictions.

14.1.6.6 Round table of an interaction among the MoU partners:

Round table of an interaction among MoU partners is organised by Invest India and the meeting was held on the side-lines of the 13th BRICS summit.

14.1.6.7 DPIIT as a facilitator for BRICS Agenda

As the agenda of BRICS involves cross-cutting issues of Ministry/Department thus, DPIIT facilitated other Central Ministries/Departments for preparation and finalization of agenda for BRICS Summit.

- i. **Strategy for BRICS Economic Partnership 2025:** The Strategy for BRICS Economic Partnership 2025 (thereinafter – BRICS Strategy) defines a development path of BRICS and sets the framework for cooperation of its members in accordance with current economic trends and conditions. DPIIT coordinated with Department of Commerce with regards to investment, industry innovation & technology and E-Commerce.
- ii. **BRICS Action Plan for Innovation Cooperation for 2021-24:** The Concept of BRICS Science, Technology and Innovation Entrepreneurship Partnership (STIEP) emerged during the 4th BRICS STI Ministerial Meeting hosted by India in Jaipur, in 2016 and it talks about Technology Transfer and Innovation Cooperation between the BRICS Members. DPIIT coordinated with Department of Science and Technology on Innovation Action Plan 2021-24.
- iii. **Social Infrastructure Financing & Use of digital technology:** A seminar that focuses on the key issues surrounding social infrastructure financing and the use of Digital Technologies in the 21st century is proposed to be conducted by Department of Economic Affairs. DPIIT provided inputs on investment issues for the seminar.
- iv. **Harmonization of standards issue:** Harmonization of standards that is one of the key aspects of the joint declaration DPIIT coordinated with Bureau of International Standards and Department of Commerce.
- v. **Skill training issue:** Skill training, upskilling is essential for capacity building under the New Industrial Revolution.

DPIIT coordinated with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

- vi. **Artificial Intelligence:** For areas like AI, 5G, cloud computing etc., DPIIT coordinated with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology & Department of Telecommunications.

14.1.6.8 International Co-operation forum under SCO

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) comprises eight member states, namely the Republic of India, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan. Inputs for SCO Trade Minister's Statement Senior Officer's meeting held on 21-23rd June 2021 under the Kazakhstan Chairship were finalized.

14.1.6.9 International Co-operation forum under G20.

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 of the planet.

A "Troika", represented by the country that holds the Presidency, its predecessor and its successor, works to ensure continuity within the G20. Presently the Troika countries are India, Italy and Indonesia. India will assume the rotating Presidency of G20 for a one-year period during 1.12.2022 to 31.11.2023.

The work of G20 is divided into two tracks: -

- i. The finance track comprises all meetings with G20 finance ministers and 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 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. DPIIT shared its inputs on Industry, Investment and Digital Economy for the First Sherpa Meeting which was held on 07-08th December, 2021. The first Sherpa Meeting convened by Indonesia, the current G20 President, on 7-8 December 2021 in virtual mode. It was India's first G20 meeting since joining the G20 Troika.



Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Textiles, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and G-20 Sherpa addressing First Sherpa Meeting of G-20 held in Jakarta, Indonesia (Through VC) on 7-8th December, 2021

In his interventions in various sector specific sessions (Health, Development, Education, Employment, Digital Economy, Trade, Investment, Industry, Agriculture, Environment and Climate, Energy and Anti-Corruption), Shri Piyush Goyal outlined India's achievements and experiences, and expressed support for an inclusive approach, with pragmatic and human-centric solutions to global issues. He conveyed that as the 'Pharmacy of the World', India will produce 5 billion vaccine doses next year to strengthen international efforts to fight the pandemic and assist the developing world. He stressed the need for equality of global health standards, including for travel, vaccine

acceptance and documentation, as well as wider recognition of national pharmacopoeia. He emphasized the need to protect and promote interests of MSMEs, small and marginal farmers, local food culture and traditional knowledge, as well as promote the use of digital technologies and data for development. On climate change, he reiterated our commitment to specific targets announced by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi at COP 26 recently, while also calling for an increased focus on consumption patterns, technology transfer and circular economy. He reaffirmed India's full support to Indonesia during their G20 Presidency.

14.1.6.10 Project Import Scheme

Project imports is a unique concept adopted by India to facilitate faster imports of all machinery/equipment, spares, components and other related materials required for setting up of a new 'industrial plant' or for 'substantial expansion' of an existing plant.

The Scheme

The Scheme seeks to achieve the objective of smooth and quick assessment of imports by providing for a simplified process of classification and valuation. Under this Scheme all goods imported for a project are classified under one chapter heading 9801 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and are subjected to a uniform rate of import duty even though various goods required to be classified in their respective chapter headings as per Harmonized System of Classification and subject to different rates of duty. Implementation of the Scheme is governed by regulations 1 to 7 of Project Imports Regulations, 1986. The Scheme is not available to hotels, hospitals, photographic studios, photographic film processing laboratories, photocopying studios, laundries, garages and workshops. It is also not available to a single or composite machine. The below mentioned sectors are eligible for the Scheme.

- i. Industrial plant
- ii. Irrigation project
- iii. Power project
- iv. Mining project
- v. Oil/ Mineral exploration project
- vi. Any other projects notified by the Central Government

Benefits

Inter-Ministerial Review meetings with the

ministries/departments have been held by DPIIT on the Project Import Regulations in 2019 and 2020. This Office has compiled comments of sponsoring authorities which are importing under the scheme on the basis of imports during the last 5 years, justification of imports, whether domestic capacity technology is available or not, roadmap and other measures. Compiled comments of Sponsoring authorities and recommendations of DPIIT on project import scheme shared with D/o Revenue and D/o Commerce.

14.1.6.11 Monitoring of import of products where domestic production capacity exists but still continue to import

India's total merchandise import from the world market stands at 474.71 billion US\$ in the year 2019-20 with a trade deficit amounting to 161.35 billion US\$. Some of the major import sources of India in the year 2019-20 are China (13.75%), USA (7.5%), UAE (6.37%), and Saudi Arabia (5.6%). The import basket of India includes consumer goods, capital goods and intermediate goods with intermediate goods constituting the bulk of India's total import approximately 65% of the total import value in the year 2019-20. This reflects India's import dependence on the global supply chain. However, the sudden outbreak of the global pandemic has caused serious threats to the global supply chain network, thereby nudging the policy makers to focus on measures to reduce import dependence and to build global supply chain resilience through expansion/creation of the domestic production facilities. Government of India has taken, several measures like PLI scheme to boost India's domestic production capacity.

Recently, Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister has expressed concern regarding India's import scenario and suggested to

monitor the import of products where domestic production capacity exists in India. It has been further suggested to identify the reasons of such imports and thereby addressing them through appropriate policy interventions. This department is assisting D/o Commerce for this study.

14.1.6.12 Draft Industrial Policy: Strategy and Action Plan

The aim of the draft Industrial Policy: Strategy and Action Plan is to provide a framework for development and achieving the target of USD 1

trillion for industrial sector out of USD 5 trillion Indian economy GDP as per the vision of Hon'ble PM.

This Paper is an effort to provide a framework to address issues of various sectors. For this, consultations have been held with the various stakeholders i.e. amongst Central and State Governments and various other industry associations to identify the binding constraints and provide solutions. This provides a shared vision and agenda around which Government and industry will work together.



Hon'ble MoS (C&I) is chairing the Brain Storming Session of Industrial Policy: Strategy and Action Plan on 16th November, 2021.

Investment Promotion for Manufacturing and Revival in Post Covid situation was further discussed in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, held on 19th November, 2021 in Guwahati under the chairmanship of Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry (through

VC), Shri Som Parkash, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce & Industry and Smt. Anupriya Singh Patel, Hon'ble MoS for Commerce & Industry. Hon'ble Members of Parliament and officials of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and Department of Commerce were also present in the meeting.



Meeting of Consultative Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry (through VC), Shri Som Parkash, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce & Industry and Smt. Anupriya Singh Patel, Hon'ble MoS for Commerce & Industry on 19th November, 2021 in Guwahati.

14.1.6.13 Formulation of the DPIIT budget recommendations for union budget

Industry related proposals (Direct & Indirect taxes, policy measures, etc.) for consideration in the annual Union Budget prepared and submitted to Department of Revenue. These are being prepared based on concerns of industry raised with DPIIT during the past one year and received from various industry associations' incl. Apex chambers as pre-budget memorandums. The representations/suggestions received have been examined keeping in view the overarching objective of promoting manufacturing sector in India; reduction of tax compliance burden for businesses; current economic scenario and Government's policy directions in taxation issues.

14.1.7 District Development Plan

14.1.7.1 The DPIIT is piloting an experiment in growth, preparing a strategy to accelerate annual growth of districts by an additional 2-3%. On pilot basis, the following six districts have been identified –

- i. Sindhudurg (Maharashtra)
- ii. Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)
- iii. Muzaffarpur (Bihar)
- iv. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
- v. Vishakapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
- vi. Solan (Himachal Pradesh)

The programme was initiated with a “Kick off Meeting” on 3rd September, 2018 in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh and on 24th December, 2018

at Patna, Bihar under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh Prabhu, Ex Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Industry.

The strategy is to harness the existing strengths such as niche product geographical indications, niche services, and niche skills to exploit the latent growth potential. It was decided that the DDP will be taken up in two phases as follows:

- **Phase I** – The broad objective of Phase-I of DDP was Preparation of the District Development Plans in consultation with the District Administration and all relevant stakeholders for six districts. Phase-I of the project started with a Kick off Meeting chaired by then CIM Shri Suresh Prabhu in Varanasi held on August 28, 2018. Both agencies have submitted the Final Reports of Phase-I in January 2019 and Phase-I of

DDP is now complete.

- **Phase II**– The broad objective of Phase-II of DDP was Mentoring and handholding the district administration during implementation of DDP. It will include elements of capacity building and skill initiatives. The Phase II of the initiative was launched by the then Union Minister for Commerce and Industry **Shri Suresh Prabhu in Mumbai on January 14, 2019**. Contract agreement of Phase-II was signed on 22nd February 2019 with NCAER, New Delhi and on 7th August 2019 with IIM Lucknow.

14.1.7.2 Thrust areas identified by IIM Lucknow and NCAER for boosting the growth rate of selected districts by additional 2-3% is as follows:

SI No	Districts	Thrust areas identified by agencies for boosting growth rate	Agencies
1	Varanasi (in Uttar Pradesh)	Silk Products, Glass Beads; Tourism; Agriculture and Horticulture; Fisheries; Livestock and Dairy; and Handicraft (Carving on Wood and Stone; Metal Repoussé).	IIM Lucknow
2	Vishakhapatnam (in Andhra Pradesh)	Tourism; Horticulture; Fisheries; Coffee & Handicrafts (Tribal) and MSME	
3	Muzaffarpur (in Bihar)	Litchi; Honey; Dairy; Lac Bangles; Leather; Fishery and Ready-made Garments	
4	Sindhudurg (in Maharashtra)	Cashew; Mango; Tourism; Fisheries and Crab Farming	NCAER
5	Ratnagiri (in Maharashtra)	Cashew; Mango; Tourism; Fisheries and Crab Farming	
6	Solan (in Himachal Pradesh)	Industry (Pharma industries); Horticulture; Skills and Human Resources Development; Aromatic crops and Tourism.	

14.1.7.3 Final round of review meetings with concerned stakeholders from Central Government, State Government and District administration representatives are held for all districts.



Hon'ble MoS (C&I) is reviewing the report on District Development Plan of Six Districts with Senior Officers of Office of the Economic Adviser, IIM-Lucknow and NCAER on 16th November, 2021.

The final Reports have been accepted by this Department.

14.1.7.4 Outcome of the study:

The study is expected to contribute towards boosting growth rate of identified niche areas thereby boosting growth rate of district GDP. It will lead to the convergence of various schemes; some of the niche areas/products are also part on One District One Product. The study will also help in setting up baseline targets and monitoring the output-outcome framework of the niche areas/products.

14.1.8 Sectoral Groups of Secretaries (SGoS)

14.1.8.1 DPIIT is a part of SGoS group -7 on Commerce & Industry. The broad sectoral vision of the SGoS-07 is to create a modern and

diversified \$5 Trillion Indian Economy by 2024-25 and the DPIIT's vision of attaining \$1 Trillion GVA in manufacturing sector forms an integral part of this sectoral vision. OEA is working on report for SGoS in coordination of all divisions and updates the status of eighteen initiatives of DPIIT on E-Samiksha portal on monthly basis which is monitored by the Cabinet Secretary. OEA is the nodal point for all works related to SGoS. It prepares notes and presentation with incorporating inputs from all divisions of DPIIT, which is presented before the Council of Ministers.

14.1.8.2 There are 18 initiatives of DPIIT related to SGoS-07 on e-Samiksha Portal. Action taken report on these initiatives are regularly being updated on E-samiksha. These action points are National e-Commerce Policy, Boost Investments by Revamping Industrial Information System

(IIS) by integrating State GIS Systems on Land Bank, Investment Clearance Cell, Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS), Fund of funds for Startups (FFS), Public Procurement under Public Procurement (PPP-MII), Standards and Quality Control Orders, Ease of doing business, New Scheme for Industrial Infrastructure Development, Strengthening of IPR regime, Industrial Corridor, Global Competitiveness Index Ranking, Industrial Development Scheme, 2017 for UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh, Industrial Development Scheme, 2017 for States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Paperless Licensing System for PESO, New Industrial Policy, and Approaching to the Parliamentary Standing Committee to resolve the local issues for stalled projects. Out of 18, 12 initiatives have been implemented and 6 are at various stage of implementation

14.1.8.3 Sectoral Groups of Secretaries for 'Vision India @2047':

- i. OEA is working to prepare DPIIT's Vision Document for India @2047', Centenary of India's Independence, to meet the following aspirations:
- ii. Attaining new heights of prosperity
- iii. Making best facilities available both in the villages and the cities
- iv. Eliminating unnecessary interference by the Government in the lives of citizens
- v. Building world's most modern infrastructure.

14.1.9 Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM):

14.1.9.1 On the anniversary of historic Dandi March, i.e. on 12th March, 2021, Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched the celebrations of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav. The

ceremony started a 75 week countdown to our 75th anniversary of independence and will continue till 15th August, 2023. During this time period, all Miniseries/Departments are required to organize various events and activities for celebration of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.

14.1.9.2 Ministry of Commerce and Industry was allocated the week from 20.09.2021 to 26.09.2021. Accordingly, DPIIT has held various events during the 'Udyog Saptah' i.e. from 20th -26th September, 2021 which was widely published by different platforms. Some of the events organized by DPIIT:

- I. Press Briefing addressed by Ms. Sumita Dawra, Additional Secretary, DPIIT held on 21st September, 2021 on measures to ensure industrial safety in petroleum and explosives Sector as well as reducing cost of doing business and creating an enabling ecosystem for domestic as well as international investors



- II. Soft launch of National Single Window System on 22nd September, 2021 by Hon'ble Minister Shri Piyush Goyal, for providing end-to-end facilitation, support, including pre-investment advisory, information related to land banks and facilitating clearances at Central and State levels and bring Transparency, Accountability & Responsiveness in the ecosystem and all information will be available on a single dashboard.



- i. The Startup India had coordinated with various States/UTs to organize/participate in startup events consisting of diverse programs, launch of key initiatives, inaugural of startup summits, and launch of startup policies, etc during 21.09.2021 to 26.09.2021 with the aim to foster entrepreneurship on the ground.



- ii. Northeast Business Roundtable held on 23th September, 2021 in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of State Shri Som Parkash to showcase the business and investment opportunities and deliberations on the reforms implemented in the region. The Geographical Indications Certificates were also presented to the authorized users of the states.



- iii. National Workshop on Reducing Compliance Burden held on 28th September, 2021 in the presence of Hon'ble Union Minister Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of State Shri Som Parkash and Smt. Anupriya Patel. More than 25,000 compliances have been reduced by Union Ministries, States & UTs so far.



- iv. Industrial Park Rating System Report 2.0 was launched by Hon'ble MoS (Commerce and Industry), Shri Som Parkash on 5th October, 2021. 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".



- v. PM Gati Shakti launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 13th October, 2021 for multi-modal connectivity.



- vi. DPIIT will also be participating in Good Governance Week During 20-25th December, 2021 where it will showcase efforts of reducing compliance burdens on citizens and Business and Celebrating Innovation Ecosystem in January, 2022 (proposed week commencing from 16th January, 2022) to showcase efforts of promoting Unicorns and Start-ups. Event will be led by M/o Education.

14.2 Tariff Commission, New Delhi

14.2.1 The present Tariff Commission was constituted through a Government Resolution in

1997 as an independent body to look into tariff related issues and recommend appropriate levels of tariffs for different products and different industries, keeping in view the large economic interest of the country. Tariff Commission with its multi-disciplinary structure and grass root based study methodology is providing study based inputs with regard to manufacturing for informed decision making to Ministries/ Departments/ Organisation of Government of India on studies referred by them to the Tariff Commission.

14.2.2 Tariff Commission has the know-how and expertise of using the tool of normation for informed decision making across the board for different sectors of the industry. Normation is based on assessment of achievable efficiencies i.e optimal capacity utilization, productivity parameters of respective inputs (such as man, material, energy and machine) taking into account technologies and manufacturing processes etc. Normation analysis thus can be used to benchmark sectors /units for enhancing their competitiveness.

14.2.3 Tariff Commission endeavours to deliver study reports in a definite time frame in a phased manner so that the findings are based on the latest data available and relevant for arriving at policy decisions and not rendered redundant with the passage of time. This is ensured by phasing the studies and making them State specific and/or sector /unit/product specific. Study topics which require submission of study reports on a continuous basis are listed below:

- a. Studies on inverted duty structure which are utilized for pre-budget exercise in rationalizing duty structure and thus aid in "Make in India" initiative of the Government.

- b. Impact assessment of Free Trade Agreements on different sectors with different countries.
- c. Studying competitiveness (including trade competitiveness) of different sectors/industry, firm/PSU and product.
- d. Impact of prevailing tariff structures on domestic manufacturers and industry competitiveness.
- e. Cost Price Studies.

14.3 Office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur

14.3.1 Salt is Central Subject under Item no.58 in 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Salt Commissioner's Office (SCO) is an Attached Office of this Department, with its headquarter at Jaipur. It is headed by the Salt Commissioner. There are three Regional Offices at Chennai, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, and Jaipur, besides the field offices in all the salt producing States. SCO was primarily responsible for administration of the Salt Cess Act, 1953 and rules made there under but the Salt Cess Act 1953 now has repealed vide the Finance Act, 2016 No.28 of Bill 2016 w.e.f. 14-5-2016. SCO is responsible for planning and facilitating production of salt, promotion of technological development, arranging equitable distribution and monitoring the quality and price of salt, custody and superintendence of departmental salt lands, promotion of exports and pre-shipment inspection, assignment fee, ground rent, undertaking about welfare measures, rehabilitation of salt works affected by natural calamities, etc.

14.3.2 The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a plan scheme National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP). SCO is the nodal agency for its implementation of components

pertaining to monitoring of production and the quality of iodized salt at production level and its distribution to the consuming centers. SCO is the inspecting agency for the issue of export-worthy certificate for export of salt under the Quality Control and Export Inspection Act, 1963.

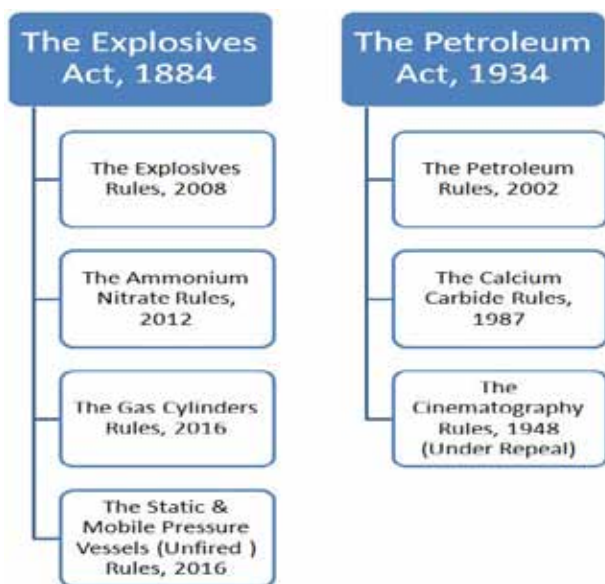
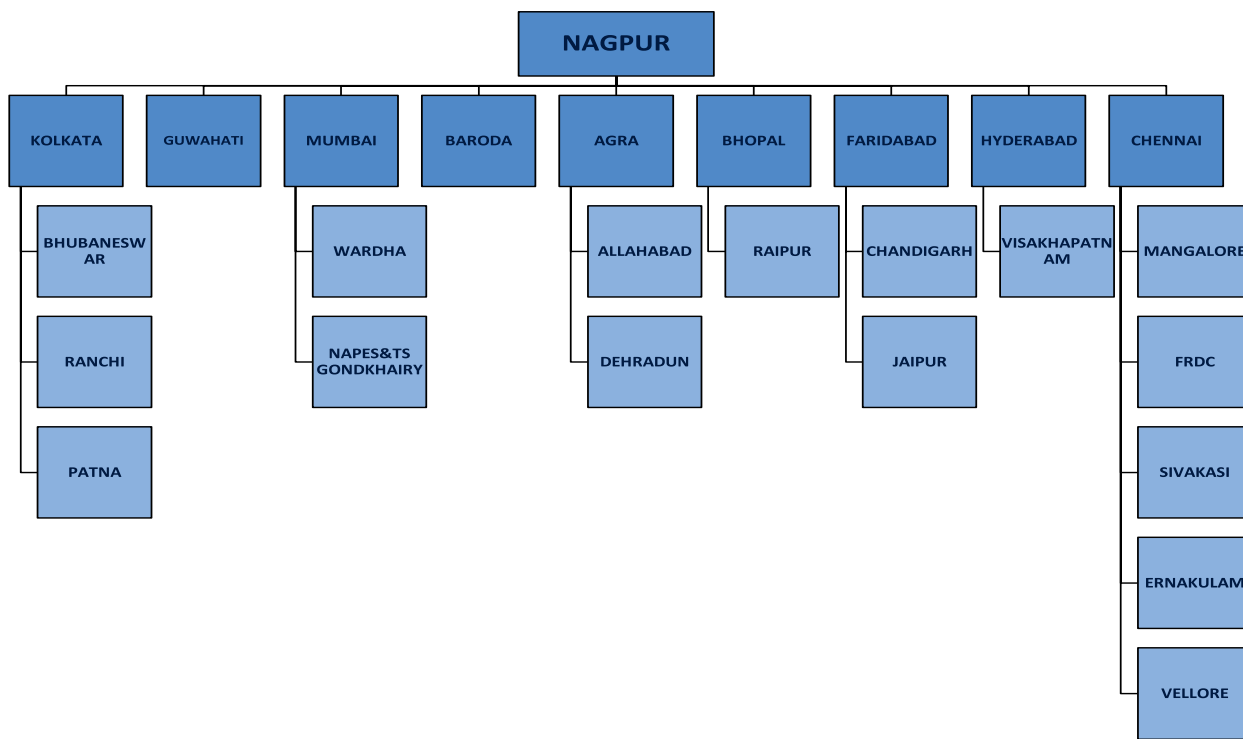
14.4 Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO), Nagpur

14.4.1 Introduction:

14.4.1.1 The Organization is headed by Chief Controller of Explosives with its headquarter located at Nagpur (Maharashtra). It is the nodal Organization to look after safety requirements 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.

14.4.1.2 It has a National Academy of Petroleum & Explosives Safety and (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.

14.4.1.3 The organization has statutory authority, entrusted with responsibilities under **EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884**, and the rules made there under i.e. the Explosives Rules, 2008, Gas Cylinder Rules, 2016, Static & Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016 and Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012, Inflammable Substances Act, 1952 and **PETROLEUM ACT, 1934**, and the rules made there under i.e. the Petroleum Rules, 2002, Calcium Carbide Rules, 1987.



manufacturing units, explosives storage magazines, ammonium nitrate storage premises, stevedores for ammonium nitrate, fireworks manufacturing units and fireworks storage magazines.

14.4.2 Brief Report of Activities:

- i. To scrutinize and approve site layouts, construction plans for petroleum refineries, petroleum storage depots, storage sheds, compressed gas storage premises, calcium carbide storage premises, acetylene generation plants, explosives
- ii. To scrutinize and approve petroleum retail outlets, CNG dispensing stations, Auto LPG dispensing stations, fireworks shops, gas cylinder filling and storage premises.
- iii. To approve designs of petroleum road tankers, compressed gas pressure vessels, static pressure vessels, ammonium nitrate transport vehicles, bulk mix delivery vessel and explosives transport vans.
- iv. To approve cross country pipelines for transfer of petroleum, compressed gases, premises under the MSIHC Rules, ports & jetties for unloading / loading of petroleum & compressed gases.
- v. To undertake approval of gas cylinder manufacturing units, design approval of

cylinders, safety fittings, valves, regulators, Ex-Electrical Apparatus, import/export of explosives, gas cylinders, pressure vessels, safety fitting, workshops for fabrication of pressure vessels and road tankers for compressed gases and petroleum.

- vi. To recognize competent persons under the SMPV (U) Rules, 2016 and the Petroleum Rules, 2002, shot firer and foreman under the Explosives Rules, 2008. To scrutinize returns of purchase, use and sale of explosives.
- vii. To authorize new explosives, destroy deteriorated and unclaimed/unserviceable/seized explosives and scrutinize returns of explosives and ammonium nitrate.
- viii. To examine petroleum tanks in sea going vessels/ships for issuing gas free certificates for allowing hot work, entry of man in such tanks and entry of such vessels in docks.
- ix. To undertake accident investigation of premises licensed under the purview of the Acts and Rules administered by PESO.
- x. To provide consultancy / expert services to Central / State Government / Ministries/ Department / Stakeholders, Ports, Airports, Railways, Ministry of Defense, Bureau of Indian Standards and participate as Chairman / members for various committees.
- xi. To regulate and implement safety regulation norms in over 3.71 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.

14.4.3 Major Achievements:

14.4.3.1 Covid-19 related work: Out of total strength of 106 Group A officers, 29 officers (including HoD, PESO along with a co-ordinating officer) were nominated for Covid -19 related work across the country since start. Alternate officers were also nominated to assist the nominated officers at each location.

14.4.3.2 PESO worked on following objectives-

- a) **Mapping of existing inventory** of Oxygen cylinders, storage vessels existing as on April 2020 and worked towards **enhancing the inventory**.
- b) Oversee and **expedite commissioning of storage vessels** in the hospitals across the country.
- c) **Assess the manufacturing** and storage capacity of Oxygen and take proactive action to **enhance the manufacturing/storage capacity for Oxygen supply**.

- d) Take measures to **enhance the efficiency in transportation** of liquid Oxygen through cryogenic tankers.
- e) 24x7 monitoring of liquid Oxygen manufacturing, transportation of liquid Oxygen to Oxygen filling plants and hospitals and take steps for any gap/deficiency.
- f) Reporting to Additional Secretary, DPIIT on daily basis and reporting to EG3/EG2 on weekly basis.

14.4.3.3 Meetings with MoHFW, Ministry of Steel, NPCA, coordination with AIIGMA for augmentation of inventories, reporting/red flagging and assistance for effective monitoring.

14.4.4 E-Governance: PESO has made extraordinary progress in the field of e-Governance and providing quality services to the stakeholders with a motto to provide better and uninterrupted e-services. e-governance and e- payment system in present world of Information Technology is the utmost requirement of the stakeholders to get hassle free quick quality services and cashless services. Online payment and paperless submission made to boost digital India schemes of Government of India.

14.4.5 E-Nivesh: Licensing System of PESO has been integrated with PMO's Project Monitoring Group: E-Nivesh. The cases pending beyond 21 days are periodically monitored so as to ensure there are no inordinate delays in the disposal of applications submitted to PESO.

14.4.6 Online application process: PESO has developed online paperless modules and e-application facilities for processing of cases under (i) Petroleum Rules, (ii) Gas Cylinders Rules, (iii) SMPV(U) Rules, (iv) Explosives Rules, (v) Ammonium Nitrate Rules, (vi) Calcium Carbide Rules.

14.4.7 The status of application can be viewed by the applicant on real time basis along with facilities such as portfolio where the transactions and approvals can be stored for further processing and online fee submission. SMS and email facilities are also in place to know real time status of application.

14.4.8 Initiatives taken by PESO for implementation of "Explosives Tracking and Tracing" for the transaction of explosives which enables all the licence holders under Explosives Rules, 2008 to carry out their transactions viz. manufacturing, sale, use, transport, export, import and destruction using the online portal of PESO on day-to-day basis.

14.4.9 The various online paperless licensing modules of PESO have been integrated with the central e-Nivesh Portal for monitoring the disposal of applications within the time frame thereby benefitting the stakeholders.

14.4.10 **Amendment of various Rules:** Keeping in view the technological developments and to synergize the requirements of the industries all the rules administered by Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) are being amended.

14.4.11 **First in First out (FIFO):** In order to make licensing system more transparent, the online software modules of PESO have been augmented to allow officers and staff to process the receipts on "First in First out (FIFO)" basis. At any point of time officer and staff can view only top 25 cases and after they are cleared the next 25 cases are available.

14.4.12 **Activities initiated by PESO under Ease of Doing Business (EODB)**

- i. Paperless Online licensing system: Petroleum & Explosives Safety

Organisation have launched facilities of Paperless Online licensing system.

- ii. Online Generation of Certificates: PESO has recognized total 398 Nos of competent persons / inspectors for issuing safety valve test certificates, hydro test certificates, certificate of safety for static / mobile pressure vessels and stage wise inspection for fabrication of pressure vessels. Similarly 442 Nos of competent persons have been recognized under the Petroleum Rules.
- iii. Delegation of Works: In order to save time and quick disposal of applications the powers under various rules have been decentralized. PESO's circle and sub-circle offices have been empowered to process applications through PESO's online system which were earlier processed by the office of Chief Controller of Explosives. Similarly Sub-circle offices have been empowered to process various licenses.
- iv. Alternative & Green fuels: Introduction of compressed bio gas and LNG as automotive fuel under the Gas Cylinders Rules, 2016.
- v. Introduction of ethanol as petroleum Class A for blending with petrol to promote Hon'ble Prime Minister's Ethanol Blending Programme.
- vi. Safety Circulars were issued to installations which opened after lockdown to comply with the various rule for safe startup.
- vii. Introduction of electric vehicle charging stations / battery swapping / charging stations set up at retail outlets in line with directives of NITI Aayog.
- viii. Permission for installation of solar panels at retail outlets and delicensed areas of

petroleum / compressed gas storage premises, bottling plants, etc.

- ix. Pradhan Mantri Ujwala Yojna: 13.4.14.1 For promoting Hon'ble Prime Minister's initiative of LPG cylinder for each household, PESO has undertaken following steps to make the initiative successful:

14.4.13 Revenue and Expenditure:

The Organisation has always been in revenue surplus. The trend of growth in revenue and expenditure of the Organisation for the last five years are as below:

Year	Revenue (in Crores)	Expenditure Non-Plan (in Crores)
2017-18	159.14	37.518
2018-19	258.28	46.79
2019-2020	249.72	50.31
2020-21	240.53	57.00
2021-22 (Till 30/11/2020)	179.02	35.90

14.4.14 Modernization and Computerization:

14.4.14.1 Steps have been taken to make the functioning of the organization more efficient, transparent and user friendly:

14.4.14.2 Under the e-governance project of Government of India, the processes relating to internal functioning of PESO as well as those relating to providing various services has been re-engineered and made entirely online. PESO website (<http://peso.gov.in>) is regularly updated. The wide area network (WAN) and related IT infrastructure (hardware and software) have been upgraded. All the PESO offices have been brought under explo net Network. All licensing work relating to construction approval, amendment, renewal, suspension, cancellation etc. are being done online by all offices across

the country. The data is simultaneously updated on the PESO's website. Applicants can also view status of their application and can also download letters issued by PESO. Video Conferencing is also being used for five Circle offices and Head Office at Nagpur.

14.4.14.3 All Explosives manufacturers including SME are submitting their explosive production data online on day to day basis since 1st July, 2010 and online returns submission is compulsory for Explosives Magazine licence holders. Under the Explosive Rules, the existing ERS (Explosives Return System) has been enhanced to compulsorily generate RE-11 (indent) on the part of purchaser. Preparation of RE-12 also goes through the checks and balances provided in the system to adhere to various provisions of Explosives Rules, 2008. On actual receipt of explosives, the consignee accepts the explosives online in the ERS. Thus, features like knowing the real-time stock have further enhanced the ERS and streamlined transaction of explosives to a greater extent. Introduction of pass for use (RE-13) is another initiative launched for users of explosives in mines and other sites to streamline the usage and maintenance of records. This initiatives help to curb misuse and mis-appropriation of explosives and also bring accountability. Sites for use of explosives with names of blasters are also being captured in the database.

14.4.14.4 The indents for sale and use of explosives are generated by the system which does not allow any licensee to deviate from rules. Quarterly Returns of explosives (RE7) are filed online by licensees. All transactions (Returns) are cross checked by the System.

14.4.14.5 All District Magistrates/ SPs have

been given link to the PESO website to view movement of explosives in their jurisdiction, whereas DIPP/ MHA can see movement across the country. System generated SMS alert service has been commenced for all transactions of explosives i.e. issue of indents by consignee, supply of explosives, receipt of explosives etc.

14.4.14.6 For penal action under Explosives Rules, 2008 i.e. Suspension & Cancellation, email facility has been integrated with the internal application. The system sends email to concerned DM and SP in case the licence is suspended or cancelled under their jurisdiction.

14.4.14.7 E-filing of application for external stakeholders under Petroleum Rules, 2002, Explosives Rules, 2008 and ammonium nitrate rules, 2012 has started. The licensees have been provided with facility to register with PESO portal and maintain their License-Portfolio. This system also provides them a facility to send their application online to the concerned office of PESO in India. In this process, to provide e-filing to external stakeholder, the internal application has also been completely revamped with additional features.

14.4.14.8 Under SMPV (U) Rules, 2016 and Petroleum Rules, 2002 an initiative for Competent Persons has also been launched. This initiative has streamlined the online generation of test certificates by competent persons to a greater extent. The online generated certificates also get linked to respective licence file at the time of processing of applications. During processing, PESO officers can view online certificates issued by the competent person and can also verify his signature with the online record. This eliminates scope of forgery in the certification process.

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
2017-18	116851	195015	311866
2018-19	123940	211471	335411
2019-20	125043	209220	334263
2020-21	127358	223202	350560
2021-22(till 30/11/21)	132877	237906	370783

14.5 Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), Mumbai

14.5.1 Introduction

i. The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) administers the Patents Act, 1970, the Designs Act 2000, the Trade Marks Act 1999 and the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. Besides, administration of The Copyright Act, 1958 and The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Designs Act 2000 also have been brought under the CGPDTM in 2016. The Patent Information System and the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RNIIPM), both located at Nagpur, 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 utilising the available FSI. In order to accommodate newly recruited 193 Examiners in Patents Office, additional floors are being constructed at Patent Office Delhi in DwarkaAnnexe building.

14.5.2 Main Functions of the Office of CGPDTM:

14.5.2.1 The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM) has quasijudicial functions. The CGPDTM functions as Controller of Patents & Controller of Designs under the Patents Act and Designs Act, and as Registrar of Trade Marks under the Trade Marks Act 1999 and Registrar of Geographical Indications under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999. The functions of the Office of the CGPDTM are summarized below:

- i. examination and grant/registration of IP applications
- ii. ensuring quality in decisions issued with respect to the various provisions of the respective IP laws
- iii. framing the quality policy for IPO and implementation and monitoring of Quality Management System in IPO
- iv. Analysis of outcome of IP-litigations and updating guidelines for examinations and disposal of IP applications
- v. Providing inputs for amendment of IP laws and rules to the Ministry.
- vi. Conducting Patent and Trade Marks Agent examination.
- vii. Organizing and monitoring IP-training,

refresher courses and education activities for IPO personnel in order to provide continuous education to IPO officials and upgrade their skill and expertise.

- viii. Responding to different international matters linked to international forums, participating as a delegate of Government of India and preparing inputs for such matters.
- ix. Functioning as a party to bilateral/multilateral treaties/agreements with different countries for mutual cooperation in IPRs, participating in the meetings in respect thereof, providing inputs from time to time and implementation of related activities.
- x. Monitoring of the IT policy for IPO and implementation of the same.
- xi. Organizing public training and awareness programs in IPRs and supporting such activities.

14.5.3 Revenue

14.5.3.1 During the year 2020-21, the Patent Office generated revenue of ₹623.84 crore, Designs Wing ₹6.55 crore, Trade Marks Registry ₹396.71 crore, Geographical Indications Registry ₹0.05 crore and RGNIIIPM/PIS ₹0.1235 crore. Thus, the total revenue generated by the Office of CGPDTM during 2020-21 was ₹1027.27 crore, which is 4.67 % higher than the revenue of ₹981.36 crore generated during 2019-20. The total Expenditure during 2020-21 was ₹201.57 Crore which was under non-plan establishment expenditure.

14.5.3.2 During the year 2021-22, the total revenue generated by the Office of CGPDTM up to December, 2021 is ₹804.60 crore, which includes the revenue of ₹498.44 crore by Patent

Office, ₹5.57 crore by Design Wing, ₹300.40 crore by the Trade Marks Registry, ₹0.05 crore by the Geographical Indications Registry and ₹0.1494 crore by RGNIPM/PIS. The total non-plan expenditure of the office during the period from April to December, 2021 is ₹154.81 crore.

14.5.4 Patent Office

The Patent Offices perform statutory functions relating to the grant of patents for inventions, renewal of patents, amendments, restoration of lapsed patents, grant of compulsory licenses, registration of patent agents etc. under the Patents Act 1970 (as amended) within their territorial jurisdictions.

14.5.4.1 Filing

- i. A total of 58502 patent applications were filed during 2020-21, out of which 55561 patent applications were received through e-filing facility. The number of applications examined during the year 2020-21 was 73170, whereas 28391 patents were granted and number of disposal of applications was 52943 during the above period.
- ii. The number of patent applications filed during the period from 1st April to 31st December 2021 was 46625, out of which 44527 patent applications were received through e-filing facility. The number of applications examined during this period was 44937, whereas number of patents granted was 21860 and number of disposal of applications was 26322.

14.5.4.2 Startups

- i. Patents (Amendment) Rules 2016, notified on 16-5-2016, provide fee concession to startups in respect of their patent

applications. Startups have to pay patent fees including filing fee at par with a natural person; thereby providing 80% fee concession in patent fees as compared to corporates. Up to 31st December 2021, 6771 new patent applications have been filed by startups availing filing fee concession, whereas 813 patent applications filed prior to notification of the amended rules, otherwise not eligible for filing fee benefit; have been converted to startup status. Applications filed by startups are eligible for expedited examination and, 1716 applications (Requests) for expedited examination have been filed upto 31st December by startups. Scheme for Facilitating Startups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) scheme for benefit to Facilitators of startup applications in Patents, Designs and trademarks has been extended for 3 years.

14.5.4.3 Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

- i. Indian applicants are also increasingly using the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) route to obtain patents in other countries. Total number of international applications filed during 2020-21 by Indian applicants under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) was 1815; whereas during 2021-22, till 31st December 2021, the number of such applications filed is 1675.
- 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 2021, the Indian Patent office received 10179 international applications choosing India as ISA, requesting for international search reports and 359 applications choosing India as IPEA for international preliminary examination.
- iv. During 2020-21, 1780 international applications choosing India as ISA were received, whereas during 2021-22, 1490 such applications have been received upto 31st December 2021.
- v. Indian Patent office (ISA) maintains 100% timeliness in establishing the international reports. The timeliness during 2020-21 was affected during few months due to the Covid-19 pandemic and had regained by December 2020. In the year 2021-22, all reports have been established within the timelines.

14.5.4.4 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 post-publication patent documents are freely available for public search on the website. Also, the facility for viewing “First Examination Report (FER)”, issued at all locations of Patent Office has been made available Jurisdiction and Group-wise. A weekly list of FERs issued by the Patent Office along with name and E-mail id of the applicant/ agent is published in the website for the benefit of applicants. Besides, the facility for displaying expired/ceased patents by reason of failure to pay the renewal fee has been provided.
- iii. Many dynamic utilities for patents have been made available 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.

14.5.4.5 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

14.5.4.6 Comprehensive Payment Gateway

- i. The Comprehensive payment gateway has been integrated with the Bharat Kosh portal for the payment of Patents, Trademarks, Designs and GI fees. Thus the e-filing system has been further streamlined to extend the facility of online payments through internet banking, UPI, debit and credit cards using multiple banks (more than 70) with Central Bank as focal and accredited bank.

14.5.4.7 Auto allotment

- i. Requests for Examination (RQ) filed across four branch office in a particular examination group have been provisioned for auto allotment based on the classification data generated through an artificial intelligence based tool to minimize human intervention and reduce time, effort and manpower.

14.5.4.8 E-communication

- i. Patent Certificates are now automatically generated and sent to applicants through e-mail. 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.

14.5.4.9 Expedited Examination

New provisions have been added through 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,
- v. Government companies as defined in clause (45) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013),
- vi. Institutions wholly or substantially financed by the Government,
- vii. Applications pertaining to a sector which has been notified by the Central Government, on the basis of a request from the head of department of the Central Government

- viii. Applicants who are eligible under an arrangement for processing a patent application pursuant to an agreement between Indian Patent Office and a foreign Patent Office
- 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.

14.5.4.10 Feedback & Grievance Mechanism

- i. A separate Grievance Portal has been provided along with feedback on the IPO website to enable stakeholders to seek status query, and submit their grievance along with suggestions/ feedback relating to IPO functioning and processing of IP applications. IP office promptly acts on stakeholders' suggestions/ grievances and communicate response to the concerned through e-mail.
- ii. Innovative approach for providing Work-From-Home through multi-factor authentication over secure VPN during the period of COVID-19 lockdown has been successfully introduced thereby eliminating the risk of lower output and leveraging the efforts of IPO towards enhanced productivity.

14.5.4.11 Stakeholder meetings

- i. Stakeholders' effective participation and consultation is necessary to build up strong environment of efficiency and trust in IPO functioning. As such, the Department has put focused efforts for prompt redressal of grievances/complaints of stakeholders. In order to receive feedback/suggestions on procedural and technical issues and resolve them promptly, the Secretary, DPIIT conducted meetings with stakeholders at Delhi and Mumbai. Stakeholders meetings are also conducted by CGPDTM at IPO locations.

14.5.4.12 SMS Alert

- i. Office of CGPDTM has launched SMS Alert facility from 1-11-2017 which helps applicants in getting information/ updates about successful filings, issuance of FER, scheduled hearings, disposals, oppositions and other critical events.

14.5.4.13 Mobile App Service

- i. The office has launched official Mobile App for intellectual property rights from 7-12-2017 which can be downloaded from the official website of CGPDTM <https://ipindia.gov.in> or from Google Play Store.

14.5.4.14 Video Conferencing System

- i. The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks began using virtual conferencing in 2018. Starting with a basic configuration of live engagement with stakeholders on electronic platforms, the system has evolved over time in response to numerous suggestions, feedback, and inputs from the IP community, and has recently produced an in-house solution of an integrated virtual platform during the ongoing COVID2019 pandemic. The system has been tailored to the needs of the users. The platform has evolved from a standalone video conferencing tool to integrated software that works in conjunction with application processing technologies.

14.5.4.15 Disposals

- i. The number of patent applications examined decreased by 8.6 %, number of grant of patents increased by 13.8 % and final disposal of applications decreased by 5.3 % in 2019-20, as compared to 2018-19.
- ii. Pendency of examination of trademark applications has been brought down to less than 1 month and continued to be at the same level during 2020-21 and 2021-22 also. Procedural reforms in examination resulted in increased acceptance of trademark applications for publication from less than 10% to more than 40 %. Trademark is registered within 6-7 months from the filing date if there is no objections/opposition, which is one of the fastest in the world.
- iii. In Designs, pendency in examination of new applications has been reduced to one month and continued to be at the same level during 2020-21 and 2021-22 also.
- iv. In Copyright, pendency in examination has been brought down to less than 1 month and this trend has been maintained during 2020-21 and 2021-22 also.

14.5.5 Industrial Designs Wing

- i. The registration of industrial designs under the Designs Act 2000 is done by the Designs Wing of the Patent Office located at Kolkata. Filing of design application at other locations of Patent office i.e. Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai is also permitted. The modernization programme of Designs Wing has been implemented which includes computerization of records; IT based processing system, online search facilities, development of user-friendly

website and creation of a digital library. During 2020-21, the number of new applications for design received was 14241 and 13847 design applications were examined, whereas 9147 designs have been registered.

- ii. Similarly during 2021-22 (from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021), the number of new applications for design received was 16146 and 11767 design applications were examined, whereas 10161 designs have been registered.

14.5.6 Trade Marks Registry (TMR):

The Trade Marks Registry (TMR) performs statutory functions relating to administration of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 and maintaining the register of trademarks. However, all Examination and Registration related activities are performed at Trade Marks Registry (TMR), Mumbai.

14.5.6.1 Filing

- i. During 2020-21, 4,44,126 applications for trademarks were filed (including 12,913 applications for international registrations from foreign applicants under Madrid System designating India for protection of the trademarks). 4,63,912 applications were examined and a total of 2,94,960 applications were disposed of out of which 2,55,992 trademarks have been registered. Out of total filing, 4,18,598 applications have been filed by Indian applicants. Online filing has reached more than 97 % due to e-filing facility for trademark applications and all forms and introduction of 10% differential fees on physical filing through Trademarks (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- ii. During the period from April to December 2021, a total of 3,40,5047 applications for

trademarks have been filed out of which 3,22,333 applications have been received through e-filing facility. Out of the total filing, 3,18,454 applications have been filed by Indian applicants. Applications examined during this period are 3,33,894 and the applications that have been disposed of are 2,50,502 out of which 2,11,325 trade-marks have been registered.

- iii. The total number of registered trademarks in India as on 31st December, 2021 is 25,76,922 out of which the number of Registered Trademarks by Indian applicants is 23,09,339.

14.5.6.2 Madrid Protocol

- i. Indian Trademark Registry functions as an office of origin for Indian applicants who seek international registrations of their trademarks through Madrid Protocol and as an office of designated contracting party for foreign applicants who seek protection of their trademarks in India through international registrations under the Madrid Protocol. These functions are carried out only through the online system.
- ii. Till the end of year 2020-21, a total of 88,955 international applications, seeking protection of trademarks in India' were forwarded by WIPO to the Indian Trademark Office for confirming protection of such marks in India, whereas 1,00,267 such applications have been forwarded by WIPO up to 31st December 2021.

14.5.6.3 Dynamic Trade Mark Search Portal

- i. A dynamic Trade Mark Search Portal has been developed in the IPO website and many dynamic utilities on trademarks have been made available to the public

like, online tool for attending to the requests for correction of clerical errors in the trade-mark records, availability of the details of TMR hearing and adjournment, displaying on real time basis the details of examination of trademark applications, show-cause hearings, publications in the trademark journal, registrations of trademarks, other disposals of applications (i.e. by way of abandonment, refusal etc.), other notices issued monthwise 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.

14.5.6.4 Procedural Improvements

Procedural reforms and reengineering in trademark process have brought in improvements in the functioning, which include, updated online search facility for Classification of Goods and Services for Trademarks, automatic allotment of applications for examination, automation of process for registration and renewal so that registration and renewal certificates are automatically processed and dispatched to designated email-id of the applicant and also get uploaded in the Electronic Register, providing details of hearing notices and adjournments on the website, etc.

14.5.7 Geographical Indications Registry (GIR):

- i. The GIR is a statutory organization set up for the administration of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, which came into force on 15th September 2003. The Registry is situated at Chennai. Total 417 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on 31st December 2021. The list of GIs registered from 2004-05 till 31st December is available at [http:// www.ipindia.nic.in/registered-gis.htm](http://www.ipindia.nic.in/registered-gis.htm)
- ii. During 2020-21, 58 applications for Geographical Indications were received and 05 applications were registered. During the period from April 1, 2021 to December

31, 2021, the Geographical Indications Registry has received 64 applications, whereas 47 GI have been registered and 06 GI Applications has been advertised.

- iii. During the period from April 01, 2020 to March 31, 2021, 966 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications were received and 505 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications were registered. During the period from April 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021, the Geographical Indications Registry has received 2617 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications, whereas 1420 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications have been registered and 3036 GI Applications has been advertised.

14.5.8 Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIPM) and Patent Information System (PIS), Nagpur

- i. RGNIPM, Nagpur is a specialised institute for catering to training, education, research and think tank functions in the field of Intellectual Property. It provides training to Examiners of Patents & Designs, Examiners of Trade Marks & GI and other officials of IPO. It also organises awareness programmes for users such as patent attorneys, scientists, researchers, industries, universities etc.
- ii. PIS, Nagpur maintains a collection of patent specifications and patent related literature on worldwide basis.
- iii. During the year 2020-21, considering the Covid-19 Pandemic and thereby complying with the government guidelines, RGNIPM

has undertaken all its training activities as online webinars. RGNIPM has conducted a total of 156 training programmes during the year. The institute also conducted 9 public training programmes of various durations and 128 Awareness workshops for the benefit of stakeholders, 13 paid programme for various colleges/ Institutes. Besides, RGNIPM conducted 5 departmental training programmes & a two week WIPO-India summer school on IP for the benefit of stakeholders.

- iv. During the period from April to December 2021, a total of 238 programmers were conducted. 25 paid online training programmes for general public with durations of 2/3/5/10 days were undertaken. 9 training programmes in collaboration with National Law University, Mumbai and Nagpur were conducted. Further, total 4 customised paid online workshops with various institutes were also carried out. It also conducted one week online webinar for Public and 196 online Awareness workshops for the benefit of the stakeholders. Two departmental trainings were conducted i.e., one Two weeks online training programme for the Assistant Controller of Patents & Designs and one Examiner of Patents and Designs training for six weeks. Two International training programme with WIPO as Advanced Training on Patent Search and Examination in the Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology fields and one program on BRICS countries examiner training has also been conducted.
- v. Details of programmes conducted by RGNIPM in last five years, are as follows:

S. No	Year	Number of Programs	Participants
1	2017-2018	94	3021
2	2018-2019	92	5763
3	2019-2020	95	5655
4	2020- 2021	156	21695
5	April 2021 to December 2021	238	32635

14.5.9 Copyright Office

14.5.9.1 Consequent upon the transfer of work related to copyrights from M/o Human Resource Development (MHRD) to Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) in 2016 through an amendment to Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the administration of Copyright Office, the Copyright Board and the Scheme for Promotion of Copyrights and IPR rests with DPIIT. The CGPDTM has been designated as Head of Department (HoD) vide Order No.04-06/2016-CO dated 01.09.2016. Registrar of Copyrights has also been appointed. The Copyright Office is primarily responsible for implementation of Copyright Act and registration of works under the Act. The main functions of this Office are summarized as under:

- a) Execution of Provisions of the Copyright Act
- b) Examination of applications and registration
- c) Supervise the functioning of the registered copyright societies
- d) Dealing with various copyright matters linked to international fora, participating as a delegate of Government of India at such fora.

14.5.9.2 Streamlining of Work in Copyright Office:

14.5.9.2.1 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:-

- i. After the mandatory waiting period of 30 days from receipt of application is over, the pendency in examinations has been brought down to less than 1 month and this trend has been maintained during 2020-21 and 2021-22 also.
- ii. There is no pendency for registration of copyright except cases under statutory waiting period.
- iii. Various improvements have been undertaken by the Copyright Office to revamp the website 'www.copyright.gov.in', such as, E-register tab which contains list of all the Registration Certificates issued by the Copyright Office on monthly basis, New Application tab with details of all the applications received during the month to give notice of the application to concerned persons, Public notice and annexure tab containing the objections/feedback/comments on an issue pertaining to general public at large and the facility to upload soft copies of Literary/Dramatic and Artistic works along with other related documents on its online portal.

- iv. The Copyright Office has introduced video conferencing as an alternate mode of hearing in matters listed for hearing.

14.6 Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur

14.6.1 Introduction

14.6.1.1 Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), Saharanpur (UP) operates under the administrative control of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. This is a unique organization working towards improving the sustainability and competitiveness of Indian Paper Industry through R&D innovations and rendering quality technical & consultancy services in area of Resource Conservation, Environmental Friendly Pulping & Bleaching Technologies, Process Up gradation, Waste Paper Recycling & Reuse, Water & Energy Conservation, Improving Performance of Pollution Control Systems, Alternate Treatment Options, Waste Minimization through Conversion of Waste to Value Added Products etc.

14.6.1.2 The Council of Association is the highest body which manages the affairs of the Institute. It consists of members from the Industry, R&D organizations and the Academia. Secretary DPIIT is its Ex-officio Chair. A Research Advisory Committee monitors the public funded research schemes executed by CPPRI. A separate Research Committee monitors the projects executed by funds allocated to Development Council for Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries. Both these committees are chaired by JS Incharge (Paper), DPIIT (Ex-officio).

14.6.1.3 R&D activities of the Institute are designed to continuously support the growth of the Indian Pulp & Paper Industry in terms of

sustainability and competitiveness. Accordingly, the projects are focused on the following areas:

- i. Raw Material & Product Development
- ii. Energy Conservation & Environmental Management
- iii. Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building Activities

14.6.2 Salient achievements

- i. **NABL Desktop Surveillance:** In view of the verification of continued compliance to all the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2017 in the testing field, CPPRI has undergone NABL Desktop Surveillance. The desktop documents were evaluated at NABL and accreditation was continued as per ISO/IEC 17025: 2017 for Chemical and Mechanical disciplines of testing field for the existing scope.
- ii. **Utilization of Cellulosic Biomass: Production of Fluff Pulp from Jamaica Bamboo:** Cellulosic fibre (pulp) is the raw material for a number of end products. One of them is hygiene products like adults and baby diapers and sanitary napkins. Conversion of cellulosic pulp for production of super absorbent fluff material to utilize in diapers and sanitary napkins is not only a substantial value addition but also an environment friendly solution too. Cellulosic pulp helps in reduction of synthetic super absorbent material used in these products. The project has opened the possibility to explore other long fibre raw materials like jute, banana etc to utilize in production of fluff pulp.
- iii. **Production of Dissolving Grade pulp from Bamboo and whole jute:** National

Jute Board has sponsored a project on production of high purity dissolving grade pulp from whole jute and bamboo. The research executed was successful in producing high purity pulp (+ 94% alpha cellulose) after solving the problem posed by presence of silica in the pulp. The trial of conversion of pulp to viscose and to fibre was carried out successfully at Aditya Birla Science and Technology Co. Ltd. Mumbai Maharashtra. Further work is on progress on feasibility and pre pilot scale trials.

iv. Environmental Management

- a) Assistance was provided to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as third party in monitoring the environmental status of over 95 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) located in Ganga River Basin and 65 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) located in Hindon River Basin located in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Haryana.
- b) Up gradation of Air Monitoring Lab of the division through renovation and procurement of PM_{2.5} Sampler with Mass Flow Controller, Desiccators with hygrometer and getting all the major equipment calibrated in context of getting the NABL accreditation for ambient air and stack emissions pollution parameters.

- V Biotechnological Applications:** One microbe was isolated from waste biomass having efficacy for Co-fermentation of C5&C6 Sugars into ethanol. The application of this microbe is expected to enhance the ethanol yield through co-fermentation of biomass derived pentose and hexose sugars.

vi) Training / Skill Developments

CPPRI organized following workshops and training programs during the year:

- a) RSC-DCCPPAI Web training program on “Chemi-thermo mechanical (CTMP) or Bleached Chemi Thermo-Mechanical Pulping (BCTMP) Process of Indigenous Raw Materials for Various End Uses” was organized on 29th September, 2020 at CPPRI. 65 participants from various pulp paper mills, academic, R& D institutes etc. attended the web training programme.
- b) RSC-DCPPAI Workshop on “Addressing Environmental Issues of Indian Pulp & Paper Mills” was organized on March 20, 2021 at CPPRI. 67 participants from various pulp paper mills, academic, R& D institutes etc. attended the workshop
- c) RSC-DCPPAI Webinar on “Indian Paper Industry – An Analysis” was organised on 29th October 2020. Participants from various pulp, paper and allied industries, academia and R & D institutes attended the webinar.

vii) Technical and Consultancy Services:

Technical and consultancy services were rendered to various pulp and paper mills and allied industries, technology and chemical suppliers. This included evaluation of raw materials, pulp and paper samples, pulping additives, evaluation of repulpability of packaging grade papers, characterization and analysis of various fibrous and non-fibrous raw materials, environmental samples, etc.. Assistance was also provided in trouble shooting, adequacy assessment, performance evaluation of various process operations, effluent treatment plant and pollution control equipments. As a result, this

resulted in internal revenue generation of **₹323.98 Lacs.**

viii) Contract Agreement / MoU Signed:

Memorandum of Agreement (MoU) has been signed on 19.03.2021 with Avantha Centre for Industrial Research & Development (ACIRD) for collaborative work in the RSC-DCCPAI funded project on “**Study on delignification of Agro Residue Raw Materials Using Deep Eutectic Solvents or/ and Ionic Liquids**”.

ix) Research Papers Published: 4 Research Papers were published in various journals during 2020-21.

x) Reports Prepared: 18 Technical/ Consultancy reports were prepared during 2020-21.

xi) Infrastructure Development / Capacity Building: Upgradation of infrastructure and facilities through purchase of PM 2.5 Sampler with Mass Flow Calibrator, pH Meter, Electronic Balance, Desiccators with RH Indicator and Stack Monitoring Kit.

Statistical Cell: The statistical cell of the institute continued its activity on regular updation of database on the Indian paper sector. The data so collected was used to provide inputs to stakeholders as per their requirements. Certain basic data on the sector can be accessed by all by downloading CPPRI e-Stat, an android based application available for free on google play store.

Besides providing valuable data analysis and interpretation support to the parent department for issues connected to FTA negotiations and quality control order, the Cell is fast evolving as a think tank for policy related issues for the pulp

and paper sector. The Cell was called upon to study and provide inputs in the form of a report entitled Global Supply Disruption during Global Pandemic (Covid): A comprehensive study conducted by CPPRI (2020). Likewise, a Report of Indian Paper Industry -with special reference to Energy Efficiency in Industry and Data was provided by the Cell under Indo-German Energy Programme” (IGEN) commissioned by BMZ Germany.

14.7 Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association (IRMRA), Thane

14.7.1 Overview

14.7.1.1 The Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association (IRMRA), registered under the societies Registration Act 1860, was established in 1958 as a scientific and industrial research organisation for promoting basic and applied research and technological development activities in the field of rubber and allied materials. IRMRA's progress is monitored and governed by a Governing Council consisting of members from Central and State Governments, Rubber Industries, and premier Research Institutes, and is functioning under the administrative control of DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India. Over the last 60 years, IRMRA has expanded and diversified its activities in both tyre and non-tyre sectors and has become a unique R&D 'Centre of Excellence' at par with any internationally renowned Institute of repute in the World. IRMRA secured several Quality Credentials like ISO 9001 certificates, NABL accreditation, BIS recognition, DGMS accreditation, CEMILAC etc. IRMRA has also expanded its facilities at East and South regions.



IRMRA Head Office

Address : Plot No. 254/1B, Road No. 16 V, Wagale Industrial Estate, Thane (W)-400604

IRMRA, South Centre	IRMRA, East Centre
Address: Central Expressway, Near Sri City Trade Centre, Sri City, Chittor District, Andhra Pradesh - 517646	Address: Rubber Park, SARPOL, P.O. Dhulagarh, P.S. Sankrail, Dist.: Howrah- 711302, West Bengal.

IRMRA in consultation with DPIIT and Governing Council, has decided to change its name from Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association (IRMRA) to Indian Rubber Materials Research Institute (IRMRI)

14.7.2 Aims & Objectives: IRMRA is engaged in serving rubber and allied industries in research, technology development, testing and certification, industrial consultancy and manpower development so that the Indian industries can compete effectively in the global business.



14.7.3 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.

14.7.4 Major activities:

Research and Development :-

14.7.4.1 IRMRA has carried out fundamental and applied research in the areas of synthesis and characterization of nano fillers, composites, and rubber chemicals, apart from design and development of many critical rubber components to public sectors like defence establishments, railways, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indian Space Research Organisation, Indian Oil Corporation etc. .

14.7.4.2 The engineers of IRMRA designed, developed, tested and validated many critical rubber components such as segmental bearings for propeller shaft, High performance seals for doors and hatches, bush pad and shock mounts, expansion bellows for suction and discharge compensators, rubber diaphragms etc., for Indian Naval Ships (INS). IRMRA is also entered into collaborative research with Premier institutes like IIT.

14.7.4.3 Material Testing and Certification:

This division is supporting the non-tyre rubber product manufacturing industries by periodically carrying out testing and certification of products as required by customers. The inter-laboratory testing programme conducted with international laboratories from Germany, Thailand and Japan proved that our test results are highly repeatable and reliable as good as test done by any international laboratory.

14.7.4.4 Tyre Research Testing and Certification : The Centre of Excellence for tyre testing and certification has been regularly testing and issuing the certificates to tyre

industries for getting ISI marking license as stipulated in Quality Order issued by DPIIT, Govt. of India. During the current year it has tested 271 Nos. of tyres received from national and international tyre manufacturers. Further, this division has been working with automotive Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) for testing and certification of tyres for rolling resistance and other safety parameters.

14.7.4.5 Contract Research and Sponsored Projects :

This division supports MSME sector in technological development, testing and certification, material and product development, trouble shooting, quality improvements etc.

14.7.4.6 Training, Seminars, Workshops /Skill Development programmes :

During the current year 29 such programmes have been conducted benefiting around 430 participants. Registered with RSDC for conducting training programmes and training activities. During the current year conducted 7 such programmes and around 143 participants benefitted.

14.7.4.7 National Board for Quality Promotion (NBQP) :

Received NBQP accreditation from Quality Council of India for Laboratory Management System (LMS) based training. Students from IIT and other universities are regularly taking up research projects as part of their academic courses like B Tech / M Tech / PhD. This also leads to publication of research papers at national and international journals and conferences.

14.7.4.8 Academic Course :

Second batch of M.Sc. in Industrial Polymer Chemistry in collaboration with Mumbai University is successfully completed and students are well placed in Industry. Online one year certification course on Rubber Technology started.

14.7.4.9 Paper Published/Accepted / Patents filed: Seven papers published in various journals and two patents filed.

14.7.4.10 MOUs signed - 9 MOUs signed with various National and International Industries, Institutes, OEMs etc.

Few photographs of the various events



14.8 National Council for Cement and Building Materials

14.8.1 Introduction

14.8.1.1 National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), 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. NCCBM carries out its activities through its units/offices located at Ballabgarh,

Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Bhubaneswar.

13.8.1.2 NCCBM's activities are carried out through the following six Program Centres:

- Cement Research and Independent Testing (CRT)
- Mining, Environment, Plant Engineering and Operation (CME)
- Construction Development and Research (CDR)
- Industrial Information Services (CIS)
- Continuing Education Services (CCE)
- Quality Management, Standards and Calibration Services (CQC)

14.8.2 The major activities carried out during the year 2021-22 at NCCBM Ballabgarh and its units are given below.

14.8.2.1 Centre for Cement Research and Independent Testing : The Centre executes its activities through five programmes viz. Cements and Other Binders, Wastes Utilization, Refractories and Ceramics, Fundamental and Basic Research and Independent Testing. During the year 25 Sponsored Projects and 1 Programmed Project were completed and 4 Programmed Projects were pursued.

i. Cements and Other Binders

a. Establishing Limestone Consumption Factor (LCF) : NCCBM has carried out Limestone Consumption Factor (LCF) studies for cement plants from all over the country and so far established the same for 229 cement plants. During the year, LCF studies were completed for 11 cement plants from Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, and Tamil Nadu.

b. Development of Belite Calcium Sulpho-Aluminate Cement Using Low Grade Limestone and Industrial Waste :

In the study the raw materials and Industrial waste are characterized for their chemical and mineralogical compositions. A total of 22 sets of raw mixes were designed with lower LSF and using different types of industrial waste. The burnability study of designed raw mixes were studied at 1250 and 1280°C and mineralogical evaluation of raw mix was performed by XRD. Out of the total raw mixes studied four optimised raw mixes were selected for preparation of bulk clinker and evaluation of physical properties.

ii. Fundamental and basic research

a. Development of Zeolite for Oxygen Concentrator by using Raw materials of Cement Industry :

In this project raw materials like flyash, kaolinite, redmud were collected from various cement plants and were characterised and evaluated for their chemical and mineralogical properties. Experimental mixes were designed at laboratory scale to obtain the optimum mix. Evaluation of above mixes were performed using X-ray diffraction to find out zeolite phase, morphology by SEM and porosity by Hg-porosimeter. Zeolite phase were successfully obtained and their pore size determination is underway.

iii. Waste Utilization

a. Technical feasibility of using FGD gypsums in cement manufacturing :

Flue gas desulfurization (FGD) gypsum is produced from the desulphurization of combustion gases of fossil fuels, such as anthracite, bituminous coal, lignite and oil in large combustion plants like power

plants. The aim of this research is to study the technical feasibility for the use of FGD gypsum in partial or total substitution of natural gypsum as a retarder additive of the Portland cement. In this project 45 samples of FGD gypsum were received at different TPPs. The FGD samples were characterized in terms of free moisture, chemical, physical and mineralogical properties. The overall average free moisture of 45 nos of FGD gypsum samples is 12.31%. and their average purity is 95.52%. Cement samples were prepared using Portland clinker with mineral gypsum (control) and FGD gypsum and their chemical and physical properties were studied. Physical performance of cement prepared with both mineral gypsum and FGD gypsum shows comparable properties of Normal consistency, setting time, soundness and compressive strength.

b. Investigations on Utilization of Phosphogypsum in Cement Manufacturing

Phosphogypsum is generated as a by-product during the manufacture of phosphoric acid by wet process. The by-product phosphogypsum are stacked within the plant premises. Phosphogypsum generation in India at various fertilizer plants is estimated to be ~8.46 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) in 2020-21. Apart from the yearly generation of phosphogypsum, there is an additional issue of legacy stock of unutilized phosphogypsum of about 64.65 mt at various fertilizer plants accumulated over the years. NCCBM has taken up R & D work on its utilization in cement industry to minimize import of mineral gypsum and promote circular economy. In this study phosphogypsum samples are collected from different part of the country and

their characterization is underway.

c. Utilization of lime sludge generated from paper industry in the manufacture of Cement :

Lime sludge (LS) is one of the industrial wastes generated from paper and pulp industry to the tune of approximately 4.5 million tons per annum in India. The high percentage of lime in it makes it a suitable material for cement manufacture. But the moisture content in it is the major constrain in its utilization. NCCBM in its endeavour to promote circular economy, has taken up R & D work on investigation on utilization of lime sludge generated from paper industry in the manufacture of cement in collaboration with Centra; Paper and Pulp Research Institute (CPPRI) Saharanpur. In this study lime sludge samples from various regions of the country are being collected and provided by CPPRI. The raw materials are being collected from the same regions for investigation of its utilization in cement manufacture which is underway.

d. Development of Portland Composite Cements Based on Fly Ash and Limestone:

In this study, Portland composite cement blends were prepared (140 nos) with four types of clinker from different regions of India along with the regional available fly ash (15-35%) and limestone (5, 7 & 10%). The mortar studies indicated Portland composite cements based on limestone and fly ash with 35% replacement of clinker by fly ash and limestone. (keeping limestone content upto 7% in it).

e. Investigation for Standardization of High Magnesia (MgO) Clinker for the Manufacture of PPC and PSC Blended Cement : The objective of this study is to investigate the performance of PPC and

PSC cements prepared from high magnesia clinker to utilize high MgO bearing low grade limestone for the manufacturing of Portland clinker resulting in preservation of natural resources and sustainable development. Investigation revealed minimum fly ash content was optimized to be 25% by weight in case of PPC and the minimum slag content was optimized to be 35% in case PSC while utilizing high MgO clinker for the manufacture of blended cement were found to have potential effect on arresting the expansion caused by periclase (MgO).

f. Investigations on Utilization of Coarse Fly Ash (200-250 m²/kg) in Cement Manufacturing;

This investigation is carried out to study utilization of coarser fly ash (200-250) in cement manufacture and to establish its technical suitability. Investigations were carried out with fly ashes having the fineness below the specified BIS limit (250 m²/kg). The studies depicted that the coarser fly ash samples are meeting the mandatory requirements of IS 3812:2013, after grinding to 320±10 m²/kg. Studies on field wise samples indicated that the fineness is lower than 250 m²/kg at initial fields. However, grinding of these samples to 320±10 m²/kg resulted in improved characteristics conforming to IS 3812:2013.

iv) Independent Testing: The Centre undertakes complete physical, chemical, mineralogical and micro-structural analysis of various types of raw materials, cement, clinker, pozzolana, aggregate, concrete, admixtures, water, refractory, bricks, coal, lignite etc. as per standards. The number of samples tested during the period was around 7500.

14.8.2.2 Centre for Construction Development and Research

- i) CDR is providing technical support to the construction industry through its various programmes; Concrete Technology (CON), Structural Assessment and Rehabilitation (SAR) and Construction Technology and Management (CTM). CDR provides Third Party Quality inspections for wide variety of construction projects such as buildings, convention Centre, roads, bridges, tunnels, utility projects and other civil engineering projects. Third Party Quality inspection services by CDR are provided to various central / state/autonomous organizations across India. Many prestigious projects of the country have been awarded to NCCBM for Third Party Quality inspections by IICC, ITPO, CPWD, PWD, AIIMS, DDA, IDCO-Bhubaneswar, LUVAS-HISAR, KTPO, TNTPO, SAG etc.
- ii) CDR through its SAR division investigates RCC structures located in different part of India for distress evaluation. 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 state of art repair materials and implementation techniques for distressed structures covering specifications, cost estimates and bill of qualities are prepared. NCCBM 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 SDMC, CPWD, NTPC, DDA, PGCIL, GAIL, RBI, IPGCL etc.
- iii) The Construction development and research is also working towards sustainable development of the nation by efficiently using waste materials, finding alternatives for conventional raw materials in concrete etc. The materials like cement, flyash, fine and coarse aggregates, water, GGBS, chemical admixtures, 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.
 - a) More than 60 concrete mix designs were carried out for various requirements catering different applications of civil engineering for ordinary, standard and high strength concrete (up to M90). There applications included use of concrete in construction of many important structures of wet flue gas desulphization for NTPC, chimney and piling structures for BRBCL, repair of dam spillway, spillway basin etc., and other superstructures of PWD, Municipal Corporation of Delhi/Faridabad/Ambala, DDA, DJB, Haryana Public Health Division, IRCON and various commercial RMC suppliers, etc.
 - b) The centre has taken up study on various dam projects as follows:
 - i. Study on Roller Compacted Concrete for Dibang Multi-Purpose Project, Roing Arunachal Pradesh was carried out.

- ii. Studies on Mechanical and Thermal Properties of Mass Concrete in Arun 3 - H.E. Project Dam.
 - iii. Thermal studies on concrete for Punatsangchhu-I, H.E. Project, (6x200 MW), Bhutan.
 - iv. Concrete mix design and third party quality assurance (TPQA) for the work "special repair of 04 no's spillway bays (bay no 1, 2, 6 & 7).
 - c) Durability studies on concrete prepared using coal based bottom ash as fine aggregate and preparation of mix design guidelines of PPC and PSC based cement concrete.
 - d) Durability test to ascertain the suitability of aggregate to be used in concreting work of tunnel lining has been studied.
 - e) Evaluation of water proofing compound for its use in concrete for Asian Paints, Ultracon, Kaneka Corporation and Xypex has been studied.
 - f) Investigation on application of carbon nanotubes for improving performance of cement concrete and concrete based precast building products.
 - g) Durability studies on PSC made using composite slag (mix of BF slag and LD slag).
 - h) The summary of Research & Development carried out/being carried out in NCCBM is as follows:
 - i. Use of coarser flyash as a cementitious material in mortar and concrete.
 - ii. Study of Carbonation and carbonation induced reinforcement corrosion in new cementitious system.
 - iii. Portland Limestone Cement (PLC) - Fresh, Hardened and durability performance of concrete.
 - iv. High strength geopolymer concrete - Evaluation of Mechanical durability performance of concrete.
 - v. Studies on mechanical and time dependent properties of very high strength concrete (100 to 130 mpa) and ultra-high strength concrete.
 - vi. Enhancement of service life of new and existing studies through cathodic protection.
 - vii. Application of advanced electronics in construction and condition assessment of concrete structures.
 - iv) NCCBM 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 ThirdParty Quality Assurance (TPQA) services to the construction industry. Unit is providing testing and TPQA services to various Government agencies of Gujarat, Union Territory (UI) of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The unit is ISO 9001:2015 certified and has ISO 17025:2017 accredited testing laboratories.
- 14.8.2.3 Centre for Mining, Environment, Plant Engineering and Operation**
- i) The Centre provides entire range of services

from identification of site to commissioning of the cement plant including Project Engineering & System Design, Process Optimization & Productivity enhancement studies, Energy and Environment audits. The research projects being undertaken by the Centre are:

- a) Enhancement of Alternate Fuel including plastics and its impact assessment for enhancing the utilization of plastic waste in cement kilns and assess its impacts on plant operation, environment and productivity.
 - b) Solar thermal calcination of phosphogypsum for cement manufacture forenhancing utilization of PG by solar thermal calcination in cement manufacture.
 - c) Process design and integration of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) gasification in the cement manufacturing processto help overcome limitations of RDF combustion currently being practiced by Indian cement plants.
 - d) Design and Development of Transfer Chute to handle Alternate Fuels and their mix in Indian Cement Plants which includes development of simulation and modelling of chute for different types of Alternative Fuels.
- ii) The Centre has executed / currently executing the following projects on sponsorship basis:
- a) PMC service for setting up a 600 tpd cement plant in Republic of Congo.
 - b) Preparation of Marketing Report for utilisation of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) Gypsum of power plants in VSR region for M/s NTPC.
 - c) PMC service for setting up of tyre chips storage, handling and feeding system for M/s Oman Cement Company SAOG, Oman.
 - d) Mandatory Energy Audit for 10 cement plants and grinding units of major cement companies.
 - e) Detailed Project Report for installation of Alternative Fuel Resource Supply Plant and co-processing of RDF/AFR in rotary kiln at M/s Malabar Cements Ltd.
 - f) Heat Balance studies at Nimbahera and Mangrol units of M/s JK Cement Ltd.
 - g) Process Audit for utilization of Alternative Fuel at Nandyal unit of M/s JSW.
 - h) Process Optimization Study for M/s Hills Cement Company Ltd.
 - i) Monitoring of Dust Concentration at Various Ducts in Pyro-system for M/s Saurashtra Cement Ltd., Ranavav, Gujarat
 - j) Detailed Project Report for setting up a cement grinding unit at Kannur, Kerala for M/s Malabar Cements Limited.
 - k) Detailed Project Reportfor setting up of 0.3 MTPA Bulk Cement Terminal and Logistics Hub at Cochin Port Trust Complex for M/s Malabar Cements Ltd.

- l) Compressed air audit study for M/s Saurashtra Cements Limited is completed.
- m) TPQA activities of electrical & mechanical works of construction projects at various locations are under progress.

14.8.2.4 Centre for Industrial Information Services

- i. NCCBM Library serves as the national information centre for cement, building materials and construction industries. The holdings of the Library have grown to 46,929 documents. The library has maintained and updated bibliographic database. 29 journals have been procured during this period.
- ii. NCCBM is organizing the 17th NCCBM International Conference on Cement, Concrete and Building Materials from 8th – 11th March 2022 at Air Force Auditorium, Subroto Park, New Delhi. This biennial event is one of its kind in this part of the globe where, captains of cement and concrete sector, policy makers, academicians, scientists come under one roof and discuss future action plans aimed towards clean and green cement sector. Leading equipment manufacturers and service providers will be showcasing their technological prowess, new products and services in a Technical Exhibition, in sync with the Conference.
- iii. Following Webinars / Workshops were organized by the Centre:
 - a) Webinar on Carbon Capture & Utilization & Renewable Energy on 5th June 2021. The webinar was

attended by 546 professionals from various cement industries, Academic Institutions etc.

- b) Webinar on Benefits of TQM for Cement Industry on 27th Aug 2021 at NCCBM-Ballabgarh with participation of 375 professionals from cement and construction industry.
- c) Webinar on NCCBM methodology for development of plant specific secondary standards for calibration of XRF on 13th Sep 2021 with participation of 568 professionals from cement and construction industry.
- d) Webinar on Futuristic Low Carbon Cements: A Step towards Decarbonization of Cement Industry on 22nd Oct 2021 with participation of 286 professionals from cement and construction industry.

14.8.3.5 Centre for Continuing Education Services

- i. One Long Term Course (Online – Full time-Post Graduate Diploma in Cement Technology, 7 Short Term Online Courses, 11 Special Group Sponsored Online Training Programmes (Delhi Metro Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Limited, Oman Cement Company, Dalmia Cement (B) Limited, Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture and Power Grid etc.) were organized on different topics covering cement, concrete and construction technologies for about 339 participants.

- ii. Further, Short Term Courses about 18(2-5 days) are scheduled to be organized till 31 March 2022. Also, a few more special group online training programmes are expected to be organized during the period.

14.8.2.6 Centre for Quality Management, Standards and Calibration services

- i. 6700 vials of certified reference materials and 1047 sets of standard hydrated lime have been supplied to cement and construction industries, national testing laboratories, academic institutions and overseas laboratories up to 31st November 2021. These are huge foreign exchange savers as they have to be imported otherwise as no such products are available in Indian market.
- ii. A Total of 16 nos. of BNDs have been developed by NCB in collaboration with CSIR-NPL till now. The Bhartiya Nirdeshak Dravyas (BNDs) Indian Certified Reference Materials play pivotal role in maintaining the quality infrastructure through testing and calibration with precise measurement traceable to SI units. These BNDs derive their traceability to SI units from CSIR-National Physical Laboratory (NPL), the custodian of national standards in India. The availability SI traceable BNDs will give a boost to “Make in India” programme and harmonize the quality infrastructure of the country.

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

5011	OPC-Higher Blaine fineness
5021	OPC-Middle fineness
5051	OPC-Chemical
5052	PPC-Chemical
5054	Fly Ash-Chemical
5091	Coal-Chemical
5055	Composite Cement-Chemical
5056	Limestone-Chemical
5057	Raw Meal-Chemical
5058	Clinker-Chemical

- iii. Foreign exchange earned is USD 300 through sale of BNDs and CRMs till November 2021.
- iv. 797 equipment have been calibrated for cement plant QC laboratories, construction laboratories, academic institutions and technical service organizations up to 31st November 2021.
- v. Following Proficiency Testing (PT) schemes are completed during the year 2021-22. A total of 79 laboratories participated the following schemes.

Scheme	Field
Coarse aggregate	Mechanical
Fine aggregate	Mechanical
Concrete cube	Mechanical
OPC	Mechanical
Water for Concrete	Chemical
OPC	Chemical
Limestone	Chemical
Water for concrete	Chemical
Ceramic Tile	Mechanical

14.8.2.7 NCCBMs Contribution to Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)

- i) NCCBM officials (36 Nos) are present in various BIS committees' / sub committees

/ panels as Chairman / Convenors / Members in the areas such as Cement, Concrete, Environment, Material handling, Fuel, Refractory and Waste management.

14.9 National Institutes of Design (NIDs)

14.9.1 National Institutes of Design (NIDs) are internationally acclaimed as one of the foremost multi-disciplinary institutions in the field of design education and research.

14.9.2 NID, Ahmedabad

14.9.2.1 The first National Institute of Design was established at Ahmedabad in the State of Gujarat in September 1961. Subsequently, its Gandhinagar Campus and Bengaluru Campus were set- up in 2005 and 2007 respectively for post graduate courses. NID Ahmedabad has been declared 'Institution of National Importance (INI)' by an Act of Parliament- the National Institute of Design Act, 2014. Accordingly, NID, Ahmedabad became eligible to offer Bachelor Degree in Design (B. Des.), Master Degree in Design (M. Des.) as well as PhD Degree in Design.

14.9.2.2 NID Ahmedabad is a pioneering institute that offers multidisciplinary design education. The institute functions as an autonomous body under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. With an experience of over six decades in the field of design education, research, application of advanced teaching methodologies, and unparalleled design research projects, NID has attained national and international repute. NID has been recognized as a Scientific and Industrial Research

Organization (SIRO) by the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, and it is also a member of Association of Indian Universities (AIU).

14.9.2.3 NID, Ahmedabad offers professional education programs at Bachelors and Masters level with five faculty streams (Industrial Design, Communication Design, Textile, Apparel & Lifestyle Design, IT Integrated (Experiential) Design and Interdisciplinary Design Studies) and 20 diverse design domains. NID has established exchange programs and ongoing pedagogic relationships with more than 55 overseas institutions.

14.9.2.4 NID Ford Foundation funding scheme was established a few years back to promote and encourage socially responsive design. This scheme funds ideas/concepts which have the potential to enhance the quality of life in the Indian context. The guiding philosophy behind this funding scheme is 'Design for Development' covering important areas of design intervention such as social, economic, political, and cognitive domains, education and health.

14.9.2.5 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 recently completed are designing Visual Identity and Brochure for Advanced Light Weight Torpedo for NSTL, DRDO; Visual Identity for Logistics India (India Logistics) for Department of Commerce (DoC),

MoC&I, GOI; Industrial Overall (Dungaree) of Women for ONGC, Gujarat; Ergonomic Enhancements of Five compartments for P15B/P17A Ships for MDL, Mumbai; Craft Based Souvenirs for Manipur; Visual Identity for IIT Tirupati, IIM Jammu, IIT Palakkad and IIM Bodhgaya, etc.

14.9.2.6 'Inclusive Futures through Handmade', a virtual symposium and exhibition was curated in January 2021 in response to NID's work in 5 craft clusters as Knowledge Partner for USTAD, a scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. Visitors were able to experience a virtual tour of the curated exhibition showcasing design innovations in developing products, nuances of craft and design processes adapted for capacity building, and the upgradation of skills and knowledge.

14.9.3 New National Institutes of Design

14.9.3.1 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.

14.9.3.2 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.

14.9.3.3 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.

14.9.4 National Institute of Design, Andhra Pradesh

14.9.4.1 The National Institute of Design, Andhra Pradesh, established in September 2015, is the second autonomous multi-disciplinary design institute, under the DPIIT. NID Andhra Pradesh is temporarily Functioning at Acharya Nagarjuna University on Guntur – Vijayawada highway (NH-16). It will move to a permanent 50-acre (20 ha) campus in Amaravati.

13.6.4.2 Notable recent developments- NID, Andhra Pradesh hosted Chitrakatha, which has expanded from an animation and comics festival to incorporate several other facets of design. Over the years it has grown to become a testament to NID's focus on a process-driven unlearning culture, birthing several creative concepts, activities, events, and collaborations. An MoU has been signed with AIIMS Mangalagiri AP for developing COVID-19 information manual and design ideas for patient safety Gowns. A dialogue was initiated with Andhra Pradesh

Tourism Department for collaborative research, students' internships and promotion of local handicrafts and textiles. An MoU has also been signed with KHM Germany & Moratuwa University DoD, Sri Lanka for academic exchange which is under process.

14.9.5 National Institute of Design, Haryana

14.9.5.1 National Institute of Design, Haryana, was established in November, 2016. It is currently being run in its transit campus at Govt. Polytechnic, Umri, Kurukshetra, Haryana.

14.9.5.2 Notable Recent developments - Industry Academic Advisory Board (IAAB) was established with experts from Industry and Academia. NID Haryana signed MOUs with King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Thailand on 3rd December, 2020 and with Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem, Israel on 05.04.2021. Another MoU was also signed with MSME Technology Centre, Rohtak on 5th November 2020 to create a way for collaborative activities in Skill enhancement, Design intervention and other associated areas of mutual interest, on basis of equality and reciprocity. Also, an MoU has been signed with IIT Roorkee to collaborate on research curriculum development and other academic activities.

14.9.6. National Institute of Design, Madhya Pradesh -

14.9.6.1 NID Madhya Pradesh has commenced its first academic session with a batch of 57 students from July 2019 in its own campus at Acharpura, EintKhedi, Arwaliya, Bhopal.

13.9.6.1 Notable Recent developments - The Institute conducted a workshop for the wood artisans from Jharkhand about the importance

of design in wood working on 30 July 2021. An MoU on academic collaboration was signed between the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhopal and National Institute of Design, Madhya Pradesh on 20 September 2021. A study for UBER on the effects of congestion on the built environment, socio-cultural aspects among others was conducted. The institute has also undertaken the project to design uniforms for students of CM RISE high schools and to enhance the visual language of NCERT books adopted by Madhya Pradesh Textbook Corporation, Government of M. P. It is working with CII, Madhya Pradesh on CII-NID Madhya Pradesh Design Forum, with an aim to enhance the Design competitiveness of industries in Madhya Pradesh by improving the quality of products & services and narrowing the gap between Design Vision and Design Action.

14.9.7 National Institute of Design, Assam

14.9.7.1 The Institute 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.

14.9.7.1 Notable Recent developments- As a part of the COVID-19 design intervention initiative, design faculty developed and designed low-cost Face Shields made in Bamboo. They were produced and sold by a Jorhat based Start-up involving SHGs of the region. Design Lab, Consultancy Services of NID, Assam has also been established. Successful completion of the First Consultancy Project has been undertaken with North-east Centre for Technology Application and Research (NECTAR).

14.9.8 No. of Students in NIDs, currently-

NID	Established in	Number of students (including EWS)			
		B. Des	M. Des.	PhD	Total
NID, Ahmedabad	1961	608	1116	18	1742
*Ahmedabad	1961	608	415	18	1041
*Gandhinagar	2004	-	398	-	398
*Bengaluru	2007	-	303	-	303
NID Haryana	2016	320	-	-	320
NID Andhra Pradesh	2015	237	-	-	237
NID, Madhya Pradesh	2019	174	-	-	174
NID, Assam	2019	162	-	-	162

*Campuses of NID, Ahmedabad

Total financial support offered by DPIIT to NIDs during last 3 financial years

(in Rs. crores)

NIDs		2018-19			2019-20			2020-21		
Sl. No	NID	Revenue Grant	Capital Grant	Total Grant	Revenue Grant	Capital Grant	Total Grant	Revenue Grant	Capital Grant	Total Grant
1.	NID Andhra Pradesh	3.25	50.12	53.37	5.57	2.36	7.93	5.83	2.94	8.77
2	NID Haryana	2.95	25.18	28.13	7.25	4.19	11.44	4.74	--	4.74
3	NID Madhya Pradesh	0.71	26.21	26.92	5.60	10.86	16.46	5.66	3.24	8.90
4	NID Assam	0.14	19.98	20.12	9.92	7.98	17.90	3.00	2.73	5.73
5	NID Ahmedabad	36.53	24.65	61.18	27.67	13.42	41.09	37.62	0.25	37.88
	Total	43.58	146.14	189.72	56.01	38.81	94.82	56.85	9.16	66.02

14.10 National Productivity Council**14.10.1 Introduction**

13.10.1.1 National Productivity Council (NPC) was established in 1958 as an autonomous body under the Societies Registration Act, by Govt. of India. It has a tripartite character, wherein Government, Industry and Labour are equally represented.

13.10.1.2 The Council is headed by the Union Minister of Commerce and Industry as its President and the Governing Body is headed by Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade as its Chairman. The Director General is the CEO of NPC.

14.10.1.3 The Head Office of NPC is located at New Delhi. NPC has a countrywide reach with

13 Regional Directorates (RDs), located in State capitals/Industrial centers and one training institute “Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Productivity (AIP)” located in Chennai.

14.10.1.4 NPC also has a network of over 22 affiliated bodies called Local Productivity Councils (LPCs) in the country to spread the message of productivity and dissemination at grassroots level.

14.10.1.5 NPC represents India in the Tokyo based Asian Productivity Organization (APO), an intergovernmental body of 20 countries for promotion of productivity in the Asia-Pacific region of which the Government of India is a founder member and implements APO programmes/activities relating to India.

14.10.1.6 The mission of NPC is to develop, disseminate and apply knowledge and experience in productivity, to promote consciousness and improvement in productivity, with the objectives of strengthening the performance and competitiveness of the economy as well as of improving the working conditions and quality of life.

14.10.2 NPC's Digital Services

NPC has successfully conducted more than 1350 online training and eLearning programs with total online registration of more than 65000 officials from State and Central Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Financial and Academic Institutions as well as Private sector organizations.

14.10.3 Connecting with stake holders and promoting NPC activities

NPC has been publishing its own electronic monthly newsletter titled as eConnect. NPC shares eConnect with its stakeholders, clients, other government institutions, participants of its webinars to keep them updated about

NPC activities and to develop continuous connection with them. One of the important features of eConnect is to invite distinguished and senior officials/executives to present their valuable views/feedback on the first page of the eConnect about productivity issues and challenges. All interested readers can access eConnect at <https://www.npcindia.gov.in/NPC/User/econnect>



(NPC eConnect and Experience Zone on Industry 4.0)

14.10.4 Experience Zone on Industry 4.0

HRM & CoE Group, NPC has established the state-of-the-art Experience Zone on Industry 4.0 at its HQ at New Delhi in the form of Studio with digital display of storyboard, use cases etc. on the walls. The Experience Zone aims to provide a touch and feel environment and to conduct trainings w.r.t. key concepts of Industry 4.0 and accompanying technology domains to visitors from Industry/ Academia/ Universities/ Research Institutions etc. and to provide a platform for imparting technological know-how/ awareness and insights.

14.10.5 BHARAT 4.0-Digital Readiness Assessment Tool

The Mobile Application for Bharat 4.0-Digital Readiness Tool has been developed by HRM & CoE Group, NPC wherein Readiness Assessment of Industry(s)/ SME(s) in the domain of Industry

4.0 shall be undertaken. The BHARAT 4.0 Mobile App shall be utilized for Maturity assessment in Manufacturing units to gauge the as-is situation of the organizations' processes. This will form the base for detailed intervention w.r.t undertaking implementation projects. The tool can be used by the industry(s)/ SME(s) to assess the current level of digital readiness of the organization in terms of five maturity levels expressed in terms of SMART (Starter, Managed, Adaptive, Realizer, Top-Notch).

14.10.6 Inspection Division

NPC has been granted accreditation conforming to ISO 17020:2012 by National Accreditation Board for Certification Body (NABCB) as Type A Inspection Body for undertaking inspection and audit work in Food Safety Audit and Scientific Storage of Agricultural Products. This accreditation is valid for a period of three years starting from 14th October 2020 to 13th October 2023.

Inspection Division (ID) along with NPC Regional Directorates (RDs) and Empaneled Food safety Auditors undertake independent Third-Party audits of Food Business Operators (FBOs) as per Food Safety and Standards (Food Safety Auditing) Regulations, 2018 of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for Dairy sector, Food Storage/ Warehouse/ Cold Storage and Food Transportation and Inspections of Warehouses as per Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) Rules, 2017.

14.10.7 Water and Energy Audit of Industries

NPC also conducts energy audit studies and has core strength of 30 energy management professionals which includes about 20 Bureau of Energy Efficiency certified Energy Auditors. NPC takes up energy management and audits in all types of industries, commercial

buildings & establishment, power-generating plants and distribution System. NPC conducted more than 40 water audit studies and about 10 energy audit studies.

14.10.8 Strengthening of Post Environment Clearance Monitoring & Compliance Framework

Keeping in view large number of Project Proponents (PPs) and NGT orders to strengthen the monitoring & compliance and also assist PPs to improve environmental management and performance, MOEF&CC has engaged NPC to develop a comprehensive 3 Tier framework for post Environment Clearance (EC) monitoring of the projects which comprises of a scheme of Certified Environmental Auditors (CEAs) and Certified Environment Managers (CEMs) to serve as technically proficient extended arm of the ministry and also assist PPs and all other industries to review, manage and improve their environment management plan.

14.10.9 Large Assignment being handled by NPC

- i. SAIL has awarded an assignment to NPC for carrying out organizational study in two of its steel plants namely Bokaro and Bhilai.
- ii. Capacity Building of State/UTs for data on domestic & Foreign Tourist visits / visitors, Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India.
- iii. Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO) has entrusted Manpower Optimization Study to AIP Chennai.
- iv. 'Organization Study and Cadre Review' for Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA), Department of

Defence Production (DDP), Ministry of Defence (MoD).

- v. MOEF&CC has engaged NPC to develop a comprehensive 3 Tier framework for post Environment Clearance monitoring of the projects for Strengthening of Post Environment Clearance Monitoring
- vi. NPC had been entrusted with preparation of Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (CDAP) for 40 districts of Agriculture aims at moving towards projecting the requirements for development of agriculture and allied sectors of the district.

To establish & operate	National Accreditation Programmes	NABCB, NABL, NABH, NABET
To conduct	Third-Party Assessment to measure Quality	Project Planning & Implementation Division (through accredited Certified Assessment Bodies)
To run a	Nation-wide Quality Campaign	NBQP
To catalyze	Indian industry's Competitiveness	Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED)
To develop	Capacity for Quality in Emerging Areas	Project Analysis and Documentation Division (PADD), Training and Capacity Building Cell (TCB)
To augment	Government's capacity in Quality	Policy Unit

14.11.1.3 QCI has also supported in two major initiatives of DPIIT viz. Udyog Manthan and Parakh Portal.

14.11.2 Udyog Manthan and Parakh Portal:

14.11.2.1 Udyog Manthan, a marathon of webinars focused on quality and productivity comprising 46 sessions covering all major sectors of manufacturing and services was conducted from 4th January to 2nd March, 2021. With over 400 speakers and 23,000+ participants and viewers on various platforms and over 1 crore social media impressions, this Manthan drew a very enthusiastic response from Industry. Issues related to the quality and productivity were discussed in detail as also

14.11 Quality Council of India

14.11.1 Introduction

14.11.1.1 Quality Council of India (QCI) is a non-profit autonomous organization registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 to establish an accreditation structure in the country and to spread quality movement in India by undertaking a National Quality Campaign. QCI works as the National Accreditation Body.

14.11.1.2 QCI through its boards/divisions/cells is involved in accreditation and promotion of quality and to cater to each aspect of its mandate as under:

best practices and interventions needed. Based on deliberations during Udyog Manthan a compendium of quality and productivity related sectoral recommendations has been prepared and circulated to all concerned Ministries/Departments.

14.11.2.2 A Geographic Information System (GIS) based Unified Laboratory Network, 'PARAKH' has been developed by DPIIT with the support of MEITY, Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Application and Geo-informatics (BISAG) and National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) which aggregates all laboratory information. Several Government of India departments have partnered in development of this portal with

the result that over 6,500 laboratories have been mapped on the portal including NABL accredited testing, medical and calibration laboratories. These also include BIS empanelled and recognized laboratories. Laboratories recognized by FSSAI, EIC, APEDA and CSIR have also been mapped on the portal. The portal makes it possible to search labs for a particular product, standard, test method in a state or a city. It also enables finding the scope of accreditation and test methods of a laboratory. The portal can be accessed on <https://parakh.ncog.gov.in>

14.11.3 Update On Activities:

14.11.3.1 National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL): NABL accredits Testing, Calibration, and Medical Testing labs, Proficiency Testing Providers, and Reference Material Producers as per ISO Standards and other requirements, which are internationally recognized. NABL is a full member and a signatory (since 2000) to ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) as well as APAC (Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation) Such international arrangements facilitate acceptance of test/calibration results between countries which MRA partners represent. Major activities of NABL are as under:

- NABH offers 21 programs for various categories of Healthcare Organisations under the heads of Accreditation, Certification and Empanelment Programs.
- NABH International: NABH has also started its operations overseas under NABH International (NABH-I).
- During this pandemic, for national service, more than 1600 private medical testing

laboratories were accredited for RT PCR RNA viruses testing.

- Current Status of Accreditations under various schemes:

Number of Accredited CABs (Total 7186)	
Testing Labs	3847
Calibration Laboratories	1004
Medical Laboratories	2268
Proficiency Testing Providers (PTP)	51
Reference Material Producers (RMP)	16

14.11.3.2 National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH): NABH operates accreditation and certification programmes for healthcare organisations. NABH operates within the overall internationally accepted benchmarks of quality and has been accredited by International Society for Quality in Health Care (ISQua). NABH is an Institutional Member of ISQua, accordingly its 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). Major activities of NABH are as under:

- NABH offers 21 programs for various categories of Healthcare Organisations under the heads of Accreditation, Certification and Empanelment Programs.
- NABH conducts Assessor Training Courses, Programs on Implementation (POI), Educational Workshops and Awareness Programs.
- Current Status of accreditations, Certifications and Empanelment:

Program	Total Accreditation / Certification/ Empanelment
Accreditation Program	2352
Certification Program	7275
Empanelment Program	3174

14.11.3.3 National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB): NABCB accredits Certification, Inspection, and Validation and Verification Bodies as per ISO Standards and other requirements, which are internationally recognized. 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). Major activities of NABCB are as under:

- NABCB accreditations are internationally equivalent and facilitate global acceptance of certifications / inspections carried out by accredited bodies under NABCB accreditation.
- Current Status of Accreditations:

Scheme	Accreditation
Quality Management Systems Accreditations	41
Inspection Bodies Accreditations	79
Food Safety Management Systems Accreditations	20
Environmental Management Systems Accreditations	15
Product Certification Accreditations	22
Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems Accreditations	11

Information Security Management Systems Accreditations	08
Energy Management Systems Accreditations	05
Information Technology Service Management Systems Accreditations	01
Trustworthy Digital Repositories Management Systems Accreditations	01
Certification of Persons Accreditations	07
Greenhouse Gas Validation and Verification Bodies	04
Medical Devices-Quality Management Systems	14
New MLA / MRA signed - APAC for GHG Validation & Verification, ICAO CORSIA and FSSC 22000 Schemes	03

14.11.3.4 National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (NABET): NABET accredits in the domains of quality of skill, vocational sectors, consultant organizations, environmental impact assessment, and lean manufacturing, among other things. Major activities of NABET are as under:

- Assessment and Quality Improvement in 7400 Schools (Delhi schools, 42 NDMC schools, Mumbai Municipal Corporation schools, and Residential Hostels under ST& SC development, Odisha)
- Training of 10,000 Teachers on ICT for SC& ST Departments
- Quality Interventions in Teaching Learning Process to improve Student Learning Outcomes in NDMC Schools (7000 students; 700 plus teachers covered; MOU was signed for 5 years)

14.11.3.5 National Board for Quality Promotion (NBQP): NBQP enhances quality awareness and acts as a catalyst for the promotion of Quality Movement amongst all stakeholders. Major activities of NBQP are as under:

- Registration under various schemes:

S.No.	Scheme	Registrations/ Memberships
a.	Professional membership	1308
b.	Auditors registered	66
c.	Consultant registered	121

Awareness activities: Conducted 12 Virtual Quality Conclaves (VQC), 22 Webinars and 19 Training Programs.

- Award Schemes: Executing QCI – D. L. Shah Quality Award (Project Based), QCI – Quality Champion Award (For Individuals). Launched 1st cycle of Prof. S. K. Joshi Lab Excellence Award in FY 2021-22.

14.11.4 Update on Divisions/Cells:

14.11.4.1 Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED): 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 and others. Major activities of ZED are as under:

- Under WASH (Workplace Assessment for Safety & Hygiene) Scheme, 37 online training programs and 515 Assessment were conducted.
- Under SAATHI (System for Assessment, Awareness and Training for Hospitality

Industry), Ministry of Tourism, Government of India: The total number of units self-certified were 10948.

- ZED, QCI has been engaged to expand and revamp NIDHI & Star Classification System, Ministry of Tourism.
- ZED, QCI has been engaged by the UP Government to strengthen its One District One Product (ODOP) Quality ecosystem through development of a 'Compendium of Quality Standards' for ~167 products spread across all 75 districts as a ready reckoner for the ODOP producers and other activities.
- ZED, QCI engaged by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) to carry out Quality Assessment of Akash Missile Production system at Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL) including the assessment and rating of the key vendors of the Akash Project.

14.11.4.2 Project Analysis and Documentation Division (PADD): PADD, QCI handles projects which aim towards the design, development, and implementation of voluntary conformity assessment frameworks for governmental, inter-governmental, regional, and global organizations. Major activities of PADD are as under:

- Regulatory Areas:
 - Certification Scheme for Unmanned Aircraft System (MoCA) launched for certification in India and Drone Rules 2021 cites QCI as the recommending authority basis which DGCA will issue type certificates.
 - Developed a scheme, based on FSSAI

guidelines, for approval of Hygiene Rating Audit Agencies (HRAAs)

- ii. A total of 379 full form Traditional Community Healthcare Providers (TCHPs) have been certified under the Voluntary Certification Scheme for Traditional Community Healthcare Providers (VCS-TCHP) till date.
- iii. Under AYUSH Mark Scheme, a total of 64 clients and 4554 products have been certified.
- iv. Indian Certification of Medical Devices Scheme (ICMED) Plus Scheme launched on 18th June 2021 provides for the much-needed institutional mechanism for assuring the product quality and safety.

14.11.4.3 Project Planning & Implementation Division (PPID): PPID works with various Union and State Government Ministries/ Departments. Broadly, the projects under PPID can be categorized as Policy Support and Implementation Projects. Policy Support projects involve working with and assisting the Government in problem solving and managing issues of national importance. Implementation projects involve PPID taking over the implementation of a particular Government scheme or initiative and executing it in its entirety. Currently QCI is associated with 32 Ministries / Departments in carrying out 34 Projects. Some of the significant projects are:

- National Highways Excellence Awards 2021;
- Third Party Process Audit of Electronic In-motion weighbridges of Indian Railways;
- Socio-Economic Profiling of Beneficiary Street Vendors under PM SVANidhi

Scheme and their families;

- Census Survey of Water Bodies;
- Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) Reforms;
- Transformation of Food Corporation of India (FCI);

14.11.4.4 Training and Capacity Building Cell (TCB): TCB offers training, awareness workshops, capacity building activities at the national and international levels in various domains viz. national / international standards, general management, healthcare, manufacturing, environment, food safety, education, IT etc. eQuest, an online learning portal designed to create skilled professionals to gain new skills and refresh the existing skill sets in line with the emerging requirements. The platform acts as a catalyst to enhance the employability opportunities for the professionals.

Activity	April to Nov. 2021
No. of Professionals Trained (National & International)	3494
No. of Professionals registered on eQuest (eLearning Platform)	1914
No. of students/Professionals registered in QCI courses on 'SWAYAM'-An initiative of Ministry of Education	2773

14.11.4.5 Research Analysis and Capacity Building Division (RACB): RACB has been working to explore new opportunities in the areas related to QCI and to foster new tools and practices for diversification. In this context the division is jointly working with various division, boards and organizations both inside and outside the QCI. The division is working to promote higher

education, research, applied sciences and technologies which are relevant in the current transformational period. Major activities of RACB are as under:

- Evaluation of Impacting Research

Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT-I).

- Assessment and Impact Evaluation of Scheme for Translational and Advanced Research on Science (STARS) funded by Ministry of Education.

14.11.5 Photographs



6th Virtual Quality Conclave with NBQP on 22nd March 2021.



ZED-NIDHI 2.0 launched by Hon'ble Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Om Birla on World Tourism Day in presence of Union Minister of Tourism, Culture & DoNER Shri G. Kishan Reddy and MoS for Tourism Shri Shripad Yesso Naik.

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 **PROFORMA**

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.

15.4 Representation of Person with Disabilities in Service

15.4.1 Section 3 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 stipulates that as a matter of policy, 3% reservation in the posts under the Government be provided for persons with disabilities. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has been making efforts in the matter and the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time are being implemented in the Department and circulated to all attached/subordinate offices and autonomous organizations under the Department, ensuring its compliance.

15.4.2 The breakup of number of Persons with Disabilities and Ex-servicemen working in the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade and its Attached/Subordinate offices and Autonomous Bodies is as follows:

S. No.	Category of Post	Sanctioned Strength	No. of Physically Handicapped Persons	No. of Ex-Servicemen
1.	A	2166	28	6
2.	B	1373	11	5
3.	C & D#	2221	30	16

Erstwhile Group 'D'

Women Welfare Activities

16.1 Constitution of India prominently underlines the principles of gender equality. It enables the Government to frame and implement policies aimed at advancement of women in all walks of life. It has thus always been an endeavor of the Government to promote social and economic empowerment of women through cross-cutting policies and programmes; mainstream gender concerns; create awareness about their rights; and to facilitate institutional and legislative support for enabling them realize their rights and develop to their full potential.

16.2 Government of India has always emphasized that an empowered woman living with dignity and contributing as equal partners in development in an environment free from violence and discrimination is one of the basic necessities for the country to develop and to prosper. Accommodating these views and in order to address the concerns relating to safety and dignity of women at

workplace the Government has provided for the *Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013*. The Act, while providing for a series of institutional and legal arrangements, requires every Ministry/ Department to have an Internal Complaints Committee to look into complaints of sexual harassment of women at workplace. The Department has constituted an Internal Complaints Committee meeting all its requirements, including its composition and hierarchy.

16.3 Apart from constitution of the Internal Complaints Committee the Department has undertaken a number of proactive steps in order to maintain a healthy and congenial atmosphere for women employees in line with the guidelines issued by the Government time to time. Women employees, as equal partners in this endeavor, are encouraged to make suggestions for improvement in their working conditions.

Implementation of Official Language Policy

17.1 Official Language Policy of the Government

17.1.1 Hindi is the Official Language as per our Constitution. For implementation of the Official Language Policy, necessary initiatives were undertaken during the financial year 2021-22 in the Department for ensuring compliance to various provisions of the Policy, Programmes and Targets prescribed by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs.

17.1.2 All efforts were made to get the Rules and Provisions implemented, as contained in the Official Language Act, 1963 to ensure maximum use and propagation of Hindi. All documents elaborated in the Sub-section (3) of the Section 3 of the Act such as General Orders, Rules, Resolutions, Notifications, Licenses etc., including all the papers to be laid on the table of the Parliament, were issued in Hindi and English. As per Rule-5 of Official Language Rules 1976 under the Official Language Act, all communications received in Hindi, were replied in Hindi.

17.1.3 Necessary steps were taken to ensure maximum correspondence in Hindi with Central Government offices, State Governments, Union Territories and offices/public sector undertakings/institutions etc. in region 'A', 'B' and 'C' notified by Ministry of Home Affairs, Deptt. of Official Language. All efforts were made to achieve the targets laid down in the Annual Programme 2021-22 circulated by

Department of Official Language. During the year under review, 76%, 72% and 69% (as on 30.09.2021) correspondence was done in Hindi with Central Govt./State Govt. offices, undertakings, institutions etc. in the Region 'A', 'B' and 'C' respectively. Concerted efforts are being taken constantly to achieve further progress in this regard.

17.1.4 With a view to achieve required goals and progressive use of Hindi in the official work, twenty sections of the Department have been notified under Official Language Rule 8(4) to do maximum official work in Hindi. This has been very helpful in contribution of officers/employees of the Department in fulfillment of Constitutional mandate regarding use of Hindi in official work.

17.2 Monitoring of Implementation of Official Language Policy

17.2.1 With a view to ascertain status of implementation of Official Language Policy in the Department and Offices/Institutes/Autonomous Bodies/Undertakings under its control the Quarterly Progress Reports are obtained. These reports are reviewed regularly by the Rajbhasha Division of the Department. The position is also reviewed extensively in the meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee of the Department under the chairmanship of the Joint Secretary in-charge for Official Language, with all divisional heads i.e. Directors/Deputy Secretaries as members.

During the period under review, decisions were taken to effectively implement progressive use of official language.

17.2.2 With a view to increase use of Hindi in the official work and its extensive propagation in public domain, information related to various activities/achievements of the Department is also uploaded and updated regularly on the official website of the Department in Hindi.

17.2.3 The Divisions of the Department as well as offices under its control, are inspected by the officers concerned of the Department from time-to-time to have an on-the-spot assessment of implementation of the official language policy.

17.3 Training

17.3.1 Unicode software has been provided in all the computers to ensure uniformity in the working. A glossary containing Hindi version of various English words, abbreviations, phrases, short notes etc. and 100 simple sentences used frequently in the official work, have also been circulated in the department for assistance in doing official work in Hindi.

17.4 Incentive Schemes

Annual Cash Prize Scheme for noting/drafting in Hindi.

17.4.1 For the purpose of propagation of Hindi and its maximum use, an incentive scheme namely Annual Cash Prize Scheme for noting/drafting in Hindi formulated by the Department of Official Language, is implemented in the

Department every year. Beside a Half Yearly Cash Prize Scheme for Sections/Units of the Department is also being implemented.

17.5 Other Important Activities

17.5.1 As per directives contained in the Official Language Policy of the Government, various activities were arranged to encourage employees to do their work in Hindi. Message of Hon'ble CIM was also issued urging the officers & employees to do their maximum work in Hindi on Hindi Diwas.

17.5.2 During the period under review, a 'Hindi Fortnight' was organized on the occasion of Hindi Diwas. Keeping in view the spread of Covid-19 and SOP guidelines of MHA During the Fortnight, three competitions namely Hindi Essay, Rajbhasha Niyam & Adhiniyam and Hindi Noting & Drafting were conducted online to promote staff to do their official work in Hindi.

17.5.3 The offices/autonomous bodies etc. under this Department continued their endeavour towards ensuring effective implementation of Official Language Act and Official Language Policy framed under it. They were continuously urged to achieve prescribed targets. Hindi Fortnight was organized by all the aforesaid offices and various competitions were organized by them during the said period.

17.5.4 Department For Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry and its offices/institutes/autonomous bodies have made all-out efforts to ensure compliance of the official language policy of the Government.

Vigilance Activities

18.1 Vigilance Section of the Department is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the rank of Additional Secretary appointed on the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), who functions as the nodal point in the vigilance set up of the Department. Vigilance Section is entrusted with the following functions:

- i. Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/temptations and taking preventive measures to ensure integrity/efficiency in Government functioning.
- ii. Taking suitable action to achieve the targets fixed by the Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) on anti-corruption measures.
- iii. Processing and initiation of disciplinary proceedings involving vigilance angle against Group 'A' and Group 'B' Officers of DPIIT and such officers of attached/subordinate offices under this Department in whose cases the appointing authority is President.
- iv. Maintenance of Property Folders and issue of permission/sanction under AIS/CCS (Conduct) Rules/FR&SR in respect of officers/officials of DPIIT.
- v. Identification of sensitive posts/sections/divisions and ensure rotational transfer of the officials posted in these posts/sections/divisions in phased manner.
- vi. Circulation of orders/instructions of DoPT & CVC concerning vigilance matters.
- vii. Generation and maintenance of Annual Performance Appraisal Reports of

Officers/Officials of DPIIT in SPARROW in respect of IAS/IPS/IES/ISS/ CSS/ CSSS/CSCS/SSS Cadre and Maintenance of APARs of officers/officials of the Department in respect of which SPARROW has not been introduced. Maintenance of APARs of Group 'A' Officers of O/o Salt Commissioner.

- viii. There are part time Chief Vigilance Officers for attached and subordinate offices under Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). The overall responsibility of vigilance activities of these offices, however rests with the Chief Vigilance Officer of the DPIIT. Vigilance Section handles the proposal for appointment of part-time CVOs in these attached/subordinate offices.
- 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.

18.2 Vigilance Awareness Week, 2021 was organized from 26th October to 1st November, 2021 with the theme "Independent India @ 75: Self Reliance with Integrity; ^^Lora=k Hkkjr @ 75% IR;fu"Bk ls vkRe fuHkZjrk** A Workshop-cum-Training Programme was organised during the Week with focus on "Complaints under Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (PIDPI)". In addition, an Essay Competition was also organized as part of celebration of "Vigilance Awareness Week".

Citizen's Charter

19.1 The Department consciously and diligently upholds the values of integrity, transparency and accountability in its day-to-day public dealings. The Department endeavors to add value to services and to speed up the process of decision making and timely implementation by adopting modern management systems and practices. The Department is committed to:

- (i) Continuously consult the stakeholders and other interest groups / stakeholders in reviewing the policies and procedures to reflect their views, perceptions and concerns on the policy documents.
- (ii) Consider the stakeholders and interest groups as partners in progress and accord them respect and cordiality, encourage them to come out with innovative concepts and procedures to provide for cross-fertilization of ideas that help overall promotion of industrial climate.
- (iii) Create more effective channels of communication for a interface with the stakeholders and other interest group through e-governance with widespread use of electronic mode.
- (iv) Maintain the confidentiality of the personal and business information disclosed to the Department.

- (v) Simplifying procedures for industrial approvals keeping minimum controls that are considered critically essential.
- (vi) Place in the public domain all changes in law and procedures through appropriate media channels as and when these are finalized.

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

19.4.1 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 Citizens/users desirous of obtaining any information about the Department can approach information and facilitation Counter & Public Relation Office (IFPRO), at Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi, (Near Gate No.11) Tele No. 011-23063651.

19.5.2 The Department's cell for investment Promotion and Infrastructure development provides information, guidance and escort services on investment promotion and infrastructure development.

19.5.3 Printed publications of the Department can be obtained from any outlet of the controller of Publications. Users may visit Department's website (<http://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 liaisoning services. Its experts, specializing across different countries, India States and sectors, handhold investors through their investment lifecycle from pre-investment to after-care. Queries could be raised through filling up a web- form at Invest India's website or by writing an email to contact@investindia.org.in and Telephone Number 011-2048155.

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 and provide its directly attended by the officers of the department to ensure a well-coordinated and timely response, Senior Officers regularly review the redressal of grievances and issue directions for providing effective relief, wherever required. A grievance pertaining to this department can be submitted through any of the following modes:-

- (i) Grievance can be e-mailed to grievance-dpiit@gov.in
- (ii) Grievance can also be submitted online at DPIIT website <https://dpiit.gov.in/public-grievances>.
- (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.	Approval of pressure parts materials for boilers & boiler components made outside the country under Regulation 393 (b) of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.

S. No.	Services
14.	Miscellaneous approvals/clarifications under the Boilers Act, 1923/ Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.
15.	Release of funds to SPVs/SIAs for project under IIUS/MIUS.
16.	Preparation and scrutiny of Bills to make payment to private firms/suppliers.
17.	Essentiality Certificate for project in Consumers Industry.
18.	Essentiality Certificate for projects in Light Engineering Industry.
19.	Release of Wholesale Price Index.
20.	Approval Foreign visit of Ministers/officers of the State Government concerning industry sector.
21.	Release of funds.
22.	Views on MOUs Agreements, Guidelines etc.
23.	Views on NITs, EOIs, RFPs etc.
24.	Concurrence to foreign deputations.
25.	Views on SFC/EFC NOTES/Cabinet Notes.
26.	Misc. Administrative matters having financial implications.
27.	Payments of bills by PAO.
28.	Despatch of Pension Authority to the CPAO.
29.	Issue of annual account of GPF.
30.	Certificate of Recognition to start-ups.
31.	Processing applications for Section 80-IAC (Income Tax) Exemption for Startups.
32.	Processing applications for Section 56 (Angel Tax Exemption) for start-ups.
33.	Query Resolution for Startups.
34.	Grievance redressal related to procurement from start-ups.
35.	Release of grant under the scheme 'Indian Footwear, Leather and Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP).
36.	Coordination of activities of NPC and QCI.
37.	Release of funds to National Productivity Council (NPC).
38.	Dissemination and identification of the concerned Administrative Ministry/Department and e-transfer the proposal.

Useful Addresses

Information and Facilitation Counter

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Address	Tel. No & e-mail
1	Shri Rohtas Singh Under Secretary	Room No. 366-B, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.	Tel: 011-23063229 IC- 2396 Email: singh.rohtas@nic.in
2	Shri Narender Kumar Director	Room No. 378, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.	Tel: 011-23063449 IC- 3401 Email:- narender.kumar24@nic.in
3	Shri R.K. Singh Grievance Officer and Joint Secretary	Room No. 30A, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.	Tel: 011-23062011 Fax: 011-23062012 Email:- jsadmin-dpiit@gov.in
4	Shri Shashank Priya Business Ombudsman and Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser	Room No. 244, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi	Tel: 011-23062756 Fax: 011-23062101 Email:- spriya@nic.in

Right to Information (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. To facilitate the citizens, who come in person to submit RTI applications/appeals, Facilitation Centre has been set up at Basement, facing Gate No. 19, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi. RTI Cell has also been set up in the Department at Room No. 320, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi for receiving the RTI Applications/Appeals for the entire Department and forwarding the same to the concerned CPIOs of the Department and transferring to other Public Authorities concerned. RTI Section keeps record of all the RTI applications/Appeals being received in the Department and also monitors for their timely disposal.

20.2 All the Director/Deputy Secretary level officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under Section 5(1) of the RTI Act, 2005 for providing information/documents to the citizens. Further, a Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary level officer has been designated as First Appellate Authority (FAA) for addressing the appeals/complaints, filed by the Appellant under Section 19 of the RTI Act, 2005. Shri Anil Agrawal, Additional Secretary, Room No.227-A, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi is the designated First Appellate Authority (FAA) in the Department.

20.3 DPIIT has provided the required

information on the Departmental Website (<http://dipp.nic.in>) under suo motu disclosure on proactive basis. All the items which are required to be placed in public domain proactively in terms of Section 4 (1) (b) of the RTI Act, 2005 have been uploaded on the Departmental Website and also being updated on regular basis. Instructions have been issued to all divisions in DPIIT to provide and disclose as much as information on DPIIT Website so as to reduce the numbers of RTI Applications. Various divisions of the Department are providing the required information on the DPIIT Website.

20.4 The Department has also got conducted a third party audit of the pro-active disclosure under RTI Act, 2005 for the financial year 2020-21 through the National Productivity Council (NPC), a designated Training Institute under the Department. In per the provisions of Section 26 of the RTI Act, training programme for CPIOs is also conducted by the Department for advancement of knowledge of CPIOs and to ensure disposal of RTI Applications/First Appeals in the stipulated time.

20.5 During the financial year 2021-22 (up to 31.12.2021), total number of 956 RTI applications and 42 First Appeals have been received in the Department. Quarter-wise breakup of RTI applications and First Appeals received during 2021-22 is given below:

Quarter	No. of RTI Applications	No. of First Appeals
1st Quarter (1 st April to 30 th June, 2021)	408	14
2nd Quarter (1 st July to 30 th September, 2021)	243	02
3rd Quarter (1 st October to 31 st December, 2021)	305	26
Total	956	42

20.6 A Report under the RTI Act, is furnished to the Central information Commission (CIC) on quarterly basis.

(ALLOCATION OF BUSINESS) RULES, 1961

DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE

I. INDUSTRIAL POLICY

1. General Industrial Policy.
2. Administration of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951).
3. Industrial Management.
4. Productivity in industry.
- 4A. Matters related to e-commerce.
- 4B. Promotion of Internal Trade, including Retail Trade.
- 4C. Welfare of Traders and their Employees
- 4D. Matters relating to facilitating “Ease of Doing Business”
- 4E. Matters relating to start-Ups.
- 4F. Integrated Development of Logistics Sector.

II. INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

5. Planning, development and control of and assistance to, all industries other than those dealt with by any other Department.
6. Issue of license for establishment of industries for production of civil aircraft to be made in consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Department Of Defence production.
7. Cables.
8. Light Engineering Industries (e.g. Sewing, machines, typewriters, weighting machines, bicycles, etc.).
9. Light industries (e.g. Plywood, stationary, matches, cigarettes, etc.).
10. Light Electrical Engineering Industries.
11. Raw films.
12. Hard Board
13. Paper and newsprint.
14. Tyres and Tubes.
15. Salt.
16. Cement.

17. Ceramics, Tiles and Glass.
18. Leather and Leather Goods Industry.
19. Soaps and Detergents.
20. Technical Development including Tariff Commission and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.
21. Direct foreign and non-resident investment in industrial and service projects.
- 21A. Promotion of investment by Overseas Indians in India including innovative investments and policy initiative consistent with the overall Government policies particularly in areas such as exclusive special Economic Zones for Overseas Indians.
22. Foreign Investment Implementation Authority (FIIA).
- 22A. Footwear Design and Development Institute.

III. INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION

23. Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923) and the regulations made thereunder; Central Boilers Board.
24. Explosives-Administration of the Explosive Act, 1884 (4 of 1884), and the rules made thereunder, but not the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (6 of 1908).
25. The Inflammable Substance Act, 1952 (20 of 1952).

IV. INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

26. National Council for Cement and Building Materials.
27. Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association, Mumbai.

V. PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY)

28. Standardisation of international products and raw materials.
29. The Designs Act, 2000 (16 of 2000).
30. The Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 (43 of 1958).
31. The Patents Act, 1970 (39 of 1970).
- 31A. Matters concerning World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) including coordination with other concerned Ministries or Departments.
- 31B. The Copyright Act, 1957 (14 of 1957) and International Convention on Copyrights.
- 31C. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000 (37 of 2000).

VI. MATERIALS PLANNING

32. Coordinated assessment of demands for raw materials by sectors, industries and large-units in relation to particular groups of products and to available capacities.
33. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registrstion and Protection) Act, 1999 (48 of 1999)
34. Assessment of domestic availability of raw materials with due regard to the feasibility of import substitution.
35. Assessment of requirements of imports of raw materials, with due allowance for inventories.
36. Determination of principles, priorities and procedures for allocation of raw materials.
37. All other matters connected with materials planning.

Details of Activities under MoUs signed with various countries

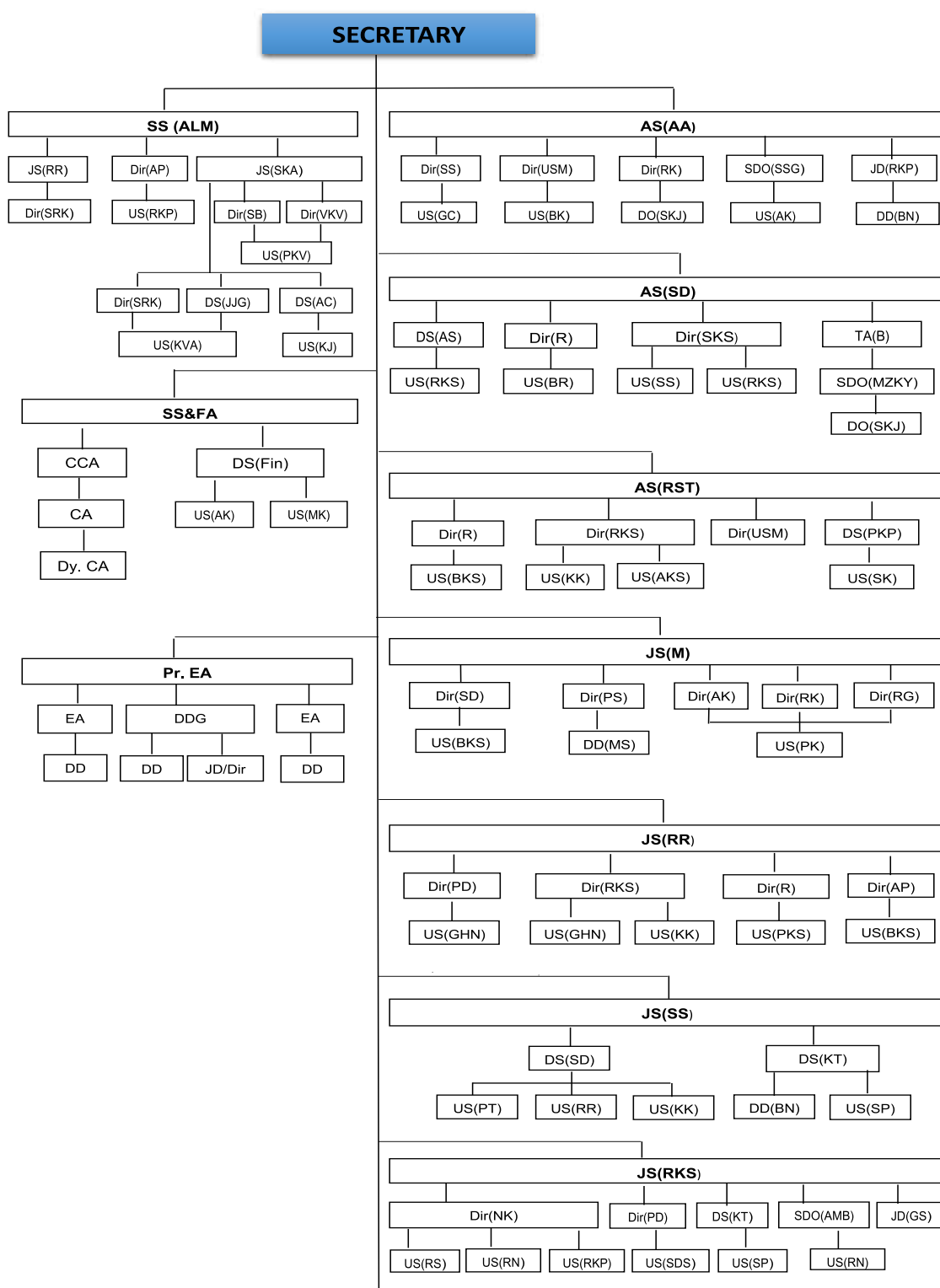
S. No.	Country	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid up to
1.	Russia	03.12.2021	A Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) has been signed with the Russian Federation on 3 rd Dec 2021 for a term of 4 years, with an objective to establish a wide ranging and flexible mechanism for developing and furthering the cooperation activities between India and Russia in the field of IP and information technology services related to IP.	02.12.2025
2.	USA	02.12.2020	The MoU has been signed in Dec 2020 and the biennial action plan and the activity calendar is yet to be signed.	01.12.2030
3.	Denmark	26.09.2020	The MoU has been signed this year. The biennial action plan has been signed and Activity calendar for 2021 is being discussed. Some initiatives for IP awareness and understanding of European IP laws and Indian IP laws have been planned and taken up under the umbrella of the MoU	25.09.2024
4.	Portugal	14.02.2020	The MoU was signed recently. Biennial action plan is yet to be signed.	13.02.2024
5.	European Patent Office	Signed: 23.09.2014 Renewed: 23.09.2018	1) The work plan for the 2017-19 was signed between the Parties. 2) Cooperation activities carried out are as under: a) Training program for exchange of best practices in the field of applied organic chemistry from 8th -9th June, 2015 b) O/o CGPDTM participated in East meets West conference in 2017 c) Experts from O/o CGPDTM participated in conference organised by EPO ,EBTC and CII d) conference organised by EPO on ICT-related patents in collaboration with IPO and Deity in 2014.	22.09.2022

S. No.	Country	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid up to
			3) EPO QUENET was installed in test phase by EPO at the IPO Dwarka. Training was conducted in Sept,2019. The test phase was valid for 6 months however, EPO discontinued the test phase in 1 month.	
6.	Canada	23.02.2018	Work Plan between IP Offices of Canada and India has been approved but yet to be signed due to ongoing Covid situation.	22.02.2022 This MoU will be automatically extended for two periods of 4 years each unless one of the Participants notifies the other Participant of its intention to terminate the MoU.
7.	Sweden	01.09.2017	1) The Biennial Work Plan for the years 2018-2020 between IP Offices of Sweden and India was signed in September, 2019 on the sidelines of the WIPO General Assembly. 2) Workshop for sharing of best practices in awareness generation and etc. 1st September, 2020 with O/o CGPDTM. 3) Workshop for sharing of best practices on training of Human Resources was organised on 4th September, 2020 with O/o CGPDTM.	31.08.2021 The MoU will be automatically extended for further period of 4 years each, unless one of the parties notifies the other party of its intention to terminate the MoU.
8.	France	Signed 15.07.2006 Renewed: 2016	1) Biennial Work Plan for the year 2018-2020 was signed on 25.11.2018. 2) Two examiners participated in the Summer School on IP in Strasbourg, France from July 2 to 13, 2018 under their funds of trust arrangement with WIPO. 3) One Controller also participated in Summer School on IP in Strasbourg in 2019.	The term of the MOU has not been specified. The MoU may be denounced by giving minimum 6 months prior notice by either of the Parties.

S. No.	Country	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid up to
			4) In 2019 WIPO India Summer School held at Nagpur and Counsellor for IP (India-Asia) conducted a session.	
9.	Japan	29.06.2015 Automatically renewed on 29.06.2019	1) The first Biennial Action Plan for the years 2017-2019 was signed on 24.05.2017. 2) cooperation activities carried out under the work plan are as under: a) training programs conducted by JPO related to ISA/IPEA functioning, classification b) 2015-2017: 24 training programs were conducted by JPO c) advance training program conducted by JPO in the field of automobiles, Chemistry, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in 2017 3) The Biennial Action Plan for the year 2019-2021 was signed on 20.11.2019 to carry out cooperation activities under the purview of the MoU. 4) Indian Patent Office and JPO will commence to function as offices acting mutually as competent ISA / IPEA under the PCT	28.06.2023
10.	Singapore	04.10.2016 Automatically extended for further period of 4 years on 04.10.2020	1) Work Plan between IP Offices of Singapore and India for the years 2019-2021 has been approved at the Departmental Level but is yet to be signed due to ongoing CoVID-19 pandemic.	03.10.2024 The MoU will be automatically extended for further periods of four years each, unless one of the Parties notifies the other Party of its intention to terminate the MoU.
11.	WIPO	Signed : 13.11.2009 Renew On: 05.10.2017	1) The work plan for the year 2017-2018 has been signed. 2) Cooperation activities conducted under the Work Plan are as under:	Term of the MoU has not been specified. The MoU will remain

S. No.	Country	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid up to
			a) WIPO DAS (Digital Access Services) implemented b) Indian Patent data shared with WIPO and integrated in PATENTSCOPE c) National Workshop on PCT conducted by WIPO in collaboration with JPO d) Experts from WIPO visited India for IT related project, ISA/IPEA implementation	alive unless decided by parties by mutual consent or by one party giving the other party written notification of its intention to terminate the MoU
12	UKIPO	07.11.2016 Automatically extended for further period of 4 years on 07.11.2020	1) The Biennial Work Plan for the year 2017-2018 to carry out cooperation activities under the MoU was signed in June 2017 and expired in December, 2018. 2) Exchange of best practices in the following fields through teleconference: a) Patent Examiner Training and HR b) Designs and Trademarks c) copyright d) session on implication of BREXIT on IPRs. e) Work Plan for the year 2019-2021 has been signed between the two IP Offices.	06.11.2024 The MoU will automatically renew for 4 years unless decided by parties by mutual consent or by one party giving the other party written notification of its intention to terminate the MoU
13	South Centre	Signed : 01.08.2013 Renewed: 24.11.2017	The MoU was renewed in 2017 8 training/interactive sessions/Capacity building programs were conducted in the field of Biotechnology, Chemistry in the period 2014-2018	31.08.2021

ORGANISATION CHART OF DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE



LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS UNDER DPIIT

S. No.	Name and Type of Organization
A.	ATTACHED OFFICES
1	Office of the Economic Adviser, New Delhi.
2	Tariff Commission, New Delhi
3	Office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur, Rajasthan
B.	SUBORDINATE OFFICES
4	Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks, Mumbai, Maharashtra
5	Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation, Hills, Nagpur, Maharashtra
6	Office of the Chief Controller of Accounts.
C.	AUTONOMOUS BODIES
7	Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh
8	Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association (IRMRA), Thane, Maharashtra
9	National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), Ballabgarh, Haryana
10	National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (NICDC) Limited, New Delhi
11	National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, Gujarat
12	National Institute of Design (NID), Andhra Pradesh.
13	National Institute of Design (NID), Mahdya Pradesh
14	National Institute of Design (NID), Assam.
15	National Institute of Design (NID), Haryana
16	National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi
17	Quality council of India (QCI), New Delhi.
D.	OTHER BODIES (Central Public Sector Enterprises)
1.	India International Convention and Exhibition Centre (IICC), Dwarka, New Delhi.
2.	Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation (JKDFC)

YEARWISE AND STATEWISE BREAKUP OF INDUSTRIAL ENTREPRENURS MEMORANDUM FILED

Name of the State	2017		2018		2019		2020		Upto Dec. 2021	
	Numbers Filed	Proposed Investment (₹Cr)	Numbers Filed	Proposed Investment (₹Cr)	Numbers Filed	Proposed Investment (₹crore)	Number	Proposed investment (₹crore)	Number	Proposed Investment (in crore)
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	1	395	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	154	29537	199	24617	47	47	59	9727	47	9373
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	60	2	15
Assam	39	1437	22	725	17	17	4	99	17	1221
Bihar	7	469	13	8529	21	21	5	1304	21	11004
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Chhattisgarh	38	2483	50	4674	98	98	109	22193	98	31564
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32	1458	18	5006	8	8	13	516	8	2787
Daman & Diu	10	484	6	785	6	6	5	0	6	700
Delhi	5	199	8	362	7	7	32	3710	7	901
Goa	12	132	14	1530	7	7	5	0	7	163
Gujarat	428	79068	561	101781	214	214	220	46141	214	92566
Haryana	44	2469	93	3326	44	44	42	2243	44	5714
Himachal Pradesh	6	96	23	525	5	5	7	218	5	591
Jammu & Kashmir	7	1008	7	207	5	5	4	151	5	681
Jharkhand	14	13002	30	9680	10	10	8	547	10	1347
Karnataka	194	152118	204	95606	114	114	120	162492	114	61726
Kerala	3	152	3	154	4	4	10	382	4	121
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	76	7162	182	25551	113	113	93	32831	113	21859
Maharashtra	354	48581	530	98420	273	273	296	44188	273	277335
Manipur	0	0	1	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	6	247	3	84	0	0	1	405	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	220
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	31	6971	59	17089	60	60	46	37721	60	137939
Puducherry	4	403	3	10	5	5	0	0	5	406
Punjab	34	1807	59	20974	40	40	42	1479	40	8016
Rajasthan	99	7252	133	45498	61	61	40	12698	61	42452
Sikkim	23	1229	1	17	2	2	0	0	2	40
Tamil Nadu	62	3131	128	15158	129	8562	76	6807	115	29636
Telangana	114	16209	91	6328	71	5432	57	7392	41	4614
Tripura	0	0	2	64	1	10	0	0	1	15
Uttar Pradesh	70	12224	177	28586	147	16799	91	11384	114	17278
Uttarakhand	45	1894	61	2069	46	2142	18	377	27	5609
West Bengal	61	4074	72	6351	48	5844	27	9552	27	5535
Total	1972	395296	2754	524146	2378	678852	1432	414620	1489	771428

SECTORWISE AND YEARWISE LISTS OF IEMS FILED DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

	2017		2018		2019		2020		Upto Dec. 2021	
SCHEDULED INDUSTRY	Nos filed	Proposed Investment in ₹Crore	Nos filed	Proposed Investment in ₹Crore	Nos filed	Proposed Investment in ₹Crore	No. Filed	Proposed Investment in ₹Crore	No Filed.	Proposed Investment in ₹crore
01 Metallurgical Industries	87	39311	173	106025	100	100	100	91516	95	116232
02 Fuels	9	757	9	28779	11	11	5	317	10	2186
03 Boilers & Steam Gen.Plants	1	32	4	52	5	5	2	622	5	1858
04 Prime Movers	7	164	19	2453	5	5	5	1018	5	1574
05 Electrical Equipments	274	58103	286	77576	158	158	164	176610	148	63883
06 Telecommunications	21	6536	23	5552	7	7	9	331	7	5368
07 Transportation Industry	98	21749	203	20209	62	62	52	2346	56	6725
08 Industrial Machinery	20	1469	38	2586	15	15	13	1204	15	1908
09 Machine Tools	2	214	8	491	4	4	7	240	4	790
10 Agricultural Machinery	3	192	3	46	4	4	1	9	4	217
11 Earth Moving Machinery	1	54	4	81	2	2	1	73	2	177
12 Misc.Mechanical & Engg.Ind	95	11562	155	17831	71	71	70	5816	60	8827
13 Comm/Office/Hhold equpts	52	22391	71	13921	38	38	44	17839	36	3469
14 Medical and Surgical equip	4	471	3	77	9	9	9	467	9	556
15 Industrial Instruments	5	99	5	124	1	1	6	240	1	100
16 Scientific Instruments	2	36	0	0	0	0	1	148	0	0
17 Math,Survey,Drawing Inst.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	88	1	0
18 Fertilizers	9	200	24	24886	9	9	6	368	9	1112
19 Chemicals(Except Fertilizers)	109	12991	177	54227	163	163	143	34673	153	31985
20 Photographic raw film/Paper	0	0	1	24	1	1	0	0	1	50
21 Dye Stuffs	6	258	8	649	1	1	4	538	1	71
22 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	105	8113	110	5181	75	75	77	7376	71	12655
23 Textiles	219	15271	294	26207	86	86	94	6197	84	11211
24 Paper and Pulp	55	4650	87	28727	24	24	35	1898	24	2851
25 Sugar	15	1223	40	2661	22	1675	26	1715	32	15776
26 Fermentation Industries	26	1891	84	9075	44	4017	58	6889	205	4280
27 Food Processing Industry	180	12789	259	27636	249	20692	119	6781	105	12781
28 Vegetable Oil & Vanaspathi	22	1734	26	1760	12	1154	5	226	10	1718
29 Soaps, Cosmetics and Toiletries	17	789	12	692	12	349	13	703	8	864
30 Rubber Goods	24	7825	30	4482	21	3015	14	1383	14	899
31 Leather	1	59	9	34	8	108	2	58	1	48
32 Glue and Gelatin	3	82	6	380	5	161	3	112	4	716
33 Glass	11	1268	19	2121	23	3828	7	567	9	5712
34 Ceramics	72	3106	55	1869	34	1527	11	957	7	720
35 Cement and Gypsum	71	16006	82	11941	54	16894	35	8256	51	20348
36 Timber Products	14	1149	13	337	12	497	8	621	6	2110
37 Defence Industries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60
38 Misc.Industry	146	9234	193	10528	188	8050	107	6915	54	7338
Others	186	133518	221	34926	269	195103	175	29503	130	287045
Total	1972	395296	2754	524146	2378	678852	1432	414620	1489	771428

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	2017		2018		2019		2020		Upto Dec.2021	
	No filed	Invs (₹Cr)	No filed	Invs (₹Cr)	No Filed	Inv (₹Cr)	No. Filed	Inv (₹Cr)	No. Filed	Inv (₹Cr)
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	62	4509	84	12629	47	47	42	9840	47	10350
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	60	4121	26	979	4	4	9	989	4	452
Bihar	2	139	8	811	2	2	2	121	2	71
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	5	1553	7	1189	70	70	51	73567	70	16492
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	268	9	613	4	4	8	2364	4	68
Daman & Diu	1	27	3	192	3	3	5	326	3	176
Delhi	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	106
Goa	2	110	3	402	3	3	0	0	3	62
Gujarat	77	9795	381	48095	110	110	285	34866	110	104968
Haryana	5	354	29	4348	19	19	15	4915	19	3562
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	7	889	8	8	5	855	8	1473
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	5	932	5	5	1	15	5	126
Jharkhand	12	1086	14	2557	11	11	18	1667	11	2728
Karnataka	24	2455	96	40807	43	43	41	6565	43	6327
Kerala	0	0	1	11	4	4	1	97	4	79
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	31	11715	84	7352	63	63	60	5275	63	14500
Maharashtra	112	18993	196	143371	171	171	101	33715	171	45855
Manipur	1	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	5	639	1	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	4	179	6	6918	30	30	28	28954	30	89167
Puducherry	1	20	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	6
Punjab	4	708	22	2216	29	29	22	1198	29	5627
Rajasthan	27	3016	43	4759	14	14	21	5917	14	7571
Sikkim	11	1134	11	947	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	9	1574	43	2689	29	2860	17	1184	40	13684
Telangana	29	3306	54	8145	38	7364	12	6057	25	6739
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	18	2253	57	13232	38	6162	51	14177	60	11333
Uttarakhand	22	809	40	3202	41	4392	11	459	22	4489
West Bengal	40	2602	34	7471	19	2361	11	817	20	1967
Total	571	71396	1265	314821	1229	1796552	818	233969	812	347978

IPR STATISTICS

1. Patents

Year	Filed	Examined	Granted	Disposal
2005-06	24505	11569	4320	NA
2006-07	28940	14119	7539	NA
2007-08	35218	11751	15316	15795
2008-09	36812	10296	16061	17136
2009-10	34287	6069	6168	11339
2010-11	39400	11208	7509	12851
2011-12	43197	11031	4381	8488
2012-13	43674	12268	4126	9027
2013-14	42950	18306	4225	11672
2014-15	42763	22631	5978	14328
2015-16	46904	16851	6326	21987
2016-17	45444	28967	9847	30271
2017-18	47854	60330	13045	47695
2018-19	50667	85436	15284	51781
2019-20	56284	80088	24936	55945
2020-21	58502	73170	28391	52943
2021-22 (Up till 31-12-2021)	46625	44937	21860	26322*

* 12952 patent applications which could have disposed as abandoned cases have not been effected in view of the direction of the Supreme Court's order on period of limitation in view of COVID-19 pandemic.

2. Designs

Year	Filed	Examined	Registered
2006-07	5521	4976	4250
2007-08	6402	6183	4928
2008-09	6557	6446	4772
2009-10	6092	6266	6025
2010-11	7589	6277	9206
2011-12	8373	6511	6590
2012-13	8337	6771	7250
2013-14	8533	7281	7178

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	12583	12661	9512
2019-20	14272	13644	12268
2020-21	14225	13840	9147
2021-22 (up till 31-12-2021)	16146	11767	10161

3. Trade Marks

Year	Filed	Examined	Registered	Disposal
2006-07	103419	85185	109361	NA
2007-08	123514	63605	100857	NA
2008-09	130172	105219	102257	126540
2009-10	141943	25875	67490	76310
2010-11	179317	205065	115472	132507
2011-12	183588	116263	51765	57867
2012-13	194216	202385	44361	69736
2013-14	200005	203086	67873	104753
2014-15	210501	168026	41583	83652
2015-16	283060	267861	65045	116167
2016-17	278170	532230	250070	290444
2017-18	272974	306259	300913	555777
2018-19	338576	337541	316798	519185
2019-20	348918	338551	294172	419566
2020-21	444126	465915	255993	294961
2021-22 (Up till 31-12-2021)	340047	333894	211325	250502

4. Geographical Indications

Year	Filed	Registered
2006-07	33	3
2007-08	37	31
2008-09	44	45
2009-10	40	14
2010-11	27	29
2011-12	148	23
2012-13	24	21
2013-14	75	22
2014-15	47	20
2015-16	17	26
2016-17	32	34
2017-18	38	25
2018-19	32	23
2019-20	42	22
2020-21	58	5
2021-22 (Up till 31-12-2021)	64	47

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 (Up till 31-12-2021)	18881	18393	15862	15862

LIST OF COMPLETED PROJECTS UNDER IIUS/MIUS

S. N.	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.)	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, Jajpur	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

S. N.	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.)	Completed on
25	IIUS	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	HP	19-11-2010	88.43	59.95	58.15	31-03-2015
26	IIUS	Marathwada Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	31-05-2010	82.55	60.00	58.20	31-03-2016
27	IIUS	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra	31-01-2012	44.90	32.59	31.62	31-03-2016
28	IIUS	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam	01-10-2010	62.28	52.63	51.05	18-10-2016
29	IIUS	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
31	MIUS	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	MP	05-03-2015	48.48	12.62	12.62	30-07-2018
32	MIUS	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	MIUS	Bobbili growth Center, Vizianagaram District	Andhra Pradesh	01-03-2016	10.16	2.54	2.54	01-11-2018
35	MIUS	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	05-03-2015	49.83	12.26	12.26	09-01-2019
36	MIUS	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	10-08-2015	41.76	8.74	8.74	09-01-2019
37	MIUS	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	MP	05-03-2015	75.00	12.75	12.75	18-11-2019
38	MIUS	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	05-03-2015	22.54	7.00	7.00	15-01-2020
39	MIUS	RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	01-03-2016	52.25	38.76	38.76	12-05-2020
40	MIUS	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	05-03-2015	59.93	43.51	43.44	22-05-2020
41	MIUS	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	05-03-2015	39.60	10.24	10.24	31-07-2020
42	MIUS	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	28-03-2016	114.06	49.55	49.55	10-11-2020
43	MIUS	Industrial Estate, Kathua	J & K	10-08-2015	31.84	14.00	14.00	15-12-2019
44	MIUS	Hindupur Growth Centre & IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District	Andhra Pradesh	01-03-2016	25.62	7.316	7.316	30-10-2020
45	MIUS	Zuangtui Industrial Estate, Aizwl	Mizoram	01-03-2016	18.02	14.18	14.18	11-02-2021
Total					2825.286	1443.086	1429.270	

* Released Gol grant is more than Approved Gol grant due to downward revision in the project cost; the implementing agencies (SIAs/SPVs) have been requested to refund the excess amount..

LIST OF ONGOING PROJECTS UNDER IIUS/MIIUS

S. N.	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	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	WB	29-03-2005	41.01	15.72	15.24	77.00%
2	IIUS	Foundry Cluster, Howrah,	WB	04-03-2005	95.03	38.68	37.52	78.00%
3	IIUS	Pandhurna Industrial Cluster, Chhindwara	MP	02-02-2009	81.10	43.07	41.77	69.88%
4	IIUS	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur	MP	24-03-2008	60.76	39.68	38.49	95.00%
5	IIUS	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	26-03-2010	81.90	58.28	56.53	96.47%
6	IIUS	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster	Tamil Nadu	01-10-2010	102.81	58.28	52.45	77.00%
7	MIIUS	Industrial Area, Kandrori	HP	05-03-2015	58.51	18.96	18.96	98.00%
8	MIIUS	Industrial Area, Pandoga	HP	05-03-2015	74.95	20.79	20.79	98.00%
9	MIIUS	Tupundana Industrial Estate, Ranchi	Jharkhand	10-08-2015	32.91	12.85	12.85	75.00%
10	MIIUS	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	10-08-2015	141.01	24.36	24.36	97.00%
11	MIIUS	Angul Aluminium Park	Odisha	18-08-2015	99.60	33.44	33.44	75.00%
12	MIIUS	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala*	Punjab	05-03-2015	39.26	10.51	13.06	85.00%
13	MIIUS	Pashamylaran Industrial Area, Medak	Telangana	05-03-2015	104.24	25.76	7.07	10.00%
Total					1013.09	400.38	372.53	

* SIA has been requested to refund excess central grant of ₹ 2.55 cr. (along with interest earned thereon, if any) on account of dropping of CFC machinery component..

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
2020-21	0	0	0	0
2021-22 (up to 31.12.2021)	0	0	0	0



सत्यमेव जयते

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