

Annual Report

2023-24

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



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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 (DPIIT) and was renamed as DPIIT in January, 2019.

1.1.2 In 2018, matters related to e-commerce were transferred to the Department and in 2019, the Department has been given charge for matters related to Internal Trade, welfare of traders and their employees and Startups. The mandate for integrated development of Logistic Sector has also been allocated to DPIIT in November, 2021.

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

1.2 Allocation of Business to the Department

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

i. General Industrial Policy

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

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

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

1.2.4 The Department is responsible for promotion and development of industries related to Cables, Light Engineering products (eg. Sewing machines, typewriters, weighing

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

1.2.5 The following legislations are administered by the Department:

- i. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
- ii. The Explosives Act, 1884
- iii. The Inflammable Substances Act, 1952
- iv. The Boilers Act, 1923
- v. The Patents Act, 1970.
- vi. The Copyright Act, 1957.
- vii. The Trade Marks Act, 1999.
- viii. The Designs Act, 2000.
- ix. The National Institutes of Design Act, 2014.
- x. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.
- xi. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000.

1.3 Organization of DPIIT

1.3.1 The Organization chart of the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) is at **Appendix-I**, while a list of the attached and subordinate offices and other organizations under the Department is at **Appendix-II**.

1.4 Major Programmes / Schemes / Policies

1.4.1 The Department for Promotion

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

1.4.2 Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime in the recent times to ensure that India remains an increasingly attractive investment destination. The Department plays an active role in the liberalization and rationalization of the FDI policy. Towards this end, it has been constructively engaged in the extensive stakeholder consultations on various aspects of the FDI Policy.

1.4.3 Further, after abolition of the erstwhile Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), process for granting FDI approvals has been simplified wherein the work relating to processing of applications for FDI and approval of the Government thereon under the extant FDI Policy and FEMA, is now handled by the concerned ministries/Departments. However, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is a single point interface of the Government to facilitate investors for Foreign Direct Investment through approval route.

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

DPIIT is the Competent Authority for grant of Approvals/ Rejection of foreign investment proposals requiring Government approval in case of Trading (Single, Multi brand and Food Product Retail Trading) and for investments related to product categories under its mandate.

1.5 Make in India (MII)

1.5.1.1 DPIIT has been at the forefront of supporting the manufacturing and investment ecosystem in the country. “Make in India” was launched on September 25, 2014, to facilitate investment, foster innovation, building best in class infrastructure, and making India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. The development of a robust manufacturing sector continues to be a key priority of the Indian Government. It was one of the first ‘Vocal for Local’ initiatives that exposed India’s manufacturing domain to the world. The sector has the potential to not only take economic growth to a higher trajectory but also to provide employment to a large pool of our young labour force.

1.5.1.2 Since its launch, Make in India has made significant achievements and is now focusing on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0. All Ministries/Departments and State Govts. are working closely in 24 sub-sectors which have been chosen keeping in mind the Indian industries strengths and competitive edge, need for import substitution, potential for export and increased employability. These 24 sub-sectors are:- furniture, air-conditioners, leather and footwear, ready to eat, fisheries, agri-produce, auto components, aluminum, electronics, agrochemicals, steel, textiles, EV components and integrated circuits, ethanol, ceramics, set top boxes, robotics, televisions, close circuit cameras, toys, drones, medical devices, sporting goods, gym equipment.

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

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

1.5.2 Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS):

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

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

1.5.3 Project Development Cells:

1.5.3.1 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. 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.

1.5.4 Investment promotion:

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

1.5.5 Invest India:

1.5.5.1 Invest India is the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency of India and

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

1.5.6 Steering Committee for Advancing Local value-Add and Exports (SCALE)

1.5.6.1 With Hon’ble Prime Minister’s clarion call for Aatmanirbhar Bharat (आत्मनिर्भर भारत) made in his speech to the nation on 12th May 2020, 24 sub-sectors were identified by Ministry of Commerce & Industry in which India can truly become self-reliant by strengthening domestic manufacturing, which will translate into more employment opportunities, greater potential for exports, and a sound manufacturing base within the country to meet its own demand. A Steering Committee for Advancing Local Value-Add and Exports (SCALE) was constituted by Hon’ble Minister for Commerce & Industry, under the chairmanship of Dr. Pawan Goenka, Chairman, IN-SPACE, and former MD & CEO, Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. for this purpose. The Committee currently has 13 members with representations from various industries, associations and officers from Ministry of Commerce & Industry. Some sectors under study by the Committee include Automotive, EVs & Auto Components, Capital Goods, Chemicals, Defense and Aerospace, Drones, Textiles, Electronics System Design Manufacturing (ESDM), Medical Devices, Air Conditioners, Furniture, Leather and Footwear, Auto Components, Closed Circuit Cameras, Toys, Sporting Goods & Gym Equipment and Bicycles & E-cycles, amongst others.

1.5.7 India Industrial Land Bank (IILB)

1.5.7.1 The Group of Secretaries on Commerce and Industry formed by the Government in September 2016 recommended that NITI Aayog may coordinate and develop a comprehensive National Plan for Manufacturing Clusters in collaboration with the respective Ministries and States. The objective of the National Plan is to bring about convergence in the multiple models of development of industrial clusters by the Central Government and State Governments so as to affect better cost efficiency and optimal utilization of resources.

1.5.7.2 In accordance with the recommendations of the GoS (C&I), the DPIIT has developed an India Industrial Land Bank (IILB) (earlier known as Industrial Information System) which provides a GIS-enabled database of industrial areas including clusters, parks, nodes, zones, etc. across the country to help investors identify their preferred location for investment (URL).

1.5.8 Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS)

1.5.8.1 Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS) is an exercise which recognizes best performing parks, identifying interventions and serving as a decision support system for investors and policy makers. This exercise is being undertaken by DPIIT, Invest India and ADB. DPIIT released a pilot phase report in 2018 on Industrial Park Rating System aimed at enhancing industrial competitiveness.

1.5.8.2 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/

*<https://iis.ncog.gov.in/parks/login1>).

zones were undertaken across parameters identified under the 4 pillar i.e. Internal Infrastructure & Utilities, External infrastructure & Connectivity, Business Support Systems, and Environmental & Safety Management. The exercise was concluded by releasing of report on Industrial Park Rating System 2.0 on 5th October, 2021.

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

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

1.6 Development of Logistics Sector

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

infrastructure and services, creation of an integrated system of infrastructure and policy/regulatory interventions to promote inter-modality and identification of skill gaps across modes.

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

1.7 Project Monitoring Group (PMG)

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

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

1.7.3 Apart from providing issue-based

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

1.7.4 PMG portal (URL)² has been developed with an agile and user-friendly interface to strengthen the project monitoring framework. All the relevant stakeholders including project proponents, central ministries, and state departments have been onboarded on the portal for regular updation of the project milestones and issue statuses.

1.7.5 As of 31st March 2024, 2,464 Infrastructure projects worth~INR 64.1 Lakh Crores are enlisted on PMG portal. PMG has facilitated resolution of 7,421 issues in these projects till now.

1.7.6 Since 01.01.2023, PMG has facilitated the resolution of 1,977 issues pertaining to 655 projects worth INR 21.55 Lakh Crores. For this, the PMG team has conducted more than 230 meetings with various stakeholders including State Governments and Central Ministries.

1.8 Industrial Corridors

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

²<https://pmg.dpiit.gov.in>

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.

1.8.2 Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project is the first Industrial Corridor which is being implemented in the country wherein substantial progress has been made. For coordinated and unified development of industrial corridor projects, Government of India on 7th December 2016, approved expansion of the scope of existing DMIC Project Implementation Trust Fund (PITF) and re-designated it as National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT).

1.8.3 Presently, as part of National Industrial Corridor Programme, following 11 Industrial Corridors are being taken up for development with 32 Projects to be developed in 04 phases:

- i. Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC);
- ii. Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC);
- iii. Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC);
- iv. East Coast Industrial Corridor (ECIC) with Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) as Phase 1;
- v. Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC);
- vi. Extension of CBIC to Kochi via Coimbatore;
- vii. Hyderabad Nagpur Industrial Corridor (HNIC);

- viii. Hyderabad Warangal Industrial Corridor (HWIC);
- ix. Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC);
- x. Odisha Economic Corridor (OEC) and
- xi. Delhi Nagpur Industrial Corridor (DNIC).

1.9 Ease Doing Business (EODB)

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

1.9.2 DPIIT, in consultation with the State/UT Governments, started a comprehensive reform exercise – Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) in States and UTs in December 2014. Under the BRAP, all States/UTs in the country are assessed on the basis of reforms undertaken by them on designated parameters such as Access to Information, inspection Enablers (CIS), Online Single Window System, Online Building Permission System, Labour Regulation Enablers, Utility permits amongst others. BRAP has significantly helped in improving business environment across States/UTs.

1.9.3 Starting with a 98-point Reform Action Plan in 2014, successive Business Reform Action Plans (BRAP) have been released by DPIIT expanding its coverage by including more reform areas. Till date five editions of BRAP (2015, 2016, 2017-18, 2019 and 2020) have been completed and States/UTs have

been assessed accordingly. The assessment for the sixth edition of BRAP 2022 has been completed and results are going to be declared soon. The latest (seventh edition) of BRAP 2024 was shared with the Ministries/ Departments and States/ UTs on January 31, 2024. BRAP 2024 has 344 reform action points, covering 57 Business Centric Reforms for Central Ministries/ Departments in PART - A and 287 Business Centric Reforms for States & UTs in PART - B.

1.9.4 BRAP true to its nature of being a dynamic exercise has constantly evolved to internally include additional reforms, focus sectors and adoption of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) towards providing quality and efficient services to businesses. The BRAP framework for 2024 edition has been enhanced through the inclusion of next generation of reforms converging other key initiatives introduced by Government of India to grant impetus to towards ease of doing business in India such as Reducing Compliance Burden, Decriminalization and including elements of B-READY (upcoming World Bank initiative).

1.9.5 Learnings from earlier editions of BRAP suggests that apart from the services being offered by States/UTs, there are services for which the policies are framed at the Centre and the same has been highlighted by States/ UTs that some of their portals are dependent on respective Central portals, such as ONDLS for Drug Licenses and VAHAN & SARATHI for vehicles registration and driving licenses among others. In addition, Central Ministries/ Departments have a key role to play in the upcoming B-READY exercise. In this context, to expand the coverage of business reforms, Central Ministries/ Departments have been included as key stakeholder for implementation of reforms and thereby making BRAP 2024

more comprehensive.

1.9.6 DPIIT also coordinates with Ministries/ Departments and States/UTs for initiatives to reduce compliance burden on citizen and business activities through Simplifying, Rationalizing and Digitizing Government to Business and Citizen Interfaces across Ministries/States/UTs as well as Decriminalizing minor offenses. It has been increasingly realised that such key initiatives namely Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB), Cost of Regulations (CoR), Decriminalization and National Single Window System (NSWS) are also instrumental for significantly enhancing Ease of Doing Business in India. The converged framework of BRAP 2024 includes reform areas pertinent to each of these key initiatives.

1.9.7 DPIIT is the Nodal Department for coordinating the exercise of **Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB)** on Business and Citizens. As a part of this exercise, DPIIT conceptualized and launched Regulatory Compliance Portal (RC Portal) in 2021 to record the compliances and action taken regarding RCB by all Ministries/Departments and States/UTs. Access of this portal is also provided to Industry Associations, to transmit the voice of industry and enter details of burdensome compliances.

1.9.8 “The **Jan Vishwas** (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023” was introduced to further the trust-based governance and enable de-criminalization of minor offences and compliance-based laws and requirements. The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023 decriminalizes 183 provisions under 42 Acts administered by 19 Ministries/Departments. The Act was passed in both Houses of the Parliament (Lok Sabha on 27th July 2023, Rajya Sabha on 2nd August 2023) and received President’s Assent on 11th August 2023.

1.9.9 In light of the data irregularities found in both the 2018 and 2020 reports, World Bank Group (WBG) discontinued the DB report in 2020 and developed a new project Business Ready (**B-Ready**) for international benchmarking. B-Ready is the new name of Business Enabling Environment (BEE). B-Ready provides a quantitative assessment of the business environment for private sector development, published annually and covering 185 economies worldwide. B-Ready will focus on 10 topics that are organized following the life cycle of the firm and its participation in the market while opening, operating (or expanding), and closing (or reorganizing) a business.

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

1.9.11 National Single Window System (NSWS)

1.9.11.1 The setting up of National Single Window System (NSWS) was announced in the Budget 2020-21 with the objective 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. Envisioned as a one-stop shop for investor related approvals and services in the country, the National Single Window System (NSWS) was soft-launched on 22nd September 2021 by Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs,

Food and Public Distribution and Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal.

1.9.11.2 As on 31 March, 2024, KYA (Know-Your-Approval) module of NSWS is live with 598 approvals across 32 Central Ministries/ Departments and 6098 approvals across 32 States/UTs. More than 3.9 L investors have used the KYA (Know Your Approvals) module to know about approvals they need in starting and running their businesses. The platform is stable and running live with approvals live from 32 Central Ministries/ Departments. Currently, 25 States/ UTs integrated with NSWS namely Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Assam and Sikkim. The NSWS Team is working with remaining States/UTs to complete on boarding at the earliest.

1.9.12 One District One Product (ODOP)

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

1.10 Start-up India

1.10.1 Startup India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to catalyze startup culture and build a strong

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

1.11 Public Procurement

1.11.1 “The PPP-MII Order gives preference to locally manufactured goods, works and services in public procurement, thereby giving boost to industrial growth in the country and enhance income and job opportunity for its masses.

1.11.2 Keeping in view the mandate of “Aatmanirbhar Bharat”, DPIIT has revised its Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India Order, 2017) on 16.09.2020 with the following salient features:

- a. Re-classification of suppliers.
 - i. Class- I local suppliers - Suppliers offering items with equal to or more than 50 % local content
 - ii. Class-II local supplier - Suppliers offering items with equal to or more than 20% but less than 50% local content
 - iii. Non- local supplier- Less than 20 % local content
- b. Purchase preference for Class-I local suppliers (suppliers with equal to more than 50% local content)
- c. Suppliers offering items with less than

20% domestic local value addition can't participate in domestic/national bidding process.

- d. Nodal Ministries/ Departments have been authorized to notify higher minimum local content requirement for Class-I/ Class-II local suppliers i.e. higher than 50/20%.
- e. Global tender enquiry (GTE) below Rs 200 crore is done only after approval from competent authority

1.11.3 The Order is applicable for procurement of goods, services and works (including turnkey works) by all Central Ministries/ Departments, their attached/ subordinate offices, autonomous bodies controlled by the Government of India and Government companies as defined in the Companies Act.

1.12 National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy

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

sectors, as also facilitates a stable, transparent and service-oriented IPR administration in the country.

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

1.12.3 The Policy lays down the following objectives:

- i. IPR Awareness: Outreach and Promotion- To create public awareness about the economic, social and cultural benefits of IPRs among all sections of society.
- ii. Generation of IPRs: To stimulate the generation of IPRs.
- iii. Legal and Legislative Framework: To have strong and effective IPR laws, which balance the interests of rights owners with larger public interest.
- iv. Administration and Management: To modernize and strengthen service oriented IPR administration.
- v. Commercialization of IPRs: Get value for IPRs through commercialization.
- vi. Enforcement and Adjudication: To strengthen the enforcement and adjudicatory mechanisms for combating IPR infringements.
- vii. Human Capital Development: To strengthen and expand human resources, institutions and capacities for teaching, training, research and skill building in IPRs.

1.12.4 These objectives are sought to be

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

1.12.5 Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM)

In pursuance of the National IPR Policy 2016, a specialized professional body/Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM), was created under the aegis of DPIIT, which has been instrumental in taking forward the objectives and visions of the Policy.

1.12.6 Intellectual Property Right Administration

1.12.6.1 Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is the nodal department for administration of various laws related to Intellectual Property Rights in the country such as Patents, Trade Marks, Industrial Designs, Geographical Indications of Goods, Copyrights, and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs. Being nodal Department for IPR related matters, DPIIT has been vetting number of MoUs/MoCs/MoAs/ Cabinet Notes/ NDAs etc. entered into by various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India from IPR angle. The negotiations on IPR Chapter under various International Trade Agreements are also done by DPIIT. Besides, DPIIT is also the nodal department for matters related to World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

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

offices situated in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Ahmadabad.

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

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

1.13 National Design Policy

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

- i. Promotion of Indian design through a well-defined and managed regulatory, promotional and institutional framework.
- ii. Setting up of specialized Design Centers of “Innovation Hubs” for sectors such as automobiles and transportation, jewellery, leather, soft goods, digital products, toys and games, which will provide common facilities and enabling tools like rapid product development, high performance visualization, etc. along with enterprise incubation as well as financial support through mechanisms like venture funding, loans and market development assistance for start-up design-led ventures and young designers’ design firms/houses.
- iii. Formulation of schemes for setting up Design Centers/Innovation Hubs in

selected locations/industrial clusters/backward states, particularly in the North east;

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

1.14 North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017

1.14.1 After closure of NEIIPP, 2007 on 31.03.2017, to promote industrialization in NE States and to boost employment and income

generation, a new Scheme namely North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 was notified on 12.04.2018 which came into force w.e.f. 01.04.2017 and ended on 31/03/2022. The scheme covers manufacturing and service sector.

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

1.15.1 North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 was a revised version of the erstwhile North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997, and was notified for a period of 10 years from 1.4.2007 to 31.03.2017 with the purpose to boost industrialization of the region. The policy was effective up to 31.03.2017 but units that commenced commercial production by 31.3.2017 shall continue to receive benefits beyond this date up to the committed number of years for each unit.

1.15.2 Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 And Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS) 2013.

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

1.15.3 Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme (UNNATI, 2024)

Government of India has formulated New Industrial Development Scheme, UNNATI (Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme), 2024 as a Central Sector Scheme for the development of Industries and generation of employment in the states of North East

Region. The scheme's main objective is to generate gainful employment, which will lead to the area's overall socio-economic development. It will create productive economic activity in the manufacturing and service sectors.

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

1.16.1 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
- iii. Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022.
- iv. Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2021

1.16.2 Schemes under Grand parenting

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

1.16.3 Ongoing Scheme

New Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of J&K from 01.04.2021-31.03.2037. The scheme provides the following inputs:

- (i) Capital Investment Incentive
- (ii) Central Capital Interest subvention

- (iii) GST Linked Incentive
- (iv) Working Capital Interest Incentive.

1.17 The Scheme of Budgetary Support under Goods and Services Tax Regime to the eligible units located in States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, North East including Sikkim, Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.'

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

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

1.17.3 Benefits under the scheme are available to the 'eligible units' for a definite period of time 'not exceeding ten years from the date of commencement of commercial production'. The support under the scheme is in the 'nature of grant' and limited to Central Government's share of CGST (58%) and/or IGST retained after devolution of a part of these taxes to the states. This 58% has been fixed taking into consideration that at present Central Government devolves 42 % of the taxes on goods and services to the States as per the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission.

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

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

Rs. in Cr.

Financial Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Amount Disbursed	169.41	1499.86	2130.22	2716.00	3902.96	2642.49	1749.68

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

1.18.1 Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 with the objective of enhancing industrial competitiveness of domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership in selected functional

clusters/locations, which have the potential to become globally competitive. 37 projects have been approved in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan under IIUS, out of these 34 projects have been completed and 3 projects are under implementation and these projects have been provided central assistance of Rs. 1434.890 crore (up to 31.03.2024) out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 1455.640 crore. The details are as under:

Name of the Scheme	No of projects approved	No. of completed projects	No. of ongoing projects	Total approved Central Grant (Rs. in crore)	Total Released Central Grant (Rs. in crore)
IIUS	37	34	3	1455.640	1434.890

1.18.2 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 MIIUS, 21 projects have been sanctioned, of which 17 projects have been completed and remaining 04 are under implementation. These projects have been provided central assistance of Rs. 370.890 crore (up to 31.03.2024), out of sanctioned central grant or Rs. 385.650 crore. The details are as under:

Name of the Scheme	No of projects approved	No. of completed projects	No. of ongoing projects	Total approved Central Grant (Rs. in crore)	Total Released Central Grant (Rs. in crore)
MIIUS	21	18	3	385.650	370.890

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

1.18.4 In the year 2023-24, five project has been completed so far, the details of which are as under:

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	MIIUS	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	05-03-2015	39.26	10.51	10.51	07-12-2023
2	IIUS	Rubber Cluster, Howrah, W.B.	W.B.	29-03-2005	41.01	15.72	15.25	02-02-2024
3	IIUS	Foundry Cluster, Howrah, W.B.	W.B.	29-03-2005	95.03	38.68	39.75	02-02-2024
4	IIUS	Plastic, Polymers & Allied Cluster, Balasore, Odisha	Odisha	26-03-2010	81.90	58.28	56.53	02-02-2027
5	MIIUS	Tupudana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jhar-khand	10-08-2015	32.91	12.85	12.85	13-02-2024

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

1.19.1. The Government of India has approved development of India International Convention and Expo Centre (IICC) in Sector-25, Dwarka, New Delhi & allied infrastructure in PPP and non-PPP Mode (including Exhibition & Convention spaces, arena, trunk-infrastructure, Metro/ NHAI connectivity, hotels, office and retails spaces etc.) at an estimated cost of Rs. 26,331 crore (including Rs. 405 Crore for additional works and IF charges of Rs 223 Crore to Delhi Jal Board).

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

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

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

1.19.5. The Commercial Operations Date (COD) for operator of Exhibition and Convention

Centre "Kinexin" was on 1st October 2023 on a revenue share model and regular events are being held at Yashobhoomi.

1.20 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. NPC's vision is to be the knowledge leader in competitiveness, providing state-of-the-art services to the Indian economy so that it can compete globally. The goal is to contribute to the country's long-term, inclusive socio-economic growth by increasing productivity.

1.20.2 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)

1.21.1 UNIDO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability. UNIDO supports countries to industrialize in ways that foster digital and green transitions and accelerate progress with the sustainable Development Goals.

1.21.2 UNIDO has been delivering technical cooperation services in India since its establishment in 1966, following the successive stages in the country's industrial development strategy. India is both a recipient and well as a contributor to the programme of UNIDO and hosts one of the UNIDO's largest technical cooperation portfolios. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is the nodal government department for all matters related to the programming, operations and engagements of UNIDO in India.

1.22 Specific Industries Administered by DPIIT

1.22.1 The Department monitors industrial growth and production in general and in select

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

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

1.23 Monitoring of Industrial Activity, Production and Prices

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

1.24 Internal Trade & E-Commerce (ITeC)

1.24.1 The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion was renamed as Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) in January, 2019 and designated as nodal department for Internal Trade.

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

1.24.3 The National e-Commerce policy is under formulation The draft Policy 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 finalized. 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 e-commerce, 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 has made e-Commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers, standardise operations promote inclusion of local suppliers, drive efficiencies in logistics and lead to enhancement of value for consumers. Currently, ONDC is delivering in 720 cities across the country in which the total

orders have been recorded as 49.72 million till the month of March, 2024, the total number of active Network Participants is 82 and the total no. of sellers registered on ONDC is 4.3 Lakh. The categories which are live on the ONDC network include Grocery, Agriculture, Beauty and Personal Care, Food & Beverages, Electronics and Appliances, Fashion, Furniture & Kitchen and Home, Mobility (incl. Ride hailing and metro ticketing) etc.

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

1.24.8 DPIIT has nominated Chairperson, two members having special knowledge of matters relating to the technical or other aspects of retail trade, six members representing trade associations and twelve members representing State and Union Territories to the board. In addition to the above, representatives of Nine relevant Ministries are also part of the board for advising the Government for the fulfillment of the above-mentioned objectives"

1.25 Technical Regulations

1.25.1 In order to provide safe reliable quality goods; minimizing health hazards to consumers; promoting exports and imports substitute, technical regulations/Quality Control Orders (QCOs) are issued by DPIIT for industries falling under its domain (i.e. Light Engineering Industry (LEI), Consumer Industry (CI), Cement, Paper, Rubber & Linoleum, Leather & Footwear, and Explosives) under BIS Act, 1986/2016 and Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

1.25.2 DPIIT as per its mandate has been issuing QCOs since 1987. 78 QCOs for over 315 product standards under BIS Act, 1986/2016 (e.g. Cement, LPG Gas Stoves, Pipes and Tubes, ACs, Refrigerators, Safety Glass, Smart Meters, Air Cooler & Air Filters, Door Fittings etc.) as well as one QCO for 15 products under Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (Gas Cylinders, Valves and Regulators) have been issued by DPIIT. DPIIT has focused more on issuance of QCOs under BIS Act as evident from the data below:

- i. 1987 to 2014 (28 years):
05 QCOs for 40 product standards.
- ii. 2015 to 2022 (8 years):
29 QCOs for 102 product standards.
- iii. In 2023- till date:
45 QCOs for 188 product standards.

1.25.3 In 2023, DPIIT is coming up with more than 60 new QCOs in this year in consultation with BIS. The implementation of the QCOs for these products is crucial not only for safety of the consumers, but it will also improve the manufacturing quality standards in the country and curb the imports of sub-standard products into India. These initiatives, coupled with development quality testing labs, product manuals etc. will aid in the development of a quality ecosystem in India. These mandatory norms will be for domestic and foreign players. The items under these orders, cannot be produced, sold/ traded, imported and stocked unless they bear BIS mark.

1.26 National Medical Devices Promotion Council

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

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

1.27 Strengthening Data Systems as per the DGQI Framework

1.27.1 The Department has taken key steps to ensure data preparedness under the Data Governance Quality Index (DGQI) framework developed by NITI Aayog. Under the Data Governance Quality Index (DGQI) Framework, a comprehensive assessment of data systems of each of the schemes and initiatives of the department have been carried out using a standardized framework, in order to identify areas for improvement and trigger reform action under the six pillars of DGQI framework namely, data generation, data quality, data analysis, use & dissemination, use of technology, data security & HR capacity, and data management.

1.27.2 An institutional mechanism is made in the form of setting up a Data & Strategy Unit and laying down Data Strategy or Action Plan. The Action Plan is being implemented for promoting synergistic data, inter-agency collaboration, and prescriptive analysis to derive better outcomes. The department ensures that meaningful data is collected and analysed for facilitating evidence-based policy-making.

1.27.3 The Department has worked in development of web-based collaborative monitoring and integrated data systems, while ensuring adequate focus on data quality, security and inter-intra data analysis & dissemination using interactive info-graphics to support policy

decisions. Based on consistent improvement in compliances as per the Action Plan, the overall DGQI score of the Department as assessed by NITI Aayog improved from 2.81 in 2020-21 to 4.18 in 2021-22 and further enhanced to 4.74 (out of 5.0) in 2022-23.



Industrial Promotion

2.1 Make in India

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

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

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

2.1.4 Government has taken up several measures as mentioned above to increase ease of doing business in the country and has created conducive ecosystem to increase industrialization and to become globally competitive. India's manufacturing sector in last five years has increased from Rs 28 lakh crore in 2018-19 to Rs 38 lakh crore in 2023-24.

2.2 Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS)

2.2.1 In order to provide support and facilitation to investors for investing in India and to boost growth in key sectors of the economy, an Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) has been created, which looks into hindrances being faced by investors, and also takes 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. PDCs have the following main objectives: -

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

2.3.3 PDCs are actively engaging with a pipeline of 1,309 investors, having an investment potential of \$155 Billion. 247 investment focused webinars, 180 investors' round tables, 23 Roadshows and 88 other events have been conducted by 20 PDCs that have reached out to over 45,329 investors.

2.4 National Single Window System (NSWS)

2.4.1 DPIIT along with Invest India has developed the National Single Window System (NSWS) portal. Envisioned as a one-stop for taking all the regulatory approvals and services in the country, NSWS (URL)¹, was soft-launched on 22nd September 2021 by Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer

¹<https://pmg.dpiit.gov.in>

Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal.

2.4.2 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 32 Ministries/ Departments and 25 States/UTs Single Window Systems have been on-boarded on the NSWS Portal. The following G2B Schemes are also live on NSWS: - Ethanol Blending Programme; Vehicle Scrapping Policy (RVSF/ATS); National Program on High-Efficiency Solar PV Modules under PLI Scheme; Indian Footwear & Leather Development Program (7 sub-schemes); National Green Hydrogen Mission and Sugar and Ethanol policy. Integration with PM Gati-Shakti is in progress and currently KYA for 7 Ministries is live on NSWS.

2.4.3 Till 31st March, 2024 over 3.60 Lakh approvals have been granted. On an average, 1000+ applications are submitted on a daily basis and currently over 1.8 Lakh Business Entities have registered on the platform (including Sole Proprietors, Incorporated Companies, LLPs and foreign entities).

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

2.5 One District One Product (ODOP)

2.5.1 The ODOP Initiative is aimed at manifesting the vision of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to

foster balanced regional development across all districts of the country. The idea is to select, brand, and promote One Product from each District (One District – One Product) of the country for enabling holistic socioeconomic growth across all regions. **The ODOP Initiative has identified 1200+ Products from 760+ districts in all 36 States/UTs.** The range of the chosen products varies across the length and breadth of the country while touching upon multiple sectors with existing clusters and communities that have already created a niche identity for themselves. Thus, the initiative has coverage of farmers/weavers/ artisans/ producers/sellers from the districts of all 36 States and Union Territories.

The mandate of the ODOP Programme includes identifying, understanding, and solving problems associated with each of the chosen products at all points in their respective supply chains, improving the market accessibility of the chosen products, and dedicated handholding of the producers to harness the potential of their products.

2.5.2 Major activities/initiatives under ODOP

2.5.2.1 PM Ekta Mall

The Union Budget 2023-24 provided for a fifty-year interest-free loan to States under the 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2023-24' with a total outlay of Rs. 5,000 crores (Rupees Five Thousand Crores), for constructing PM Ekta Malls in all States with a minimum outlay of Rs.100 crore for each State, for promoting ODOP products, aiding rural artisans, enhancing market access to indigenous products and to foster national integration. Under this scheme, Detailed Project Reports have been received from all 28 States. Out of which, 27 DPRs (except West Bengal)

were approved by DPIIT and Department of Expenditure and funds were released for all 27 States.

Till March 2024, Stone laying ceremony for PM Ekta Malls have been completed in 9 States (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura)

2.5.2.2 National One District One Product (ODOP) Awards 2023 and Atmanirbhar Bharat Utsav

Award-2023 event was held during January 3rd-10th, 2024 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. The ODOP Awards recognize the substantial efforts and successes in promoting the ODOP initiative, bringing together Districts, States, and Indian Missions abroad to celebrate their contributions towards this innovative national endeavor. There was a total of 24 Awards across 3 categories – for Districts, States / Union Territories and Indian Missions Abroad. The ODOP compendium was also launched, which is a testament to the work and efforts of States/ UTs, Districts, and Indian Missions abroad, whose contributions are recognized and celebrated through the ODOP Awards, 2023. Also, the digital launch of the next edition of the ODOP Awards 2024 was released by Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs and Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Industry, Textile, Consumer Affairs and Food and Public Distribution.

2.6 India Industrial Land Bank (IILB)

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

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

2.6.3 In accordance with the recommendation of the GoS (C&I), the DPIIT has developed an India Industrial Land Bank (IILB) (earlier known as Industrial Information System) which provides a GIS-enabled database of industrial areas including clusters, parks, nodes, zones, etc. across the country to help investors identify their preferred location for investment (URL)². About 3900 industrial parks/estates/ SEZs in 5.00 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 Commerce & Industry Minister on 27th August 2020. So far, plot level data of 2457 GIS enabled Parks of 35 States/UTs (except State of West Bengal) have been on boarded.

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

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

2.7 Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS)

2.7.1 IPRS is an exercise which recognizes best performing parks, identifying interventions

²<https://iis.ncog.gov.in/parks/login1>

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.

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 was undertaken across parameters identified under the 4 pillars i.e. Internal Infrastructure & Utilities, External Infrastructure & Connectivity, Business Support Systems, and Environmental & Safety Management.

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

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

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

2.7.6 Further, to culminate the learning of States/UTs workshop, a National Workshop on IPRS 2.0- Accelerating India's Industrial Competitiveness (AICC) was held **on 1st July, 2023** with States/UTs and other stakeholders.

2.8 Industrial Licensing

2.8.1 The list of items covered under Compulsory Licensing is reviewed on regular basis. Presently, there are no items reserved for exclusive manufacture by Small Scale Sector. 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, licenses for these items are not being issued on health grounds)

- ii. Electronic aerospace and defense equipment;
- iii. Industrial explosives including detonating fuses, safety fuses, gunpowder, nitrocellulose and matches;
- iv. Specified hazardous chemicals i.e.
 - (a) Hydrocyanic Acid and its derivatives,
 - (b) Phosgene and its derivatives and
 - (c) Isocyanates and diisocyanates of hydrocarbon, not elsewhere specified (example methyl Isocyanate).

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

- i. The details of licences issued - Total Licences issued - 812 (Under IDR Act 1951, Explosives-240, Defence-461, Chemicals-05 & Under Arms Act 1959 - 106). Total Licences issued in 2023 - 59 (Under IDR Act 1951, Explosives - 19, Defence - 26, Chemicals - Nil & Under Arms Act - 14).
- ii. Partial commencement of production is treated as commencement of production of all the items included in the licence.
- iii. The advanced version of National Industrial Classification (NIC-2008) has been adopted, which is a superior/sophisticated industrial classification.
- iv. The 'Security Manual for Licensed Defence Industry' has been issued. With the issue of the Security Manual, the requirement of affidavit from the applicants has been done away with.
- v. Restriction of annual capacity in the Industrial Licence for Defence Sector has been removed under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

- vi. Licensee has been allowed to sell the defence items to the government entities under the control of MHA, PSUs, State Governments and other Defence Licensee companies without approval of Department of Defence Production.
- vii. Mapping of Sector specific FDI policy with NIC 2008 code has been completed and Press Note issued.
- viii. Initial validity of Industrial Licence for Defence Sector has been increased in phases from the earlier validity period of 2 years to 15 years now, further extendable up to 18 years, under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. It was done as a measure to further promote ease of doing business, in view of the long gestation period of defence contracts to mature.
- ix. Licensee has been allowed to manufacture enhanced capacity up to fifteen percent of the existing capacity with prior intimation to the licensing authority under Arms Act, 1959.
- x. Vide MHA Notification No. G.S.R. 1342(E), dated 27.10.2017, it has inter alia been stipulated that a licence granted in Form VII for manufacture and/or proof-test of arms and ammunition under Arms Act 1959, shall be valid for the life time of the licensee company, provided that the licensee shall be required to setup the facility for manufacture or proof test of arms and/or ammunition, recruit technical and administrative staff, develop and proof-test prototypes of arms and ammunition, conduct trial runs and any other activity related to the setting up of the facility for the manufacture or proof-test of arms and ammunition, within a period of seven years from the date of grant of a licence.

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

- xi. A new online portal has been developed for facilitating filing of online applications for Industrial Licence under Industries (Development & Regulation)-IDR Act 1951/ Arms Act 1959. The link of the portal.* This online portal is available for Public with effect from 16.10.2018 for filing applications.
- xii. Subsequent to issue of MHA Notification No. S.O. 6203(E) dated 14.12.2018, Defence products list requiring compulsory licence from DPIIT under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and Arms Act, 1959 has been pruned, and DPIIT Press Note 1(2019 Series) dated 01.01.2019 has been issued. This is in supersession of DPIIT Press Note 3(2014 Series) dated 26.06.2014. With issue of Press Note 1(2019 Series), the licensing in defence sector has been further liberalized.
- xiii. To facilitate further ease of doing business in Industrial Licensing, Press Note 2(2019 Series) dated 11.09.2019 has been issued clarifying that No Industrial Licence/ Arms Licence is required for manufacture of any parts or accessories in Defence Sector, unless they are specifically listed

* <https://services.dpiit.gov.in>

in any of the Annexures of Press Note 1 (2019 Series). This shall not apply to issue of Arms Licence for small arms by MHA.

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

Chairman : Secretary , DPIIT

Joint Secretary (IL), DPIIT – Member Secretary

Members

Joint Secretary of the concerned Administrative Ministry

Joint secretary MHA (Security)

Joint Secretary MHA (Arms)

Joint Secretary (SEZ), Dept. of Commerce

Joint Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs

Joint Secretary (FIF Section) DPIIT

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

- xvi. In supersession of all earlier Press Notes, the period of validity of Industrial License has been extended from three years to fifteen years vide Press Note No. 1 of 2023, for all kind of Licenses henceforth to be granted under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, in line with the validity of Licenses being issued for

Defence items as a measure for ease of doing business. An extension of three years may be granted by the concerned Administrative Ministry / Explosive Section (DPIIT) as per the guidelines mentioned in the Press Note No. 1 of 2023 dated 21.07.2023.

2.9 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

2.9.1 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 endeavour of the Government of India to put in place an enabling and investor friendly FDI Policy and remove policy bottlenecks that have been hindering the investment inflows into the country.

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

2.9.3 Liberalization & FDI Policy Reforms

2.9.3.1 The Government has put in place an investor friendly policy under which FDI upto 100% is permitted through automatic route in most sectors. India continues to open up its sectors to global investors by raising FDI limits, removing regulatory barriers for attracting

increased investment, in addition to developing infrastructure and improving the business environment.

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

- (i) Press Note 1 (2024) dated 04.03.2024 has been issued under which Space Sector has been liberalized for foreign direct investment in prescribed sub-sectors/activities.
- (ii) The Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal (FIF Portal) which facilitates single window clearance of FDI applications which are through government approval route has been integrated with the National Single Window System (NSWS).

2.9.4 FDI Equity Inflows

2.9.4.1 Measures taken by the Government on FDI Policy reforms have resulted in increased FDI inflow in the country. FDI inflow in India stood at USD 36 billion in 2013-14 and registered its highest ever annual FDI inflow of USD 85 billion in the financial year 2021-22. During FY 2022-23, FDI inflow of USD 71 billion (provisional figure) has been reported. Further, during the current financial year, 2023-24 (up to Feb 2024) FDI worth USD 65 billion (provisional) has been reported. Year wise growth is as under:

Table 2.1: Year wise FDI inflow since 2014-15

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount (in USD billion)	Growth
1.	2014-15	45.15	-
2.	2015-16	55.56	(+) 23%
3.	2016-17	60.22	(+) 8%
4.	2017-18	60.97	(+) 1%
5.	2018-19	62.00	(+) 2%
6.	2019-20	74.39	(+) 20%
7.	2020-21	81.97	(+)10%
8.	2021-22	84.84	(+) 3%
9.	2022-23 (P)	71.36	(-)16%
10.	2023-24 (P) up to feb. 24	64.99	-

(P) - Figures are provisional.

2.9.4.2 FDI inflow in the last 9 financial years (2014-23: USD 596 billion) has increased by 100% over the previous 9 financial years (2005-14: USD 298 billion) and is nearly 65% of the total FDI reported in the last 23 years (USD 920 billion).

2.10 Industrial Promotion

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

2.10.2 Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM)

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

Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) online through G2B Portal.

2.10.2.2 IEM is an acknowledgement of information on capacity, location, investment, item of manufacture, registered address and status of company. However, IEM cannot be construed as an approval or a license. As a measure to facilitate ease of doing business, filing of online IEMs has been initiated in January 2014 through e-biz portal. With a view to enhancing transparency and ease of doing business, DPIIT has enhanced the entire IEM portal since 25th May 2020. The enhanced portal offers online filing of applications for IEM-Part A, Part B and also for Amendments. All applications are being processed in paperless mode and acknowledgement certificates with QR code issued electronically. The applicants are also being notified vide SMS instantaneously upon approval. Henceforth, no application for IEM –Part A- B and amendment are being filed physically. This means that the entrepreneurs do not need to visit physically and can apply for IEM online on 24×7 basis on G2B portal. Relevant information is uploaded on website of the Department and is available in public domain. Immediately after commencement of production, applicant is expected to file Part B, which is to be attached in online amendment applications along with other requisite documents.

2.10.2.3 Since August 1991, a total number of 111155 IEM issued with proposed investment of Rs. 14898355 crores as on 31/12/2023. State-wise and sector-wise of IEMs filed, based on Part A, during the last five years, on year-wise basis, are at Appendices III & IV. Further, the State-wise & Sector wise report of Investment, based on part B of IEMs for the last five years, is at Appendix V & VI.

2.11 Industrial Investment Intentions

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

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

2.12 Industrial Performance

2.12.1 The Index of Industrial Production (IIP), one of the core economic indicators, is a short-term indicator for measuring the growth of industrial production in the country. Based on the production data sourced from various Ministries/Departments including DPIIT, the present series of IIP with the base year 2011-12 is released every month by the National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. Being the major source agency for IIP, DPIIT collects monthly production data for around Eighty percent of total item groups (322 out of 405) directly from industrial establishments. As IIP is the apex index for assessing growth in the manufacturing sector, its end-users include Government agencies/ Departments especially the Ministry of Finance, the Reserve Bank of India, etc. for policy purposes.

2.12.2 As per the IIP growth indicated in Table 2.2, it can be seen that annual industrial growth hovered between 3.8 and 4.6 percent

during 2016-17 to 2018-19. During 2019-20 and 2020-21, the IIP growth contracted by (-) 0.8 per cent and (-) 8.4 per cent respectively mainly due to spread of COVID-19 pandemic across the country. In 2021-22 industrial production

recovered and registered a double-digit growth of 11.4 percent on account of favorable base. In 2022-23 industrial production registered a growth of 5.2 percent.

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

(figures in percent)

Industrial Sectors / Categories	Weight	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24* (Apr-Feb)
Sector								
Mining	14.37	2.3	2.9	1.6	-7.8	12.2	5.8	8.2
Manufacturing	77.63	4.6	3.9	-1.4	-9.6	11.8	4.7	5.4
Electricity	7.99	5.4	5.2	1.0	-0.5	7.9	8.9	6.9
Use-based Category								
Primary goods	34.05	3.7	3.5	0.7	-7.0	9.7	7.5	6.5
Capital goods	8.22	4.0	2.7	-13.9	-18.6	16.9	13.1	6.2
Intermediate goods	17.22	2.3	0.9	9.1	-9.4	15.4	3.8	5.3
Infrastructure/construction goods	12.34	5.6	7.3	-3.6	-8.7	18.8	8.4	10.0
Consumer durables	12.84	0.8	5.5	-8.7	-15.0	12.5	0.6	3.1
Consumer non-durables	15.33	10.6	4.0	-0.1	-2.2	3.2	0.7	3.8
Overall IIP	100.00	4.4	3.8	-0.8	-8.4	11.4	5.2	5.9

*Provisional

Source: National Statistical Office, MOSPI

2.12.2.1 Industrial Growth during April-February, 2023-24

IIP registered an increased growth of 5.9 per cent during April to February period of 2023-24 over the corresponding period of previous year on the back of broad-base growth. During the period, Index of Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sector grew robustly by 8.2 percent, 5.4 percent and 6.9 percent respectively on account of improved momentum in industrial activity. As per the Use-based classification, for the period April-February, 2023-24, Primary goods, Capital goods, Intermediate goods, Infrastructure/Construction goods, Consumer durable, and Consumer non-

durable goods registered growth of 6.5 per cent, 6.2 per cent, 5.3 per cent, 10.0 per cent, 3.1 per cent and 3.8 per cent, respectively.

2.13 Performance of Eight Core Industries

2.13.1 The Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) which measures the monthly growth of production of eight core industries i.e. Cement, Coal, Crude Oil, Electricity, Fertilizers, Natural Gas, Refinery Products and Steel, constitutes around 40.27 per cent of weight 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 2017-18 are given in Table 2.3.

2.13.2 During the year 2022-23, the ICI registered a growth of 7.8 per cent. Except the Crude Oil, all core sectors registered positive growth.

2.13.3 In the year 2023-24, ICI recorded an increased growth of 7.5 per cent (provisional). Production of all eight sectors registered positive growth during the year.

Table 2.3: Growth of Index of Eight Core Industries

(in per cent)

Sector	Weight	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020- 21	2021- 22	2022-23	2023-24*
Coal	10.33	2.6	7.4	-0.4	-1.9	8.5	14.8	11.7
Crude Oil	8.98	-0.9	-4.1	-5.9	-5.2	-2.6	-1.7	0.6
Natural Gas	6.87	2.9	0.8	-5.6	-8.2	19.2	1.6	6.1
Refinery Products	28.03	4.6	3.1	0.2	-11.2	8.9	4.8	3.4
Fertilizers	2.62	0.03	0.3	2.7	1.7	0.7	11.3	3.7
Steel	17.91	5.6	5.1	3.4	-8.7	16.9	9.3	12.3
Cement	5.37	6.3	13.3	-0.9	-10.8	20.8	8.7	9.1
Electricity	19.85	5.3	5.2	0.9	-0.5	8.0	8.9	7.0
Overall Index	100.00	4.3	4.4	0.4	-6.4	10.4	7.8	7.5

*Provisional

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, DPIIT



3 PM Gatishakti National Master Plan (NMP) for Multimodal Connectivity

3.1 Logistic sector

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

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

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

3.2 Key achievements

(A) National Logistics Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.7 **Logistics Ease Across Different State (LEADS):** Logistics Ease Across Different State Leads 2023 report has been launched on 16th December 2023.

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

3.2.9 **Ease of Logistics Services (E-LogS):** A digital dashboard for E-Logs has been launched on September 17, 2022 for registering, coordinating, and monitoring the time-bound resolution of user issues, on which authorized user associations can register and upload their issues / suggestions. 27 Associations have registered on E-Logs till date.

(B) PM GatiShakti National Master Plan

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

3.2.11 PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (NMP) is a technology backed infrastructure development platform on Pan-India level-GIS based/data-based decision support system for integrated planning, synchronized implementation, and project monitoring. NMP platform is fully functional. 1529 data layers (641 Central Ministries/ Departments, and 888 State layers) have been uploaded. 48 individual portals of Central Ministries/ Departments and 36 States/ UTs portals have been developed. Infrastructure and user Ministries /Departments are using the NMP to identify critical first and last-mile infrastructure and connectivity gaps and to plan upcoming projects. States and UTs are also increasingly using the PM GatiShakti NMP.

3.2.12 To ensure better decision making and coordination among various Central Ministries/Departments, Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) and Network Planning Group (NPG) have been created as institutional arrangement. Besides NITI Aayog, there are 24 Central Ministries/Departments as part of PM GatiShakti, represented in EGoS through their Secretaries. The EGoS is fully operational at Centre and State level.

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

3.2.14 Logistics infrastructure and connectivity projects are examined by the Network Planning Group from perspective of integrated planning and synchronized implementation. The examination by Network Planning Group is carried out before the project is submitted by the concerned Ministry for appraisal by the competent authority. NPG meets every fortnight to evaluate infrastructure projects of Ministries and optimize GatiShakti principles. So far, 67 NPG meetings have been held upto March 2024 and 145 projects have been evaluated to ensure multimodal connectivity.

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

Logistics Division, DPIIT is the Secretariat for PM GatiShakti.

3.2.16 Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure: The Department of Expenditure has issued guidelines for “Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure” on 6th April 2022 to provide financial assistance to the State Governments of Rs 1 lakh crores in the form of 50-year interest free loan for capital investment including Rs 5000 crore for PM GatiShakti related expenditure.

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

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

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



Industrial Corridors

4.1 Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project

4.1.1 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:

4.1.1.1 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. 2784.83 Crore divided into five packages for activation area;
- iii. State Govt. has transferred 48.31 sq. kms to DICDL (SPV) and matching equity amounting to Rs. 2784.83 Crore has been released.
- iv. 08 plots admeasuring 451 acre have been allotted with TATA Chemicals, Renew Power as anchor investors. Recently one plot admeasuring 164 acres land has been allotted to Tata Electronics for setting up their semiconductor wafer fab unit at Dholera. The foundation stone was laid

virtually by Hon'ble PM on 13th Mar, 2024.

- v. 1,100 acre of industrial land and 1,069 acre of other use land is readily available for allotment.
- vi. Out of the 1000 MW of Solar Park, 300 MW by Tata Solar Power Ltd. has already been commissioned.
- vii. As part of connectivity project - 6 lane expressway by NHAI and Dholera International Airport by AAI is under construction. Additionally, Bhimnath Dholera Rail link is also being taken up by Western Railways.

4.1.1.2 Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA), Maharashtra

- i. Part I of SBIA covers an area of 40.2 sq. km;
- ii. State Govt. has transferred the entire 8.39 sq kms for Shendra Industrial Area and 28.8 sq. kms for Bidkin Industrial Area to the SPV. Matching equity amounting to Rs.602.80 Crore and Rs. 2,397.20 Crore, respectively, has also been released;
- iii. For Shendra Industrial Area, Gol has approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components for Rs. 1,533.45 Crore in May 2015. Major trunk infrastructure packages have been completed;
- iv. Hon'ble Prime Minister has dedicated the project to the nation on 7th September 2019;

- v. For Shendra, land allotment policy has been finalized, and 211 plots admeasuring 488 acre have been allotted, including one to HYOSUNG (100 acre) as the anchor investor. 46 companies have started their commercial operations as well;
- vi. For Bidkin Industrial Area, Gol has approved the infrastructure packages worth Rs. 6,414.21 Crore to be developed in 3 phases in Nov, 2016. The major trunk infrastructure works for Sector A (10.32 sq. km) have been completed;
- vii. For Bidkin, 25 plopts admeasuring 239 acre have been allotted including one to Piramal Pharma (139 acre).
- viii. 717 acre industrial land and 1,019 acre of other use land is readily available for allotment in SBIA.

4.1.1.3 Integrated Industrial Township Project, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh

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

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

- i. State Govt. has transferred 1,026 acre land to the SPV, and matching equity amounting to Rs. 55.93 Crore has also been released along with a debt of Rs.260.54 Crore (out of which Rs. 200 Crore have been repaid by the SPV on 21st December, 2023);
- ii. Gol has approved the tender packages for various infrastructure components amounting to Rs. 749.1 Crore in January 2014. Major trunk infrastructure works have been completed;
- iii. Hon'ble PM has dedicated the project to the nation on 2nd October, 2023.
- iv. Land allotment policy has been finalized, and 46 plots admeasuring 403 acre with AMUL as anchor investor. 09 companies have started their commercial operations as well. Further, 360 acre gross area has also been allotted to GoMP for the development of Medical Device Park;
- v. 100 acre of Industrial Land and 51 acre of other use land is readily available for allotment.

4.1.1.5 Khushkheda Bhiwadi Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR), Rajasthan

- i. State Govt. has 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;

- iv. SHA/SSA for KBNIR & JPMIA have been executed between Govt. of Rajasthan and NICDIT. SPV has also been incorporated;
- v. Out of 1,378-acre, State has informed that RIICO has taken possession of 1346 acre of land. Compensation against 99.95% of the land has been completed for KBNIR.
- vi. State govt. has been requested to finalise the land-use change so that detailed master planning activities can be undertaken.
- Vii. EC amendment for Change of Land Use of KBNIR has been in principle approved by MoEF&CC.

4.1.1.6 Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA), Rajasthan

- i. State Govt. has informed that the Development Plan of JPMIA has been notified as Special Investment Region (SIR);
- ii. Consultant appointed for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for an area of 6,570 acre for development in two phases;
- iii. The State Govt has informed the revised project area to be 7,621 acre which is proposed to be developed in 03 phases.
- iv. Phase A with an area of 1,577 acre is being developed for which master planning and preliminary engineering activities are underway;
- v. State Govt. has informed that balance land acquisition is under progress.
- vi. NICDIT has approved project cost of Rs. 922 Crore for the development of Phase "A" constituting an area of 1,577 Acre.
- vii. Proposal is under consideration of Hon`ble CIM & Hon`ble FM, Gol.

4.1.1.7 Dighi Port Industrial Area (DPIA), Maharashtra

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 6,054 acres of land for the development of DPIA, out of which 5,611 acres is in possession of the State Govt;
- ii. Consultant appointed for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for an area of 2,450 acres for development in three phases;
- iii. Addendum to the SHA and SSA between MIDC, State of Maharashtra and NICDIT was executed on 31st March, 2022.
- iv. Project proposal was examined by NPG in November, 2022 and recommended by NICDIT in December, 2022 for consideration of Gol.

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

4.2.1 Krishnapatnam node in Andhra Pradesh

- i. Project was approved by Gol in December, 2020 for Phase-I area of 2,500 acre with an estimated project cost of Rs.2,139.44 Crore;
- ii. State Govt. has transferred 2,139.15 acre land to SPV, and matching equity amounting to Rs. 533.86 Crore has been released by NICDIT;
- iii. Consultant appointed in November 2017 for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering activities of the total project area of 11,095.8 acre;
- iv. MoEF&CC has granted the Environment Clearance;
- v. EPC contractor for trunk infrastructure works has been appointed in Feb,2024 and works has been initiated

4.2.2 Tumakuru node in Karnataka

- i. Project was approved by Gol in December, 2020 for Phase-A activation area of 1,736 acre with an estimated project cost of Rs. 1,701.81 Crore;
- ii. State Govt. has transferred 1,668.30 acre land to SPV, and matching equity amounting to Rs. 586.74 Crore has been released by NICDIT;
- iii. Consultant appointed in October, 2018 for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering activities of the total project area of 8,484 acre;
- iv. MoEF&CC has granted Environment Clearance for the project in August, 2021;
- v. EPC Contractor has been appointed for the development of Phase-A trunk infrastructure in February, 2023, and Construction works have been initiated;
- vi. Hon'ble PM laid the foundation stone of the project on 06th February, 2023 for Phase-A Activation Area;

4.2.3 Ponneri node in Tamil Nadu

- i. Consultant appointed for carrying out Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering for an area of 4,000 acre in October, 2020;
- ii. SHA/SSA has been executed and the project SPV has also been incorporated
- iii. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) changed land parcels multiple times, citing instant demand by industries/ undertake development on its own;
- iv. The final proposed land parcels by the state. i.e., Manali (532 acre) and Kattur (630 acre) were also withdrawn by TIDCO due to high demand from the investors;

- v. State Govt., during the 2nd Apex meeting in May 2023, expressed their inability to provide a large contiguous land parcel for the development of the project.
- vi. However, State Govt. is being pursued to provide alternate land parcels for development.

4.3 CBIC extension to Kochi via Coimbatore:

4.3.1 Palakkad node in Kerala

- i. Land area of 1,710 acre has been identified and notified by State Govt. and acquisition process underway;
- ii. SHA/SSA has been executed and the project SPV has been incorporated for development of IMC at Palakkad;
- iii. The site has been proposed to be taken up for development in two Phases. About 80% of land is in possession of State nodal agency, Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA).
- iv. Detailed master planning and preliminary engineering works have been completed, and Master Plan notification process is ongoing.
- v. NICDIT has considered and recommended the project proposal during its meeting held on 14th Dec, 2022 for consideration of Gol.
- vi. EC for IMC's at Pudussery has been granted by MoEFCC on 15th February 2024.

4.4 Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC)

4.4.1 Raghunathpur, 2,483 acre in West Bengal

- i. Master Planning for the project completed

by consultants appointed by NICDC for an area of 2,483 acre.

- ii. State Govt. informed that they would do the project on their own.
- iii. State Govt. is being pursued to provide alternate land parcels for development.

4.4.2 Khurpia Farms, 1,002 acre in Uttarakhand

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 1002 acre land for the project;
- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed;
- iii. EC has been granted by SEIAA, Uttarakhand in March, 2023;
- iv. SHA/SSA executed and Project SPV has been incorporated;
- v. Project proposal was recommended by the Board of Trustees of NICDIT in June, 2022 for consideration of Gol;

4.4.3 Hisar, 1,605 acre in Haryana

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 1,605 acre land for the project;
- ii. Consultant for carrying out Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been appointed and works are under progress;
- iii. Preliminary Design Report (PDR) along with cost estimate being finalized;
- iv. 100% land is in possession;
- v. Discussions under progress for finalization of SHA/SSA with State Govt.
- vi. Submission of the EC application is under process by the State Govt.

4.4.4 Rajpura-Patiala, 1,098 acre in Punjab

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 1,098 acre land for the project. Land is in possession of Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA).

- ii. Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities has been completed.
- iii. Public Hearing for EC held on 30th August, 2022. Final Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report submitted to SEIAA;
- iv. SHA/SSA executed and Project SPV has been incorporated;
- v. Project proposal was recommended by the Board of Trustees of NICDIT in June, 2022 for consideration of Gol.

4.4.5 Agra, 1,059 acre in Uttar Pradesh

- i. State Govt. has confirmed the availability of 1,059 acre land for the project. 100% land is in possession of the State Govt.;
- ii. Consultant appointed for carrying out Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities;
- iii. Discussions are underway on draft SHA/SSA;
- iv. Preliminary engineering and cost estimates for the project are under preparation.
- v. EC has been obtained on 7th Nov., 2023.

4.4.6 Integrated Manufacturing Cluster at Gaya, Bihar

- i. State Govt. has identified 1,670 acre land for the project in Gaya district;
- ii. Private land parcels admeasuring 1,016 acre is under possession of Industries Department. Transfer of balance Govt. land (654 acre) from the Revenue Department to the Industries Department is under process;
- iii. Consultant appointed for carrying out Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering activities in September 2021. Works related to master planning is under progress.

- iv. SHA & SSA are being finalized between BIADA, State of Bihar & NICDC.

4.4.7 Integrated Manufacturing Cluster, Bokaro Jharkhand

- i. State Govt. has informed that the earlier site at New Bahri is not available therefore an alternate site is being identified;
- ii. State Govt. has requested the Steel Ministry to make available land for IMC in the Bokaro steel plant in November 2021;
- iii. Bokaro Steel Plant identified 740 acre land at village Bhatua in October 2022;
- iv. State Govt. to validate land cost as provided by Bokaro Steel Plant.

4.5 Vizag- Chennai Industrial Corridor

4.5.1 NICDIT had accorded its approval for development of Vishakhapatnam Koppaerthy and Chittoor as priority nodes in Phase-1 of VCIC in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

4.5.2 Chittoor Node in Andhra Pradesh:

- i. Consultants have been appointed for the preparation of detailed master planning & preliminary engineering for 8,967 acre in November 2020;
- ii. The land initially identified for the project is not being pursued by the state govt. for development under NICDIT framework.

4.5.3 Koppaerthy (Kadappa) Industrial Area in Andhra Pradesh:

- i. Consultant appointed for Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering for 4,085 acre;
- ii. APIIC reassigned the project area to 5,760 acre in February 2021, out of which GoAP later in March 2022 proposed the development of 2,595 acre under the NICDIT framework;

- iii. ~2,412 acre (~93%) of the project area (South node) is under the possession of State Govt.;

- iv. Notification process of Master Plan is underway;

- v. Finalization of the Design Basis Report for the project is under progress.

4.5.4 Visakhapatnam (Nakapalli Cluster) in Andhra Pradesh:

- i. State Govt. has initially identified 3,196 acre of land for development under NICDIT;
- ii. Project Development activities (including master planning and Preliminary Engineering Design) being undertaken by the State Govt on its own;
- iii. The land initially identified for the project is not being pursued by the state govt. for development under NICDIT framework.

4.6 Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC)

4.6.1 Dharwad Industrial Area in Karnataka

- i. Govt. of Karnataka confirmed 6,042 acre of land available for the development of an industrial node at Dharwad in January 2021;
- ii. Consultant appointed for Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering in July 2021;
- iii. State Govt. to confirm land acquisition status with timelines for taking ahead Project Development activities.

4.6.2 Satara Industrial Area in Maharashtra

- i. Govt. of Maharashtra has confirmed the availability of 5,001 Ha land at Satara for the development of an industrial node in Mhaswad, Dhuldev & Garwad villages;

- ii. Consultant appointed for Detailed Master Planning and Preliminary Engineering in September 2021;
- iii. State Govt. has proposed the Mhaswad site in March 2023;
- iv. State Govt. to confirm the requested details like land notification/acquisition details multi-model & connectivity of the proposed land parcels for development.

4.7 Hyderabad Warangal Industrial Corridor (HWIC):

- i. NICDIT approved the inclusion of the Hyderabad Warangal Industrial Corridor in the state of Telangana;
- ii. State Govt. has prepared Master Planning and cost estimates for Hyderabad Pharma City under HWIC in the State of Telangana;
- iii. The Board of Trustees of NICDIT in June 2022 accorded approval for dropping the project due to the non-confirmation from State regarding their participation with Gol for development of the project.

4.8 Hyderabad Nagpur Industrial Corridor (HNIC):

- i. NICDIT had approved the inclusion of development of the Zaheerabad Industrial Area under Hyderabad Nagpur Industrial corridor in August 2020.
- ii. Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TSIIC) engaged consultants to undertake the Master Plan activities along with detailed designing and cost estimation;
- iii. Out of 3,909 acre of Phase-I area, ~3,100 acre is in possession of TSIIC;
- iv. Environmental Clearance has been obtained by MoEF&CC in March 2022;

- v. SHA & SSA has been finalized between TSIIC, State of Telangana & NICDC.
- vi. Based on project DPR prepared by State government, updating of the cost estimates of the project is underway.

4.9 Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC):

- i. NICDIT approved 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 admeasuring 9,800 acre appointed in January 2021, out of which GoAP later proposed the development of 4,742 acres in 3 non-contiguous land parcels under the NICDIT framework;
- iii. Out of 4,742 acre, an area of 2,621 acre is being developed as Phase I activation area;
- iv. 2,509 acre (~96%) land of Phase I activation area is in possession of APIIC;
- v. Notification of Master Plan is underway;
- vi. EC has been obtained for Phase-1;

4.10 Odisha Economic Corridor (OEC) Project:

- i. NICDIT approved the inclusion of OEC and project development activities initiated for two priority nodes, namely,
- ii. Gopalpur – Bhubaneswar – Kalinganagar (GBK node) and
- iii. Paradip – Kendrapada – Dhamra – Subarnarekha (PKDS node);
- iv. Consultant appointed for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for GBK and PKDS node comprising of total area of 11,366 acre.

- v. During a review meeting held in June, 2023, it was informed that the land near Dhamra & Subarnarekha Port for undertaking the project development activities. NICDC vide letter dated 9th Oct, 2023 has requested State Govt. to confirm the land parcels for development.

4.11 Delhi Nagpur Industrial Corridor (DNIC)

- i. 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;
- ii. Consultant appointed for preparation of Perspective Plan for overall DNIC region.
- iii. Discussions are underway with State Govt for finalisation of proposed node for development in Wardha, Maharashtra, Sagar & Seoni, Madhya Pradesh and Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh.

4.12 Other Projects

4.12.1 Model Solar Project, Neemrana, Rajasthan

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

4.12.2 Logistic Data Bank Project:

- i. Logistics Data Bank (LDB) system is a single window logistics visualization solution which provides 100% EXIM

container movement across India tracking using only shipping container numbers.

- ii. LDB began its operations in the western corridor from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) in 2016 and expanded to all ports in 2020 engaged in EXIM containers in India.
- iii. Currently, LDB covers:
 - a. 17 Ports (Comprising 28 port terminals)
 - b. 5,800 railway stations (Freight Operations Information System)
 - c. RFID Infrastructure:
 - 66 Special Economic Zones,
 - 121 Toll Plazas,
 - 420 CFSs/ICDs/Empty Yards and Parking Plazas,
 - 03 Integrated Check Posts.
 - 03 Industrial Zone
- iv. LDB has successfully tracked 69 million+ EXIM containers since its launch in July 2016.
- v. The Logistics Performance Index created by the World Bank (WB) to rank the member countries based on the performance of their logistics sector has recognized LDB as a contributing factor in improving India's rank from 44 in 2018 to 38 in 2023.
- vi. Extended tracking of domestic containers at 16 port terminals.
- vii. Nearly 45 lakh containers getting searched every month on LDB portal Integration with Concor completed and receiving data from all Concor ICD and CFS.
- viii. LDB workshops conducted at 9 major port terminals.

4.12.3 Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP)

- i. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India launched the ULIP under the purview of National Logistics Policy (NLP) on 17th September 2022.
- ii. ULIP is integrated through Application Programming Interface (APIs) with the logistics systems of various Government departments. Integration of ULIP with 35 systems of 08 different Ministries through 116 APIs, covering 1800+ fields completed.
- iii. 28 Crore+ transactions completed since January 2022.
- iv. ULIP portal (goulip.in) has witnessed 830+ registrations from the private sector since its launch.
- v. 561 use cases of 200 private players verified.
- vi. 83 applications by 54 companies developed.
- vii. Integration with GSTN's E-waybill system completed. Only system which gives visibility for cargo and carrier both.
- viii. Major industry players like Mahindra Logistics, Cars24, Policy Bazaar, Wheels Eye, Aggarwal Packers & Movers, UPS_SCS, Dalmia Transport, Adani Green Energy Limited, V-Trans, CMA-CGM, Carrier Technologies..
- ix. State's Public Distribution System of Chattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana integrated on ULIP through Department of Food and Public Distribution.
- x. E-challan API is live for accessing the challan verification.
- xi. New Fast-tag API fetching VRN number

against Fast-tag number for Gate Automation is live.

- xii. New FOIS API fetching freight charges between different train stations is live.
- xiii. Use-cases developed by private players include:
 - a. Track & trace
 - b. Gate Automation
 - c. Financing & Payment for transporters
 - d. Green/Sustainable logistics
 - e. Process Digitalization
 - f. E-KYC & Verification
 - g. Third Party transporters validation
 - h. Insurance- Claim and settlement

4.13 Logistics Projects

4.13.1 Integrated Multi-Modal Logistics Hub (IMLH) - Nangal Chaudhary in Haryana

- i. Project approved by Gol in May 2018 with an estimated cost of Phase-I development as Rs. 1,029.49 Crore;
- ii. Land admeasuring approx. 886 acre has been identified in District Mahendergarh for the project. 698 acre has been transferred to project SPV, and matching equity amounting to Rs. 211.63 Crore has been released by NICDIT along with a debt of Rs.130 Crore;
- iii. Approx. 158 acre land is under litigation, and the matter is pending with the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana. The next date of hearing is scheduled on 3rd May 2024. State Govt. has been requested to get this resolved at the earliest;
- iv. Environmental Clearance obtained from the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority in September 2019;
- v. Works on deposit basis in progress for various external connectivity projects of

- water, power & road being undertaken by the State Govt. agencies;
- vi. Approval accorded by DFCCIL in September 2021 on DPR for rail connectivity;
 - vii. MoU executed with DFCCIL for works related to external rail connectivity up to the project site on deposit basis, and construction works are under the advanced stage of completion;
 - viii. 390 acre encumbrance free land spread over 2 non-contiguous land parcels proposed to be developed as Phase-1A. 2-3 alternative road alignment options being finalized by SPV for providing adequate inter-parcel connectivity;
 - ix. The other internal trunk infrastructure, along with facilities like Exim zone, warehouses, container stacking, transportation zone, commercial area, etc., are planned to be implemented through PPP mode.
 - x. Transaction Advisor has been appointed for the project in March, 2024.
- 4.13.2 Multi Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH), Dadri and Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH), Boraki in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh
- i. Projects approved by GoI in December 2020 with an estimated cost of Part-I development as Rs. 3,883.80 Crore;
 - ii. Out of the total land area required for MMLH and MMTH of 479 Ha, 452 Ha is already under the possession of GNIDA. Further, ~27 Ha of land to be acquired by DFCCIL/NCR under the Railways Act, and 7.7533 Ha of land acquired by DFCCIL for the MMLH project transferred to GNIDA and payment for the same released to DFCCIL;
 - iii. 227.48 Ha land transferred to Project SPV, and matching equity amounting to Rs.853.05 Crore has been released by NICDIT;
 - iv. Environmental Clearance was obtained in April 2023 by the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Uttar Pradesh;
 - v. For MMLH - Final DPR for external Rail Siding connectivity has been approved by DFCCIL in September 2023.
 - vi. Also, the trunk infrastructure development within the MMLH boundary is planned to be implemented through PPP mode, for which 03 informal Market Sounding exercise has already been conducted;
 - vii. For MMTH - Final Project report along with updated ESP submitted to North Central Railway (NCR) and other stakeholders for concurrence and approval;
 - viii. General Consultant for the MMTH project appointed.



Regulatory Reforms- Creating Ease for Doing Business

Reforms for Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living

5.1 Introduction

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

During the last decade, Government has been continuously involved in the journey to unclutter India's complex regulatory landscape. This included the drive of government process reengineering and brought various ministries and departments together to achieve the common goal of making India the most preferred business destination.

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been acting as a fulcrum and, being the nodal department for Ease of Doing Business has been entrusted with the responsibility to ensure that the reforms percolate at the grass-root level. Multiple initiatives and reforms have been implemented since to ensure an overall improved business environment.

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

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

Other key initiatives namely Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB), Decriminalization and National Single Window System (NSWS) has been introduced by Government of India to grant impetus to towards ease of doing business in India. Also, the Government of India is determined to create an investment friendly ecosystem that strongly supports domestic as well as foreign investments. The focus is to ease sectoral hurdles and building multiple investment hubs across the nation.

BRAP true to its nature of being a dynamic exercise has constantly evolved to internally include additional reforms, focus sectors and adoption of ICT towards providing quality and efficient services to businesses.

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

DPIIT has undertaken a campaign to spread awareness among professionals about reforms implemented in recent past. Ministries and Departments have also been advised to make a separate tab for 'Ease of Doing Business' on their websites. Through the collective efforts

of DPIIT and other Government departments, India saw a meteoric rise of 79 ranks from 142 in 2014 to 63 in 2019 in World Bank ratings for 'Ease of Doing Business'. The ratings are based on the World Bank's annual exercise of Doing Business Report (DBR) which is limited to two cities (Mumbai and Delhi) in India. India's increased ease of doing business now provides a conducive business environment and the government has committed to chartering the path of furthering this initiative; to expand it to ease of living for its citizens.

Citizens are paramount to all initiatives of the Government of India. It is also felt that business process reengineering and enabling digital infrastructure through Citizen centric reforms under Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2022 has led to the overall objective of Ease of Living in the country.

Note: The World Bank Group (WBG) has decided to discontinue the Doing Business (DB) report in 2020 and announced that a new approach would be considered for assessing the business and investment climate globally. The first report of B-Ready will be published in the September 2024, covering an initial group of 51 economies in Asia, Latin America, Europe, the Middle East & Sub-Saharan Africa. India is covered in the third report which is expected to be published in 2026. The B-ready methodology takes into consideration the views of potential users in government, the private sector, and civil society through an extensive & open consultative process. To understand the methodology of B-Ready Project, DPIIT attended methodology workshop held in May 2023 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. DPIIT also initiated interactions with WBG's B-Ready team and World Bank's Executive Directors to discuss Government of India's concern on B-Ready methodology. Since, data collection in India by World Bank Group will start in 2024, DPIIT is coordinating

with nodal Ministries/ Departments to gather as-is-situation and tentative score of India. DPIIT also asked nodal Ministries to share 'Action Plan' if India score is partial or zero against any indicator. DPIIT has also formed an Inter-ministerial committee with Secretary, DPIIT as convenor to handhold Ministries/ Departments.

DPIIT has included B-ready related reforms in the Draft BRAP 2024 and has been shared with Chief Secretaries of States & UTs along with Central ministries for consultation. The reforms are primarily designed to strengthen India's position in the B-ready assessment and to further drive the reform agenda with active participation and engagement of stakeholders.

5.3 State-level Ease of Doing Business Reforms

DPIIT, in consultation with the State/ UT Governments, started a comprehensive reform exercise in States and UTs in December 2014. Under the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), all States/UTs in the country are assessed on the basis of reforms undertaken by them on designated parameters such as Access to Information, Inspection Enablers (CIS), Online Single Window System, Online Building Permission System, Labour Regulation Enablers, Utility permits amongst others. These actions highlight the direction that the government intends to take towards creating a favourable environment for businesses across the nation.

Till date five editions of BRAP (2015, 2016, 2017-18, 2019 and 2020) have been completed and States/UTs have been assessed accordingly. The assessment for the sixth edition of BRAP 2022 has been completed and results are going to be declared soon. The latest (seventh edition) of BRAP 2024 was shared with the Ministries/ Departments and States/ UTs on January

31, 2024. BRAP 2024 has 344 reform action points, covering 57 Business Centric Reforms for Central Ministries/ Departments in PART - A and 287 Business Centric Reforms for States & UTs in PART - B.

BRAP true to its nature of being a dynamic exercise has constantly evolved to internally include additional reforms, focus sectors and adoption of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) towards providing quality and efficient services to businesses. The BRAP framework for 2024 edition has been enhanced through the inclusion of next generation of reforms converging other key initiatives introduced by Government of India to grant impetus to towards ease of doing business in India such as Reducing Compliance Burden, Decriminalization and including elements of B-READY (upcoming World Bank initiative).

Learnings from earlier editions of BRAP suggests that apart from the services being offered by States/UTs, there are services for which the policies are framed at the Centre and the same has been highlighted by States/UTs that some of their portals are dependent on respective Central portals, such as ONDLS for Drug Licenses and VAHAN & SARATHI for vehicles registration and driving licenses among others. In addition, Central Ministries/ Departments have a key role to play in the upcoming B-READY exercise. In this context, to expand the coverage of business reforms, Central Ministries/ Departments have been included as key stakeholder for implementation of reforms and thereby making BRAP 2024 more comprehensive. The BRAP 2024 consists of 57 Central Ministry/ Department related reforms under 2 Reform Areas (viz.; Integration of Central Portals with National Single Window and Business Centric Reforms to facilitate EoDB) covering 11 Central Ministries/ Departments.

5.4 Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB)

DPIIT conceptualized and launched Regulatory Compliance Portal (RC Portal) in 2021 to record the compliances and action taken regarding RCB by all Ministries/Departments and States/UTs. As a part of the Reducing Compliance Burden exercise, Ministry/Department and State/UTs are reviewing their Act/Rules/Processes and reducing burdensome compliances through simplification, rationalization, decriminalization of minor offences and eliminate the redundant laws/processes. Till 31/03/2024, Central Ministries/Departments, and States/UTs actively engaged in self-identification exercises, successfully reducing over 41,000 compliances and decriminalized over 3700 provisions.

One of the focus areas in reducing compliance burden exercise is decriminalization of minor offences. DPIIT is regularly coordinating with Ministries/Departments and States/ UTs for the exercise of reducing compliance burden on Citizens and Business activities and decriminalization. Through RC Portal, industry stakeholders and trade bodies such as CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM are able to submit compliances and propose recommendations. This acts as a bridge between industries and the Government to minimize and decriminalize burdensome compliances.

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

Provisions) Bill received overwhelming support and insightful suggestions from the Members of the Committee across parties. The Joint Committee on the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2022 held detailed discussions with all the 19 Ministries/Departments along with Legislative Department and Department of Legal Affairs.

The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023 was then passed in both Houses of the Parliament (Lok Sabha on 27th July 2023, Rajya Sabha on 02nd August 2023) and received President's Assent on 11th August 2023. The Act decriminalizes 183 provisions under 42 Acts administered by 19 Ministries/Departments. The Jan Vishwas Act marks a significant milestone in the decriminalization of minor offenses in India.

The primary objective of this Act is to distinguish between minor, technical, and procedural defaults, and more serious criminal offenses. Many provisions under various laws in India carried disproportionately harsh punishments for relatively minor infractions. The Jan Vishwas Act rectifies this by removing or replacing imprisonment and/or fine into penalties for such minor offenses. The Act employs various approaches to decriminalization, including the removal of both imprisonment and fines, conversion of imprisonment and/or fine into penalties, and the introduction of compounding of offenses in certain cases. These measures aim to ensure that the punishment aligns with the severity of the offense, promoting fairness and proportionality in the legal system. One of the key benefits of this legislation is its potential to unclog the judicial system, which has long been burdened by an overwhelming number of cases and inordinate delays. By moving away from criminal prosecutions for minor offenses, the act helps streamline legal proceedings, making it more efficient and effective. It also provides a boost to investor confidence and facilitates ease of doing business in India.

The Jan Vishwas Act, 2023 sets a precedent for future legal amendments, emphasizing the need for consistency, a focus on currently operational Acts, and a holistic approach to decriminalization. It underlines the importance of involving all relevant stakeholders in the process and analyzing the risk factors associated with the penalty system.

5.4.1 Cost of Regulation (CoR)

During the 2nd National Conference of Chief Secretaries held in January 2023, DPIIT along with 18 States presented the concept of Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) to be implemented by 2027. Regulatory impact assessment (RIA) is a systemic approach to critically assessing the positive and negative effects of proposed and existing regulations and non-regulatory alternatives.

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

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

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

Startup India Initiative

6.1 Startup India

6.1.1. The Startup India initiative 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. The initiative has today evolved into the launchpad for ideas to innovation in the country. 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.

6.1.2. As per eligibility conditions prescribed under G.S.R. notification 127 (E) dated 19th February 2019, entities are recognized as startups under Startup India initiative by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).

6.1.3. As on 31st March, 2024, over 1,25,000 entities have been recognised as startups by DPIIT, spread across all 36 States and Union Territories of the country. Further, recognised startups have reported creation of more than 12 lakh direct jobs. About 47% of the recognised startups have at least one woman director.

6.2. Fund of Funds for Startups

6.2.1. To encourage investments in startups, the Government is implementing the Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) Scheme which was approved and established with a corpus of Rs 10,000 crore, with contribution spread over the 14th and 15th Finance Commission cycle

based on progress of implementation. The FFS does not directly invest in startups, instead provides capital to SEBI-registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs), known as daughter funds, who in turn invest money in growing Indian startups through equity and equity-linked instruments. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been given the mandate of operating this Fund through selection of suitable daughter funds and overseeing the disbursement of committed capital. As on 31st March, 2024, SIDBI has committed Rs. 10,805 crore to 130 AIFs under FFS. These AIFs in turn have invested over Rs. 18,000 crore in 1,030 startups.

6.3. Startup India Seed Fund Scheme

6.3.1. Easy availability of capital is essential for entrepreneurs at the early stages of growth of an enterprise. The capital required at this stage often presents a make-or-break situation for startups with good business ideas. The Government launched the Scheme with a corpus of Rs 945 crore for period of 4 years starting from 2021-22. It aims to provide financial assistance to startups for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry and commercialization. As on 31st March, 2024, 200+ incubators have been approved so far for support of Rs. 841 crore.

6.4. Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups

6.4.1. The Government has established the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups for

providing credit guarantees to loans extended to DPIIT recognised startups by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Venture Debt Funds (VDFs) under SEBI registered AIFs. CGSS is aimed at providing credit guarantee up to a specified limit against loans extended by Member Institutions (MIs) to finance eligible borrowers viz. DPIIT recognized startups. The Scheme has been operationalized on 1st April 2023. Loan amounting to more than Rs. 340 crore issued to startup as of 31st March, 2024.

6.5. Relaxed Norms in Public Procurement for Startups

6.5.1. The requirement of submission of bid security/earnest money deposit and prior turnover & experience has been relaxed to encourage startups to participate in public procurement. 'GeM Startup Runway' has also been launched as a dedicated corner for startups to sell products and services to the Government buyers. As on 31st March, 2024, over 23,800 DPIIT recognised startups have been on-boarded on GeM which have received over 2.9 Lakh orders from public entities, totalling more than Rs. 24,000 crore.

6.6. Tax incentives

6.6.1. 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 startup for 3 consecutive assessment years out of 10 years, at the option of the assessee, subject to certain conditions. To avail these benefits, an eligible startup must get a Certificate of Eligibility from the Inter-Ministerial Board (IMB).

6.6.2. Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value: DPIIT recognised 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.

6.7. Self-Certification based Compliance Regime

6.7.1. Startups are allowed to self-certify their compliance under 9 Labour and 3 Environment laws for a period of 3 to 5 years from the date of incorporation. 29 states have complied with self-certification advisory under Labour Laws. 9 states have integrated their portals with Shram Suvidha Portal.

6.8. Startup India Portal

6.8.1. Startup India web portal and mobile app were developed and operationalized on the 31st of March, 2016. The portal* 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.

6.9. States' Startup Rankings

6.9.1. Launched in February 2018, 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

*www.startupindia.gov.in

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.

6.9.2. It is complemented with year-round capacity building exercise in the form of international, national, and regional knowledge exchange programs for policy makers and administrators to gain from global and national good practices. In 2023, Startup India organised 3 regional and 2 international capacity building and exposure visits for officials from States/ UTs to interact with and learn from policy makers, incubators, and other ecosystem enablers in national and international startup ecosystems

6.10. National Startup Awards

6.10.1. National Startup Awards (NSA) is a flagship marquee initiative to recognize, reward and promote outstanding startups and ecosystem enablers that are building innovative products or solutions and scalable enterprises, with high potential of employment generation or wealth creation, demonstrating measurable social impact. One of the key objectives of the National Startup Awards is to holistically support all the finalists as they navigate towards greater success under various Startup India initiatives.

6.10.2. Over 2,300 applications were received for the National Startup Awards 2023. The result for NSA 2023 were announced on 16th January 2024 and handholding support across various tracks is being provided to all the finalists comprising of a diverse set of startups.

6.11. Regulatory Reforms

6.11.1. Redressal of regulatory issues requires continuous and deep engagement between

the Government departments, Startups, and stakeholders of the ecosystem. DPIIT engages with stakeholders on a regular basis to invite consultations on regulatory issues raised by Startups, investors and others in the ecosystem. These issues and recommendations are further shared with the concerned departments to bring about the necessary resolution and reforms. Since 2016, the Government has undertaken 57 regulatory reforms to enhance ease of doing business, ease of raising capital and reduce compliance burden for the startup ecosystem.

6.12. National Startup Advisory Council

6.12.1. The Government in January 2020 notified constitution of the National Startup Advisory Council to advise the Government on measures needed to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups in the country to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. Besides the ex-officio members, the council has a number of non-official members, representing various stakeholders from the startup ecosystem.

6.13. Startup20 Engagement Group

6.13.1. Under India's G20 Presidency in 2023, a Startup20 Engagement Group was institutionalised to create a global narrative for supporting startups and enabling synergies between startups, corporates, investors, innovation agencies and other key ecosystem stakeholders.

6.13.2. The Startup20 Engagement Group in India's G20 Presidency included four meetings held in different regions of India. The introductory inception meeting was held in Hyderabad, Telangana (on 28th - 29th January 2023). The second and third meetings of the engagement group were held in Gangtok,

Sikkim (on 18th-19th March 2023) and Goa (on 3rd-4th June 2023) respectively and involved deliberations on the focus areas of the group. The main summit of Startup 20 Engagement Group was held in Gurugram, Haryana (on 3rd-4th July 2023).

6.14. Accelerating Startup Caliber & Entrepreneurial Drive (ASCEND)

6.14.1. With the vision to encourage entrepreneurial mindset, the Government organizes a series of workshops under ASCEND program in all eight North Eastern States. The aim is to capacitate and augment knowledge on key aspects of entrepreneurship and continue efforts towards creating a robust startup ecosystem in these States.

6.15. Startup India Investor Connect Portal

6.15.1. The Startup India Investor Connect Portal has been launched as an intermediary platform that links startups and investors in order to help entrepreneurs from various industries, functions, stages, regions, and backgrounds in mobilizing capital. The portal has been built with the aim to enable startups, particularly early-stage startups, located anywhere in the country to showcase themselves to leading investors/ venture capital funds.

6.16. Mentorship, Advisory, Assistance, Resilience, and Growth (MAARG)

6.16.1. The MAARG program has been launched to facilitate accessibility to mentorship for startups in every part of the country.

6.17. Blockchain Based Certification

6.17.1. DPIIT launched a Blockchain-based Certificate Verification Platform on 6th October

2020. DPIIT issues certificates to recognized and tax exempted startups through the Startup India platform. Each certificate is allotted a unique number that can be used to verify the authenticity of the certificate. 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.

6.18. Startup India Showcase

6.18.1. Startup India Showcase is an online discovery platform for the most promising startups of the country chosen through various programs for startups exhibited in a form of virtual profiles. The startups showcased on the platform have distinctly emerged as the best in their fields. These innovations span across various cutting-edge sectors such as Fintech, Enterprise Tech, 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.

6.19. States/UTs Portal API Integration

6.19.1. 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.

6.20. International Bridges

6.20.1. One of the key objectives under the Startup India initiative is to help connect Indian startup ecosystem to global startup ecosystems through various engagement models. This has

been done through international Government to Government partnerships, participation in international forums and hosting of global events. Startup India has collaborated with more than 20 countries that provides a soft-landing platform for startups from India and partner nations for cross collaboration and knowledge exchange.



Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

7.1 India – A robust, TRIPS compliant IPR Regime

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

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

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

7.1.4 India is a party to Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health which clarifies that TRIPS agreement does not, and should not, prevent members from taking measures to protect public health. Accordingly, India's IPR regime aims at protecting public health while providing adequate incentive for innovations.

7.2 Intellectual Property Legislations administered by Department

i. The Patents Act, 1970

- ii. The Trade Marks Act, 1999
- iii. The Copyright Act, 1957
- iv. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999
- v. The Designs Act, 2000
- vi. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000

7.3 Organization Structure

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

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

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

7.4 Other IP Legislations

7.4.1 Further, the DPIIT also interacts with various other Departments that administer statutes which have elements of innovation and

IPR viz. i. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 – administered by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, implemented by the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA). ii. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Act, 2001- administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, implemented by Protection of Plant Varieties And Farmers’ Rights Authority. iii. The Competition Act, 2002 – administered by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and implemented by the Competition Commission of India.

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

7.5 National IPR Policy

7.5.1 A comprehensive National IPR policy was adopted in May 2016, to stimulate innovation and creativity across sectors, and provide a clear vision regarding IPR issues. The Policy is available on the Departmental website.

7.5.2 Objectives enshrined in the policy are as under:

- i. **IPR Awareness** - Outreach and Promotion - To create public awareness about the economic, social and cultural benefits of IPRs among all sections of society.
- ii. **Generation of IPRs** - To stimulate the generation of IPRs.
- iii. **Legal and Legislative Framework** - To have strong and effective IPR laws, which balance the interests of rights owners with larger public interest.

- iv. **Administration and Management** - To modernize and strengthen service oriented IPR administration.
- v. **Commercialization of IPRs** - Get value for IPRs through commercialization
- vi. **Enforcement and Adjudication** - To strengthen the enforcement and adjudicatory mechanisms for combating IPR infringements.
- vii. **Human Capital Development** - To strengthen and expand human resources, institutions and capacities for teaching, training, research and skill building in IPRs.

7.6 Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM)

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

7.7 IP Awareness: CIPAM

7.7.1 IPR Awareness for youth

7.7.1.1 IPR Awareness programs have been conducted in various schools and colleges/ universities pan India, including Atal Tinkering Labs. Many of these programs have also been conducted online to ensure wider coverage. During post-COVID period, CIPAM started offline programs in addition to webinars for different stakeholders. Through 447 programs more than 4600 academic institutions have been covered till date.

Table 7.1

S. No.	Target Group	No. of Programs
1.	Academic Institutions (Schools, Colleges, Universities, TISCs)	447
2.	Industry including MSMEs and Start-ups	402
3.	Enforcement Agencies and Judiciary	135

7.7.1.2 In 2022, celebrating the spirit of Innovation Week, awareness sessions were conducted from 10th to 16th January under the aegis of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav. The IPR awareness sessions were conducted with 05 National Institutes of Design (NIDs) namely NID Ahmedabad, NID Haryana, NID Madhya Pradesh, NID Andhra Pradesh and NID Assam. Overall, 09 sessions took place and were handled by 09 well experienced and proficient speakers of prominent Law firms. The sessions focused to educate and spread awareness among the students of NIDs regarding Industrial Design and Copyright Registration and its procedures. CIPAM was successfully able to spread awareness among 500 students during these sessions. During the Innovation Week, 08 online sessions with the Indian TISC network on IP Commercialization- its importance, challenges and way forward were also conducted. The sessions aimed to educate the university students and young entrepreneurs about various aspects of IP commercialization through interaction with the experts and success stories shared by some start-ups. Every session observed around 200 participants. Another session was conducted for GNLU-GUJCOST IPR Chair. Online programs were also conducted with Atal Innovation Mission. The programs covered over 200 schools.

7.7.1.3 Scheme for Pedagogy and Research in IPRs for Holistic Education and Academia

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

7.7.1.4 In order to further enhance and increase the knowledge and awareness on SPRIHA, a DO letter was shared with the academic institutions for setting up more SPRIHA chairs in addition to already existing 18.

7.7.1.5 CIPAM- DPIIT collaborated with the Danish Trademark and Patent Office (DKPTO) and the Danish Embassy for conducting Joint workshop on IP Exchanges with participation of AGNii (Accelerating Growth of New India's Innovations), and Danish Inventor Advisory Services in May, 2022. Also, as a joint report on "IP Commercialization in an Inter-connected World" was launched during the 1st International Conference on "Commercialization of Innovation and IP" conducted in May, 2022 in New Delhi. CIPAM also facilitated an agreement for access to TKDL (Traditional Knowledge Digital Library), a repository of Indian traditional knowledge, that was signed between CSIR and DKPTO in March 2022. In addition to these activities, workshops on sharing best practices in IP, Quality Management System, IP Commercialization, Awareness raising etc., in Industrial Designs & Trademarks were also held on many occasions between IP offices of India and Denmark.

7.7.1.6 In an effort to spread awareness of the importance of product design and the fascinating nature of the product design process, The Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) and JPO organized a Product Design Seminar in collaboration with CIPAM on 17th of December, 2022 which was attended by

top companies and designers from Japan and India.

7.7.2 IPR Awareness in the Industry & MSME

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

7.7.2.2 On the occasion of World Intellectual Property Day on 26th April, 2022, CIPAM in collaboration with Atal Innovation Mission, NITI Aayog conducted an insightful YouTube live session. The sessions highlighted the importance of different forms of Intellectual Property Rights in the innovation ecosystem and motivated the students of Atal Innovation Mission to think differently. The session covered the key aspects of the importance and relevance of patent submission which also include Q&A at the end based on the questions curated beforehand through ATL students and teachers (via AIM). A Day-long conference was also held on "Leveraging India's Demographic Dividend through IP", organized by the CIPAM and FICCI.

7.7.3 Strengthening of IPR Enforcement Mechanism

7.7.3.1 So far, 131 programs on IP Enforcement have been conducted for various law enforcing agencies (Police, Judiciary and Customs) by CIPAM, pan India in association with IP experts from law firms and the industry. In addition, an advisory has been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all State Police Academies to incorporate IPR in their training curriculum for both regular and in-service police officers.

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

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

7.7.3.4 Details of enforcement awareness programs conducted by CIPAM during 2022.

TOPIC	ORGANIZATION
Enforcement of IPR	Central Detective Training Institute, Hyderabad
Enforcement of IPR	Kerala Judicial Academy
Enforcement Agencies and Judiciary	135
Training on IPR for custom officials	NACIN, Saket
Intellectual Property Rights for Custom Officers	NACIN, Kanpur
Intellectual Property Rights for Police Officers	Rajasthan Police Academy, Rajasthan
Intellectual Property Rights	North Eastern Police Academy
Intellectual Property Rights for Police Officers	Punjab Police Academy
Intellectual Property Rights	Rashtriya Raksha University, Ahmedabad
Intellectual Property Rights for Police Officers	Haryana Police Academy

7.7.4 Technology and Innovation Support Centres (TISCs)

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

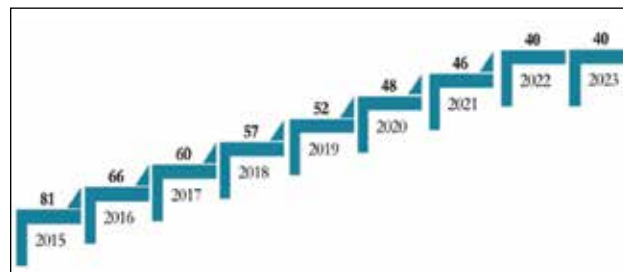
7.7.4.2 A Service Level Agreement (SLA) was signed in 2017 between DPIIT and the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) for establishing Technology and Innovation Support Centre (TISC) network in India. As of 2022, 12 WIPO-Technology Innovation Support Centres (TISCs) have been established: PIC Chandigarh; Anna University, Chennai; NRDCIPFC Visakhapatnam; PIC Kerala; GUJCOST, Gujarat; KSCST, Karnataka; CTTC Bhubaneswar, Odisha; ICRISAT, Hyderabad and RAJCOST, Rajasthan, GTU; Gujarat, JKEDI Jammu and Kashmir and new addition PIC West Bengal in 2022.

7.7.4.3 CIPAM-DPIIT being the nodal point for TISCs in India conducted 8 online sessions with the Indian TISC network on IP Commercialisation- its importance, challenges and way forward during the Innovation Week held from 10-16th January, 2022 to celebrate Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav. The sessions aimed to educate the university students and young entrepreneurs about various aspects of IP commercialisation through interaction with the experts and success stories shared by some start-ups. Every session observed around 200 participants.

7.7.4.4 198 IPR cells have been established in colleges/ universities by the Indian TISC Network during 2020-2021. State Governments are taking keen interest in strengthening the IPR regime.

7.8 Global Innovation Index (GII)

7.8.1 The 16th edition of GI 2023 ranking has been released on 27th September, 2023. India's rank in the Global Innovation Index (GII) has improved from 81st in GI 2015 to 40th in GI 2023.



7.8.2 In GI 2023, India topped among 37 lower middle income economies, maintained 1st rank in Central and Southern Asia region and continued as a record holder by being innovation over performer for a 13th consecutive year. Further, India leapfrogged from 34th position in GI 2022 to 22nd position in GI 2023 in the pillar 'knowledge and technology outputs' that, inter alia, includes patents creation and Intellectual Property receipts.

7.9 Promotion and Marketing of Geographical Indications

7.9.1 A one-day awareness workshop was conducted in Kalsi Dehradun on 26 April 2022 in collaboration with IIT Roorkee for several local artisans to create awareness on GI Protection, Enforcement, its significance, marketing avenues through e-commerce platform etc. Similarly, on the occasion of "World Intellectual Property Day 2022", DPIIT conducted "National Photography Contest" on theme capturing various aspects of Geographical Indications and their uniqueness, diversity, and artistry. Several events were conducted by CIPAM, DPIIT in collaboration with various stakeholders where exclusive GI products showcased Indian

tradition, culture and enterprising activities under a single umbrella.

- i) GI Pavilion (Aahar 2022) in ITPO for five days (26th -30th April 2022)
- ii) 03-day (26th-28th Aug 2022) India GI fair was organized at the India Expo Center and Mart, Greater Noida
- iii) A weekly GI Mahotsav was conducted from 16th -21st October 2022 at Trade facilitation Center, Varanasi. Various knowledge sessions were organized for the GI holders wherein DPIIT officials had an interactive session with the GI holders
- iv) An exclusive GI pavilion was set up at IITF 2022 which was organized by ITPO from 14th -27th November 2022 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

7.9.2 In order to popularize GIs of India, 17 promotional videos covering various Indian GIs was prepared in collaboration with TV History. These videos were aired on various channels of the TV History 18 network such as History TV18 -SD, History TV18 - HD in 2021-22

7.9.3 CIPAM, DPIIT undertook a social media campaign on GIs to promote India's GIs

wherein interesting stories and factoids on GI were shared. Successful campaigns included '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 order to create awareness to get due recognition of Indian Handicrafts and handloom, CIPAM also ran a campaign on "Winter GI Accessories."

7.10 Bilateral Cooperation on IPRs

7.10.1 Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with various countries so as to establish a wide ranging and flexible mechanism for cooperation in the field of intellectual property and information technology services related to this field. Currently 13 MoUs with various countries / intergovernmental organizations are active. The MoUs, which have been signed lay the foundation for a technical cooperation between the two countries/regions with the aim of strengthening the protection of intellectual property rights for the benefit of innovation and sustainable economic growth. Details are given below.

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

S. No.	Country/ Intergovernmental Organization	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid up to
1.	EUIPO	11.05.2022	The MoU has been signed between DPIIT and EUIPO to establish a wide ranging and flexible mechanism for developing and furthering cooperation activities between the Participants in the field of IP and information technology services related to this field.	11.05.2026
2.	Taiwan	18.05.2022	The MoU has been signed between India Taipei Association in Taipei and Taipei Economic and Cultural Center in India on behalf of their designated coordinating agencies, DPIIT and	18.05.2026

S. No.	Country/ Intergovernmental Organization	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid up to
			Taiwan Intellectual Property Office (TIPO) to establish a wide-ranging and flexible mechanism for developing and furthering the cooperation activities between the Coordinating Agencies in the Intellectual Property field and information technology services related to this field.	
3.	Russia	03.12.2021	A Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) was signed with the Russian Federation on 3rd Dec 2021 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
4.	USA	02.12.2020	The MoU is in force and valid for 10 years from date of signing. Biennial work plan under the MoU has been mutually agreed between DPIIT and USPTO and is in force.	01.12.2030
5.	Denmark	26.09.2020	The MoU as well as biennial work plan is in force. Several key intellectual property events unfolded during the year, including workshops on Quality Management System (QMS), sessions on IP awareness, an online IP Manthan session. These activities showcase a commitment to capacity building, best practices sharing, and collaboration in the IP domain.	25.09.2024
6.	Portugal	14.02.2020	The MoU is in force.	13.02.2028
7.	Canada	23.02.2018	The MoU between two countries as well as work plan between IP Offices of Canada and India is in force.	22.02.2026
8.	Sweden	01.09.2017	The MoU between two countries as well as work plan between IP Offices of Sweden and India is in force. Various information exchange programs have been undertaken by the IP offices of both the countries under the mutually agreed work plan.	31.08.2025
9.	France	15.07.2006	The MoU is in force and a new mutually agreed Work Plan 2023-25 between the IP Offices of India and France was signed on December 2023.	The term of 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/ Intergovernmental Organization	Date of coming into force	Outcome/Current status	Valid up to
10.	Japan	29.06.2015	The MoU as well as work plan between IP Offices of Japan and India is in force. Various meetings and activities in the field of human resource development and information technology services related to IP were undertaken.	28.06.2027
11.	Singapore	04.10.2016	The MoU is in force.	03.10.2024
12.	UKIPO	07.11.2016	The MoU as well as biennial work plan is in force. Various information exchange sessions have been undertaken under the mutually agreed work plan.	06.11.2024
13.	WIPO	13.11.2009	The MoU is in force. A new WIPO-India action plan has been signed recently on the auspices of WIPO DG's India Visit in October 2023.	The MoU will remain 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.

7.11 Cooperation with World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

7.11.1 WIPO and Government of India have been working together in close cooperation to strengthen the IP ecosystem of the country. In this regard, a MOU has been executed between Government of India and WIPO. Under the scope of the MOU numerous initiatives have been undertaken by the Government of India in collaboration with WIPO wherein DPIIT serves as the nodal department. The visit of WIPO Director General, Mr. Daren Tang, to India in October 2023 marked a significant development in the collaboration between WIPO and India. Various agreements, along with the signing of letter of intent to establish a Joint Masters in IP with National Law University Delhi; an agreement

to incorporate India's collection of relevant judicial decisions into the WIPO Lex Judgments database; and the WIPO India Action Plan, were signed.

7.11.2 The Department's Development Project to the Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) was approved in December 2023 in the 31st Session of CDIP. It focuses on "Intellectual Property and Unlocking the Potential of Non-Agricultural Geographical indications for the Empowerment of Local Communities and Preservation or Revival of Local Arts and Traditions". The project aims to conduct a study on the benefit of the protection of GIs for non-agricultural products and its impact on the livelihood of local communities. The implementation of the

project will be carried out by WIPO in India and three other countries.

7.11.3 Department participated in various meetings organized by WIPO throughout the year. Some of the key meetings include the PCT working group and Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, TK and Folklore (IGC).

7.12 Patent Prosecution Highway

7.12.1 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.

7.12.2 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.

7.12.3 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 and 85 patents have been granted. The applicants from India filed 6 PPH requests in the Japan Patent Office during the first year and 4 patents were granted in Japan.

7.12.4 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, 86 applications were found to fulfil the criteria for PPH status. The First Examination Reports have been issued for 81 applications and 47 patents have been granted. The applicants from India filed 5 PPH requests in the Japan Patent Office during the second year.

7.12.5 Third year of three years' program started from December 7th 2021. The applicants from Japan filed 100 requests for PPH. Out of the 100 requests received, 88 applications were found to fulfil the criteria for PPH status. The First Examination Reports have been issued for 48 applications and 13 patents have been granted. One applicant from India filed a PPH request in the Japan Patent Office during the third year.

7.12.6 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.

7.13 Amendments in Patent Rules

7.13.1 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.

7.13.2 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).

7.13.3 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.

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

7.13.5 Applications can be transferred

electronically from any of the Patent Office branches to another.

7.13.6 Expedited Examination is applicable for startup, SME, female applicants, Government departments, institutions established by a Central, Provincial or State Act, which are owned or controlled by the Government, Government companies, institutions wholly or substantially financed by the Government and applicants under PPH agreement & who have chosen India as an International Searching Authority (ISA) or as an International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA) in a corresponding PCT applications. 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 31-03-2024):

Table 7.2

Category of Applicant	Requests for Expedited Examination Filed	FER Issued	Patent Granted	Patent Refused
Applicants for ISR	2410	2316	1624	245
Others	9083	7645	4316	427
Startup	3395	3093	1865	322
Total	14888	13054	7805	994

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

7.13.7 Hearings are now conducted through video conferencing.

7.13.8 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.

7.13.9 The Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2024, which came into effect on 15th March 2024, have put in place the following provisions: the introduction of a certificate of inventorship to recognize the contribution of the inventor(s)

in the patented invention; the allowance to claim grace period of one year through a prescribed form to overcome anticipation objections in cases of public disclosure of the invention before filing; the reduction of compliance burden on furnishing foreign filing details u/s 8 and working of the patented invention u/s 146 (2); the reduction in time period for filing request for examination (RFE) to 31 months to ensure faster prosecution; the rationalization of pre-grant opposition process, wherein the controller must now decide whether a prima facie case

has been made out in a pre-grant opposition before proceeding with it; the provision for extension of time specified or condonation of delay for a period of six months after the expiry of the prescribed time; and a 10% reduction in the payment of renewal fee if paid in advance through electronic mode for a period of at least 4 years, etc.

7.14 Amendments in Trademark Rules:

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

7.14.2 50% lower fees for filing Trade Mark Applications by Individuals/ Startups/Small Enterprises vis-à-vis Companies.

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

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

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

7.14.6 Email now recognized as a Mode of Service.

7.14.7 Allowance of Video Conferencing for Hearings.

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

7.14.9 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).

7.14.10 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.

7.14.11 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.

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

7.15 Amendment in Copyright Rules

7.15.1 Copyright (Amendment) Rules, 2021

7.15.1.1 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.

7.16 Design (Amendment) Rules 2021

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

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

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

7.16.4 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)

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

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

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

7.17.2 Redesigned IPO Website: The website of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, (URL)* has been redesigned to make it more informative, interactive and user-friendly. A comprehensive and dynamic Patent Search Portal has been developed on the IPO website. The status of patent applications including publication, examination, grant and electronic register of Patents, as well as all the patent documents (after the publication), are available freely for public search through this portal.

* <https://ipindia.gov.in>

7.17.3 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 (RGNIPM) functions from a state of the art building constructed at Nagpur.

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

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

7.18 Geographical Indications Registry (GIR)

7.18.1 The GIR is a statutory organization setup for the administration of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999 which came into force on 15th September, 2003. A total of 530 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on 31st December 2023 in India, including 34 foreign products. A total of 635 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on 31st March 2024 in India, including 37 foreign products.

7.18.2 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.

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

7.18.4 In order to increase awareness relating to Geographical Indications, Officials of GI Registry had participated in 10 Virtual GI Awareness Programme across India till 31st December 2023. In order to increase awareness relating to Geographical Indications, Officials of GI Registry participated in 5 Virtual GI Awareness Programme across India between 1st January 2024 to 31st March 2024.

7.19 Copyright Office

7.19.1 The Copyright office was established in 1958 under section 9(1) of the Copyright Act, 1957. It is situated in Delhi. The main function of the Copyright Office is to undertake registration of copyrights. Copyright subsists in the following classes or works: i. Original literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works; ii. Cinematographic films; and iii. Sound Recording.

7.19.2 The administration of the Copyright Act, 1957 along with related matters has come under the purview of the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion w.e.f. 17.03.2016, consequent to amendment in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. The Copyright Office has been merged with the Office of CGPDTM w.e.f. 16.12.2020. The CGPDTM has been appointed as ex-officio Registrar of Copyright.

7.19.3 India acceded to two WIPO treaties on Copyrights i.e. WIPO Copyright Treaty & WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty in 2018.

The treaties came into force on 25th December 2018.

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

7.19.5 Improvement in website (URL)* has increased transparency by means of publishing of entries in register of Copyrights and new applications.

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

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

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

7.20 Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Registry (SICLDR)

7.20.1 The objective of implementing Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act 2000 is to act as a catalyst for generation of Intellectual Property relating to Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs. The Registry was established with Head Office at Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), the erstwhile DeitY, vide notification dated 1st March 2004 and was operationalised w.e.f. 1st May 2011.

7.20.2 In order to bring all IPR- related activities under a single umbrella, administration

* www.copyright.gov.in

of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design (SICLD) Act 2000 and the semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout-Design (SICLD) Rules 2001 has been transferred to this Department in December 2016, consequent to amendment in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

7.20.3 The Registry examines layout designs of the Integrated circuits and issues Registration Certificate to the original layout designs of semiconductor integrated circuits. The SICLD Registry is propagating the importance of semiconductor IC design registration. During the year 2022-2023 eight SICLD applications were filed, while one application was filed during the year 2023-24 from 01.04.2023 to 31.12.2023. One application was filed during the period 1st January 2024 to 31st March 2024. Till 31st December 2023, a total of twenty-four (24) SICLD applications have been filed for registration. Till 31st March 2024, a total of twenty-five (25) SICLD applications have been filed for registration. Further, during the

year 2023-2024 four applications have been examined for which letters of objections to acceptance were issued. In all, a total of fifteen applications have been disposed out of which seven are registered.

7.21 Facilities for Startups

7.21.1 SIPP Scheme

7.21.2 The scheme for Startups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) was launched in 2016 to provide *pro bono* facilitation to the startups for filing and processing of their patent, design or trademark applications through government empanelled IP facilitators. The scheme was extended to all Indian innovators/ creators using the services of the TISCs established in India with effect from September 06, 2019. In November, 2022, the scheme was revised and facilitation fees was notably increased by at least 100% to further encourage the IP facilitators to provide quality services to the eligible applicants. The revised fees structure vis-à-vis the old scheme is given in Table 7.3.

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

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

7.21.2.1 From April 01, 2023, the scheme has been extended for another three years till March 31, 2026 with certain modifications. The Scheme has been extended to Indian educational institutes using the services of the TISCs established in India and further, the benefits of the scheme has been increased

by covering international trade mark applications and ISA patent applications filed in India.

7.21.2.2 Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2016 provides fee concession of at least 80% to startups for filing and processing of a patent application. Similarly, Trade Marks Rules, 2017

provides fee concession of 50% for filing of a trademark application and the Designs (Amendment) Rules, 2021 provides fee concession of 75% for filing and processing of a design application to startups.

7.21.2.3 Startups are eligible for expedited examination of their patent applications. Under the Expedited Examination System, most applications regarding grant of patents are decided within one year from the filing of Request for Expedited Examination as compared to the period of few years required in normal examination route. As of December 2023, 3163 requests for expedited examination submitted by startups. and first examination reports issued

and patents granted in 2915 and 1658 cases respectively. As of March 2024, 3406 requests for expedited examination were submitted by startups, of these, 3097 First examination reports were issued and 1869 patents have been granted.

7.21.2.4 Till 31st December, 2023, 922 new startup design applications have availed benefit of 75% fee reduction in filing. Till 31st March, 2024, 1251 new startup design applications have availed benefit of 75% fee reduction in filing.

The number of patent and trademark applications filed by startups in the last three years is given in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 - The number of patent and trademarks applications filed by startups

Category		Year of filing			
		2023-24 (Jan-March 2024)	2023-24 (as on 31.12.2023)	2022-23	2021-22
Patent applications filed	New applications	731	1862	2041	1501
	Converted to startups	29	113	178	149
Trademark applications filed		2397	6801	9804	8644

7.22 Madrid Protocol for International Registration of Trademarks

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

7.22.2 Till 31st March 2023, 118430 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.

7.22.3 Further, up to 31st December, 2023, 128270 such applications have been forwarded by WIPO. On the other hand, Indian Trade

Marks Office received 3263 Indian applications for international registration of trademarks under the Madrid Protocol, out of which 3030 applications have been verified and forwarded to the WIPO and 2425 such applications have been registered at the International Bureau of WIPO.

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

applications have been registered at the International Bureau of WIPO.

7.23 Treaties on International Classification (for Trademarks and Design)

7.23.1 India has also acceded to these Treaties on International Classification (for trademarks and designs) in June 2019; came into force on September 2019, i. Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks ii. Vienna Agreement establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks iii. Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs.

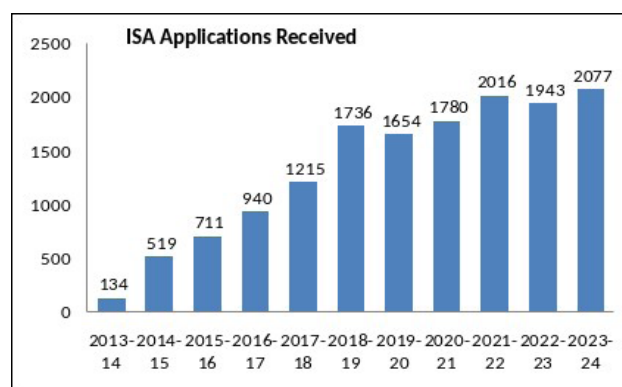
7.24 International Search Authority and International Preliminary Examining Authority

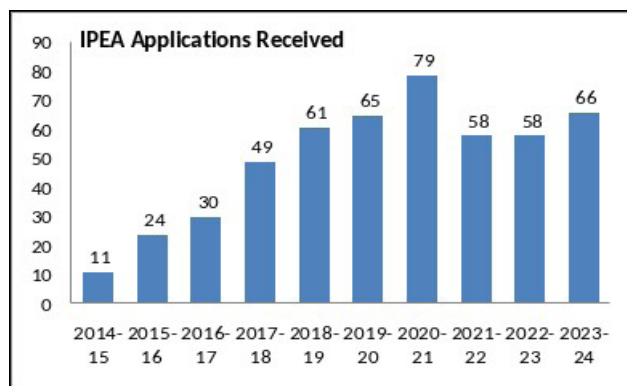
7.24.1 India started functioning as an International Searching Authority/International Preliminary Examining Authority (ISA/IPEA) under the PCT from 15th October, 2013. The ISA/ IPEA functions with a full-fledged set up at the new IPO premises at Delhi with all operational facilities of international standards, including trained manpower, access to major patent databases with modern search engines and maintains a Quality Management System in accordance with the guidelines under the PCT. Apart from Indian applicants, the applicants from Iran and Japan can also choose the Indian Patent Office as ISA/IPEA for international applications. Since 1st January 2018, the Indian Patent Office is publishing Examiner's Search Strategies on Patent scope Search Portal of WIPO for the international applications, for which reports are established and is the seventh

International Authority among 23 Authorities to start this service which is an important step by the patent office towards transparency and accountability.

7.24.2 As on 31st December 2023, the Indian Patent Office as ISA, has received 14173 international applications where India has been chosen as ISA for international search report and 486 applications where India has been chosen as IPEA for international preliminary examination. During the year 2022-23, 1943 search requests were received in ISA and 58 requests for preliminary examination were received in IPEA. During the year 2023-24 till 31st December 2023, 1525 search requests were received in ISA and 51 requests for preliminary examination were received in IPEA.

7.24.3 As on 31st March 2024, the Indian Patent Office as ISA, has received 14725 international applications where India has been chosen as ISA for international search report and 501 applications where India has been chosen as IPEA for international preliminary examination. During the year 2022-23, 1943 search requests were received in ISA and 58 requests for preliminary examination were received in IPEA. During the year 2023-24, 2077 search requests were received in ISA and 66 requests for preliminary examination were received in IPEA.





7.24.4 Indian Patent office (ISA) maintains 100% timeliness in establishing the international reports. In the year 2022-23, all reports are being established within the timelines.

7.25 Quality Management in Processing of IP Applications:

7.25.1 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 is providing as well as accessing the Search and examination reports through WIPO CASE there by enhancing the efficiency and quality of search reports.

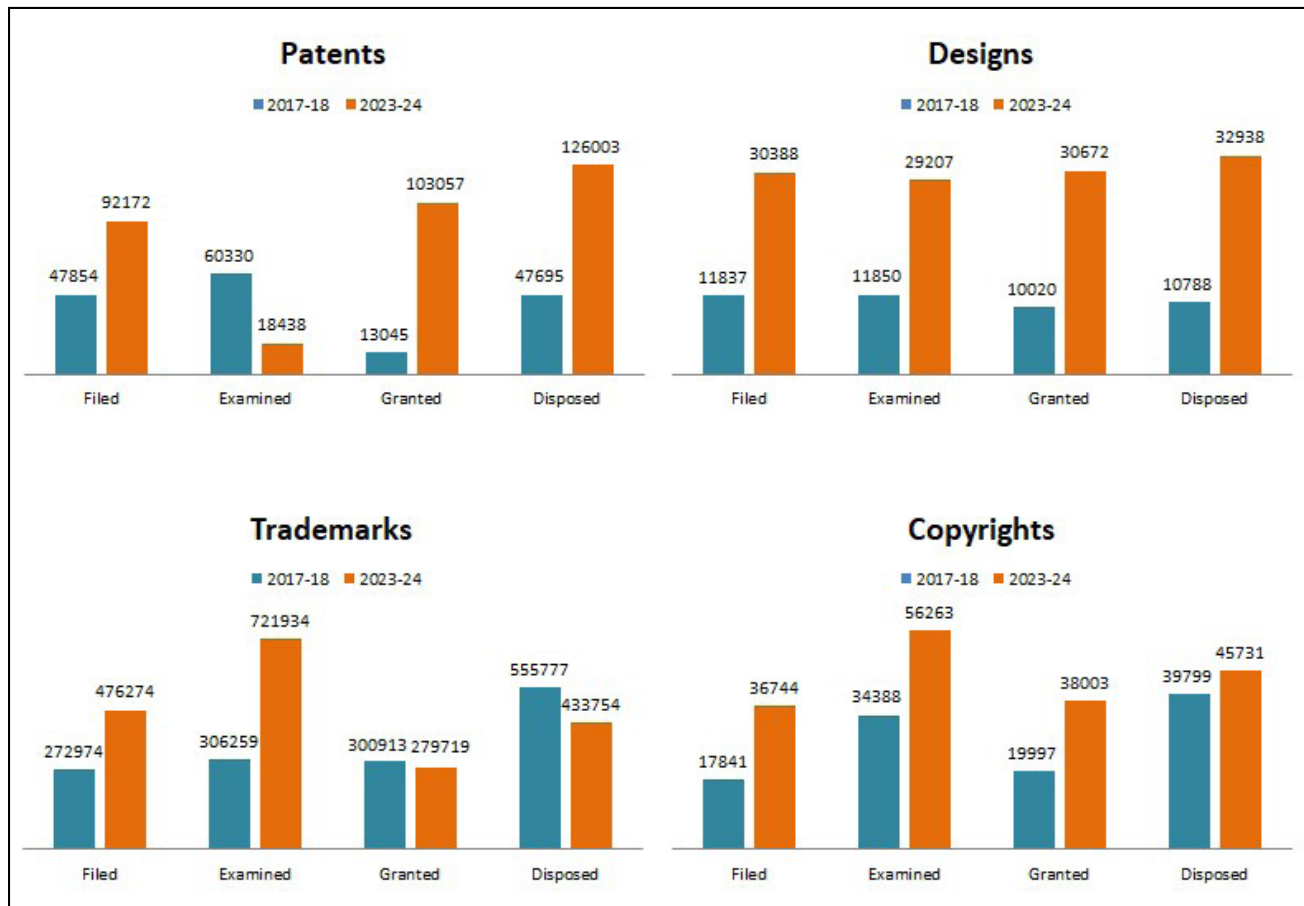
7.25.2 The Patent office has a centralized system of examination forming a single queue even though the filing is jurisdiction based. The patent applications are searched and examined

by examiners and controllers fully electronically thereby better utilizing the subject expertise of officers posted at different locations.

7.25.3 Trademarks- Computerized 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. Video conferencing provision has been adopted for conducting the hearings during the prosecution of the trademark applications. 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.

7.25.4 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. Communications and renewal certificates are being issued electronically. Registration certificates are also issued electronically with effect from 1st November, 2022. Certified copy of design applications are being issued to applicants using WIPO-DAS Code.

7.25 IPR Trends (IPR Statistics in the form of Tables are at APPENDIX – VII)



Investment Promotion and International Co-operation

8.1 International Co-operation

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

8.2 Major Investment Promotion events / conferences / JCMs held abroad:

8.2.1 Secretary (Indian side), Vice Minister (Japan side) level meeting under the Memorandum of Cooperation on India-Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership (IJICP) between DPIIT and Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry Japan was held on 28th February, 2023 at Tokyo, Japan.

8.2.2 Investment and Trade Promotion Roadshow held in Seoul and Busan South Korea from 16th -18th October, 2023. The roadshow was led by Secretary, DPIIT. The focus sectors included Textiles, Food processing, Electronics and Automobile Sector. The roadshow aimed by promoting India as attractive investment destination.

8.2.3 Fast Track Mechanism (FTM) for Korean Companies in India announced during Hon'ble External Affairs Minister's visit to RoK from 05-06 March, 2024.

8.2.4 Investment and Trade Promotion Roadshows held in Singapore and Malaysia (in Singapore on 19th February, 2024 and Malaysia from 20th -21st, 2024). These Roadshows led by the Secretary, DPIIT.

8.2.5 Investment Promotion Roadshow was organized in Japan from 27th February, 2023 to 1st March, 2023 for promoting India as a global investment destination. The focus sectors included Automobile, Auto Components, Semiconductors, Electronics, Medical Devices, IT, Food Processing, Chemicals Plastics, Healthcare, Medical Devices, Iron & Steel and Energy Sector.

8.2.6 A roadshow was organised in the Czech Republic from 19th June, 2023 to 23rd June, 2023. The event was attended by JS (IC-Europe). During the Roadshow, investment opportunities and business prospects in India were showcased. Further, it served as an excellent opportunity to undertake the necessary groundwork for the upcoming 12th session of the Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation (JCEC), scheduled to be held later this year.

8.2.7 Meeting of HCIM with Lord Edward Udney-Lister on 14th July, 2023 to share HSBC's strategic growth in India (GIFT City) as the largest foreign bank by assets and only full-service franchise including AM and insurance, discuss India-UK FTA and HSBC's role in early harvests and green finance.

8.2.8 11th Meeting of the Indo-French CEOs Forum was held in Paris, France on 14th July, 2023 on the occasion of the state visit to France of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and H.E. Mr. Emmanuel Macron, President of the Republic of France, jointly addressed a group of leading Indian and French CEOs at the event. The Forum consisted of CEOs from diverse sectors including aviation, manufacturing, defence, technology, energy, among others.

8.2.9 World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2024 was held from 15th -19th January, 2024 at Davos, Switzerland that centered on the theme 'Building Trust'. The Ministerial Delegation from Indian was led by Smt. Smriti Irani, Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development, Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw, Hon'ble Union Minister of Railways of India and Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development of India.

8.3 Major Conferences, bilateral / JCMs and Investment Promotion events:

8.3.1 India US CEO Forum

8.3.1.1 The India US CEO Forum was held

on 10.03.2023 under chairpersonship of Hon'ble CIM and U.S. Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo. They were joined by the Forum's Private Sector Co-Chairs James Taiclet (Chairman, President, and CEO, Lockheed Martin Corporation) and Natarajan Chandrasekaran (Chairman, Tata Sons), as well as other members of the Forum on both sides. During the meeting, Secretary Raimondo and Hon'ble CIM shared their priorities for the bilateral relationship with the members. The leads for each of the Forum's seven working groups shared their strategic outlook for their term of service.

8.3.1.2 A virtual mid-year review of CEO Forum was held on 30.11.2023 under the Chairpersonship of HCIM and US Commerce Secretary Gina Raimondo to review the progress on the recommendations of the CEO Forum held on 10.03.2023.

8.3.2 11th meeting of the UAE-India High Level Joint Task Force

8.3.2.1 Shri Piyush Goyal visited UAE from 5th to 6th October 2023 to participate in the 11th meeting of India-UAE High Level Joint Task Force on Investments (HLTFI). The visit was also aimed at strengthening economic & commercial partnerships with UAE.



8.3.2.2 The 11th meeting of the India-UAE High-level Task Force Investments (HLTFI) was co- chaired by him with H.H. Sheikh Hamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the Managing Director of Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA). The meeting was also attended by H.E. Mohamed Hassan Alsuwaidi, UAE Minister of Investment and MD & CEO of ADQ, H.E Dr. Thani bin Ahmed Al Zeyoudi, UAE Minister of State for Foreign Trade and H.E. Khaled Mohamed Balama, Governor of the Central Bank of UAE. They reviewed the implementation of India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, status of negotiations for the Bilateral Investment Treaty and existing investments in key sectors like infra, food security, green hydrogen, renewable energy (RE), semiconductors, healthcare and startups. India-UAE Start-Up Bridge, Abu Dhabi-India Virtual Trade Corridor, food security corridor-related investment under I2U2 Framework were also considered.

8.3.2.3 The leaders also witnessed the signing of a strategic partnership agreement between National Payments Corporation of India

(NPCI) and Al Etihad Payments, a subsidiary of the Central Bank of the UAE which aims to develop a National Card scheme modelled on India's RuPay card, to support UAE's digitization goals.

8.3.2.4 Shri Goyal and H.E. Dr. Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, Minister of Industry & Advanced Technology, UAE signed an MoU on cooperation in the fields of Industry and Advanced Technology to increase collaboration in sectors like space, healthcare, RE, AI, etc. Both leaders emphasised the need to develop and strengthen bilateral relations and institutional framework for growth of economies.

8.3.2.5 He, along with H.E. Dr. Thani bin Ahmed Al Zeoudi, UAE Minister of State for Foreign Trade attended a meeting with the UAE-India Business Council (UAE chapter), having representatives from various domains like logistics, sovereign wealth funds, start-ups, retail, financial services, apparel, E-commerce, tourism etc. CEOs complimented the bold leadership of Hon'ble PM Modi and the economic reforms undertaken by India.



8.3.2.6 Shri Goyal co-chaired a roundtable hosted by the Abu Dhabi Chamber with top Business Leaders including a 15-member CEOs delegation from India and members 3 of Abu

Dhabi and Dubai Chambers of Commerce. He invited industry leaders of UAE to make use of the opportunities available in India.

8.3.2.7 Extensive discussions were held with CEOs/founders of major companies to capitalise growth opportunities in India. CEOs expressed their eagerness and optimism to expand their footprint in India. Key points of discussion include:

- i. H.E. Mr. Khaldoon Al Mubarak, CEO & MD of Mubadala in his interaction briefed on Mubadala's investment plans for India. Shri Goyal encouraged him to establish an office in India for utilising the vast growth opportunities
- ii. Mr. Amit Jain, Group CEO, Emaar Properties deliberated on the opportunities in Kevadia, Haryana, Leela Hotels etc. and briefed about their Greenfield investments in Sabarmati riverfront, Srinagar & UP
- iii. Maj. Gen. Sharafuddin Sharaf, Vice-Chairman, Sharaf Group briefed regarding his plan to set up an "India Expo Centre" in Jebel Ali & discussed the potential of India in shipping and logistics sector
- iv. Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem, CEO DP World discussed the progress of the Bharat Bazaar initiative and its potential announcement during Vibrant Gujarat and inauguration by Hon'ble Prime Minister in February 2024

8.3.2.8 An interaction was held with leading food sector companies in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) region and Egypt. Discussions focused on increasing exports of various food items from India to the region, establishment of APEDA and MPEDA offices in UAE/GCC, formation of trade facilitation groups etc.

8.3.2.9 A meeting was held with the Indian People's Forum Business Council, highlighting the substantial impact of the diaspora and appreciated their efforts in strengthening India-UAE people-to-people relations. Shri Goyal

interacted with the leading Indian Chartered Accountants based in UAE and deliberated on enhancing India-UAE relationship. He encouraged the CA community to contribute to the Amrit Kaal.

8.3.2.10 Shri Goyal interacted with major media houses of the region including Arab Media Agency (WAM), The National Media and Khaleej Times. He briefed them on the significant outcomes of the visit, emphasising the increased mutual benefits arising from the strengthening partnership between India and UAE.

8.3.2.11 To conclude, the visit played a pivotal role in sustaining high-level exchanges between India and UAE. It contributed to deepening understanding and support, ensuring the continuation of a positive trajectory in bilateral trade and investment partnership. The constructive dialogues during the HLTFI meeting are anticipated to further boost the already increasing investment inflows from UAE into India.

8.3.3 India-UAE Fast Track Mechanism:

India - UAE Fast Track Mechanism (FTM) - The India-UAE Fast Track Mechanism was established on 09.01.2019 to resolve issues faced by the UAE Companies and investors in India. The FTM is co-chaired by Secretary, DPIIT and Ambassador of UAE to India. In 2023-24 two meetings have been organized on 25.09.2023 and 22.03.2024. 32 issues of UAE investors have been resolved.





8.3.4 India US Fast Track Meeting:

India-US Fast Track Meetings were held on 12.04.2023, 24.08.2023 and 15.02.2024 to discuss issues faced by US companies in India. In these meetings 40 issues were taken up and out of which 21 issues resolved.

8.3.5 The launch of India Canada Business Dialogue:

Launch of India Canada Business Dialogue was held on 13.09.2023 in New Delhi to organize a roundtable with executives from Canadian companies operating in India to hear from them about their India journey, seek feedback on existing regulatory measures, invite recommendations on practices to enable further investments, and provide a platform for companies to interface with key Government stakeholders.

8.3.6 India Japan Fast Track Mechanism:

The first, Second and third bilateral Bilateral meetings of Fast Track Mechanism (FTM) with Japan side under India-Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership (IJICP) was held on 18th January, 2023; 4th May, 2023 and 1st February, 2024 respectively, to discuss the suggestions/ issues faced by Japanese companies operating in India.

8.3.7 India-Japan CEPA: 6th meeting of Sub-Committee on improvement of Business Environment held on 5th February, 2024.

8.3.8 Joint Working Group (JWG) on Japan Industrial Townships (JITs) under IJICP:

1st & 2nd Meeting of the Joint Working Group

(JWG) on Japan Industrial Townships (JITs) under IJICP between India and Japan was held on 20th February, 2023 and 29th February, 2024 respectively.

8.3.9 The first meeting of the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) under Project of Sustainable Global Business Breakthrough Ecosystem (SGBBE) was held on 21st September, 2023.

8.3.10 1st Meeting of India-Cambodia Joint Business (JBC) held on 23rd February, 2024 in New Delhi.

8.3.11 A Roundtable on 'Make in India' was organized virtually on 6th March, 2024 to appraise UK investors and key firms of the opportunity for manufacturing in India extending an opportunity to the investors to directly interact with the policymakers in India, convey their proposals, suggestions and raise issues /concerns related to investment. Some of the focus sectors addressed in the roundtable were electric vehicles manufacturing, food processing, renewable energy, pharma & life sciences, defence etc.

8.3.12 Virtual interaction of JS (IC-Europe) with Ms Emily Woodburn, Deputy Director of Global Supply Chains, Department for Business and Trade, London on 6th July, 2023 to discuss respective approaches on supply chains and exchanging thoughts on potential collaboration.

8.3.13 During the visit of German Vice Chancellor to India, an interaction with German Business was organized in Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi. The event was co-chaired by HCIM and Dr. Robert Habeck, German Vice Chancellor and Minister of Economic Affairs and Climate Action, Federal Republic of Germany to New Delhi, India on 20th July, 2023.

8.3.14 6th Edition of the India Switzerland Ease of Doing Business Roundtable was held on 25th July, 2023 under co-chairmanship of JS (IC-Europe), DPIIT and Dr. Ralf Heckner, Ambassador of Switzerland to India.

8.3.15 H.E. Ms. Diana Mickevičienė, Ambassador of Lithuania to India met JS (IC-Europe) DPIIT on 7th August 2023 for identifying a lot of potential in mutual collaboration specially shipping and agreed to explore it further to strengthen bilateral ties.

8.3.16 India-France- 2nd Fast Track Mechanism was held on 19th December, 2023 under Co-Chairmanship of Secretary, DPIIT and H.E. Mr Thierry MATHOU, Ambassador of France in India for discussing issues of French companies which are related to investment and included in the Fast Track Mechanism (FTM).

8.3.17 HCIM delivered a Keynote Address at 2nd CII India Europe Business and Sustainability Conclave held on 21st February 2024.

8.4 Participation in G2G meetings conducted by other Ministries:

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

8.4.1.1 A meeting on Standards of Industrial Effluents held on 20th January, 2023 at Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, MoEFCC.

8.4.1.2 Fourth meeting of the National Task Force for taking measures to eliminate identified single-use plastic items and effective implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, held on 25th January, 2023 under chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change.

8.4.2 Department of Commerce (DoC): 15th Meeting of Joint Working Group (JWG) between India-Bangladesh and follow up of 14th Meeting of Joint Working Group (JWG) with Bangladesh held on 18th August, 2023.

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

8.4.4 The first ministerial meeting of India-EU Trade and Technology Council (TTC) was held in Brussels, Belgium on 16th May, 2023 and was attended by HCIM, HMEA and HMeitY along with Director (IC-Europe) & Joint Director (IITA). The TTC was announced by the Hon'ble PM and European Commission's President in New Delhi on 25 April 2022 with the objective of creating a High-level coordination platform to tackle strategic challenges at the nexus of trade, trusted technology, and security. Under the said TTC, there is a sub-group on FDI Screening. As a part of Working Group 3 on Trade, Investment and Resilient Value Chains, both sides exchanged priority market access issues of immediate interest to the each other to be considered for redressal/resolution.

8.4.5 A composite delegation led by HCIM visited France and Italy from 11-13th April, 2023 for important G2G meetings and participated in the "Namaste France" event. Hon'ble Minister addressed the Indo - France Business Summit followed by a Business Roundtable organized by Indian Embassy in France in Partnership with CII, Business France, MEDEF, IFFCI, and CCIFI on 11th April, 2023. Further on 12th April, 2023 a bilateral meeting was held between the Hon'ble Minister and Mr. Antonio Tajani, Dy. PM and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation followed by a CEOs Business interactive Session and a meeting with Minister

Adolfo Urso, Minister of Enterprises and made in Italy.

8.4.6 Ms. Purna Joshi, Joint Director, DPIIT participated in 8th Meeting of Special Working Group on the Promotion of Investments in the SCO Member States held from 20-22 February, 2024 in Tehran, Iran. The meeting was held under the co-chairmanship of the Iran and Tajikistan.

8.5 Delegations / Dignitaries:

8.5.1 Hon'ble Minister, M/o Commerce and Industry had discussions with the following Dignitaries:

- i. Mr. Milinda Moragoda, High Commissioner of Sri Lanka held on 25th January 2023.
- ii. Delegation from Japan India Business Cooperation Committee (JIBCC) led by Mr. Tatsuo Yasunaga, Representative Director, Chair of the Board of Directors, Mitsui & Co. Ltd. on 9th February, 2023.
- iii. Valedictory Address at the Asia Economic Dialogue (AED) on Asia and the Emerging World Order on 25th February, 2023.
- iv. Mr. MAEDA Tadashi, Chairman, JBIC on 3rd March, 2023.
- v. Mr. Hidetoshi Shibata, President & CEO, Renesas Electronics, Japan on 12th May 2023.
- vi. Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan on 2nd July, 2023.
- vii. Mr. HAYASHI Nobumitsu, JBIC Governor on 16th August, 2023
- viii. Mr. Hiroshi Suzuki, Ambassador of Japan on 4th September, 2023.
- ix. Mr. Stephan Sielaff, Chairman, Lenzing Fibers, Global Textiles & Filament Business, Singapore held on 5th September, 2023.
- x. Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) Japan on 11th October, 2023
- xi. Mr. Seiji Imai, Chairman, Mizuho Bank, Ltd, Japan held on 14th December 2023
- xii. Meeting between Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister of Vietnam and Hon'ble CIM during Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit held on 10th January, 2024.
- xiii. Mr. Pham Sanh Chau, CEO, VinFast India & Ex-Ambassador of Vietnam to India held on 12th January, 2024.
- xiv. Mr. Luca Rossi, EVP, President of Intelligent Devices Group, Lenovo held on 6th February, 2024.
- xv. Mr. Ranjan Mahtani, Executive Chairman, Epic Group, Hong Kong held on 13th February, 2024.
- xvi. Mr. Rohit Kumar, Secretary General, CMAI held on 10th February, 2024.
- xvii. Mr. Tadashi Maeda, Chairman, Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) held on 22nd February, 2024.
- xviii. Prof. Dr. Martin Kocher, Hon'ble Minister of Labour and Economy, Austria, visited DPIIT on 22nd February 2024 to meet the HCIM. The meeting presented a valuable opportunity to engage in important discussions and foster collaboration between Austrian and Indian stakeholders. The participation of senior officials from relevant ministries provided an insightful exchange. The meeting was marked with the launch of India-Austria Startup Bridge.
- xix. Lord Peter Mandelson, House of Lords & Chairman, Global Counsel, London, UK on his visit to India, held a meeting with HCIM

on 23rd February, 2024 for exchange of views on the future relationship between India, Britain, and the European Union. The meeting was held at Bharat Mandapam, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

8.5.2 Hon'ble Minister of State, M/o Commerce and Industry had discussions with the following Dignitaries:

- i. Deputy Minister of Investment, Trade and Industry of Malaysia held on 21st February, 2024.

8.5.3 Secretary, DPIIT had discussions with the following Dignitaries:

- i. Keynote address at 46th Annual Meeting of India-Japan Business Cooperation Committee (IJBCC), 9th February, 2023, FICCI, New Delhi.
- ii. H.E. Mr. Hiroshi Suzuki, Ambassador of Japan on 3rd May, 2023.
- iii. Mr. Vivek Vasishtha, VP, OPPO on 17th June, 2023.
- iv. Mr. Rajiv Aggarwal, VP, Samsung on 27th June, 2023.
- v. Mr. Amit Kumar Dutta, Senior Vice President, Speciality Ltd. on 12th July, 2023.
- vi. Secretary, DPIIT speech at India-Japan Deeptech Innovation & clean energy Seminar on 20th July, 2023.
- vii. Mr. Shailendra Katyal, MD Lenovo on 08th August, 2023.
- viii. Mr. Lee Chuan Teck, CEO, Enterprise Singapore on 10th August, 2023.
- ix. Mr. K Goto, Sr Managing Director, Daiki Aluminium Industry Company Ltd on 6th October, 2023.
- x. TDK's Global President (Mr. Noboru Saito) held on 20th February, 2024.

- xi. Mr. Shin Hosaka, Vice-Minister for International Affairs, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Govt. of Japan held on 28th February, 2024.
- xii. Mr. Pham Sanh Chau, CEO, VinFast India held on 28th February, 2024.
- xiii. Mr. Yong Ho Lee, CEO, LX Pantos India Pvt. Ltd. held on 11th March, 2024.
- xiv. A meeting was held between Mr. Kimmo Lahdevirta, Hon'ble Ambassador of Finland and Secretary DPIIT on 13th February, 2024 to discuss bilateral investments.

8.6 Other Important activities

8.6.1 9th CII India - LAC Conclave "Furthering Economic Partnerships for Shared & Sustained Growth" was held on 3-5 August 2023. The Conclave was organized with support of Ministry of Commerce & Industry and Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

8.6.2 The IC-Europe division, DPIIT, has coordinated in providing inputs for Joint Statement to PMO on the occasion of the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to Greece on 25th August, 2023. The inputs included major ongoing discussions/ actions/ bilateral exchanges and were prepared by collating information from other divisions of DPIIT.

8.6.3 The IC-Europe Division. DPIIT coordinated with other divisions on the occasion of the visit of Greek Prime Minister H.E. Mr. Kyriakos Mitsotakis to India in February 2024, and provided inputs to the PMO, by outlining new initiatives, action items, and ongoing conversations.

8.6.4 Secretary, DPIIT chaired an interaction with Mr. Kevin McCole, MD, UKIBC and

members of UKIBC on 15th June, 2023, to discuss UK-India investments current state of play, understand opportunities, sectoral partnerships, and prospects for UK industry in India and any policy and regulatory support needed by the industry.

8.6.5 JS (IC-Europe) DPIIT attended the 25th year celebration of German Manager Training programme in Berlin from 25th-26th, October 2023.

8.6.6 India-Germany Strategic Investment Roadshow held from 13th-17th November, 2023 in Germany (Berlin, Hannover, Dusseldorf and Munich). The event witnessed participation from Secretary DPIIT led delegation from the Indian side.

8.6.7 Mr. Jean-Francois Baril, Chairman, Nokia, Finland met HCIM on 29th November, 2023 at Vanijya Bhawan to discuss company's investments in India.

8.6.8 Sh. Rajesh Kumar Singh Secretary met with H.E. Mr. Anatoly Bobrakov, Deputy Minister of the Russian Federation for the Development

of the Far East and Arctic on 11.01.2024 in Gandhinagar, Gujarat on the sidelines of 10th Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit.

8.6.9 Sh. E. Srinivas, Joint Secretary, DPIIT met with Sh. Manish Chadha, Joint Secretary, Department of Commerce on 19.01.2024 to discuss Trade and Investments issues between India and CIS Countries.

8.6.10 A meeting of Mr. Pierre-Louis Dubourdeau, Vice President (Manufacturing), Michelin Group (Global) with HCIM was held on 7th February, 2024.

8.6.11 A Meeting of Ms. Barbara Schaefer, Head of Division for Policy of Cooperation with Asia/South Asia from German Govt was held with JS (IC-Europe) DPIIT on 19th February, 2024 regarding organizing the 'International Investors Conference on Renewable Energy (IICRE)' in India.

8.6.12 Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister met with Mr. Sergei Aleinik, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Belarus during his visit to India from 12-13 March, 2024.



Schemes for Regional Development

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

9.1.1 North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 was a revised version of the erstwhile North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997, and was notified for a period of 10 years from 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 3744.97 crore amount of subsidy has been released to the industrial units till 31.03.2024.

During the FY 2023-24 (upto 31.03.2024), 278 claims amounting to Rs. 219.75 crore under NEIIPP 2007 components have been settled.

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

9.2.1 In order to mitigate locational

disadvantage and facilitate the process of industrialization in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas, in terms of subsidizing industrial units for transportation of their finished product and raw material Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS) was introduced in 2013 replacing Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971. Since inception of Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 and Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS) 2013. Rs 6392.30 crore amount of subsidy has been released to the industrial units till 31.03.2024.

During the FY 2023-24 (upto 31.03.2024), 235 claims amounting to Rs. 84.98 crore under TSS/ FSS have been settled.

9.3 North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017

9.3.1 After closure of NEIIPP, 2007 on 31.03.2017, to promote industrialization in NE States and to boost employment and income generation, a new Scheme namely North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 was notified on 12.04.2018 which came into force w.e.f. 01.04.2017 and ended on 31/03/2022. The scheme covers manufacturing and service sector.

Various benefits provided under the Scheme are as under:

1	Central Capital Investment Incentive for access to credit(CCIAC)	30% of the investment in Plant & Machinery with an upper limit of Rs.5 Cr.
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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(CCI)	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)	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>

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

9.3.4 As on 31.03.2024, 1211 applications have been received from industrial units

on NEIDS Portal for consideration of the Empowered Committee for grant of registration. Out of these, 964 industrial units have been granted registration under NEIDS, 2017. Out of the 964 registered industrial units, 557 claims

amounting 610.98 crore under Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit (CCIIAC) component have been settled till date.

9.3.5 During the FY 2023-24 (upto 31.03.2024), 357 claims (Mizoram-05, Nagaland-02, Sikkim-14, Meghalaya - 09, Assam - 319, Tripura- 01, Arunachal Pradesh-07) amounting to Rs. 399.99 crore under CCIIAC component have been settled.

9.4 Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme (UNNATI, 2024)

9.4.1 Government of India has formulated

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

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

	Where GST is applicable	Where GST is not applicable
1	Capital Investment Incentive (For Both New & Expanding Units): Zone A: 30% with cap of Rs. 5Cr. Zone B: 50% with cap of Rs. 7.5 Cr.	Capital Investment Incentive (For Both New & Expanding Units): Zone A: 30% with cap of Rs. 10 Cr. Zone B: 50% with cap of Rs. 10 Cr.
2	Central Capital Interest Subvention (For Both New & Expanding Units): Zone A: 3% for 7 years Zone B: 5% for 7 years	Central Capital Interest Subvention (For Both New & Expanding Units): Zone A: 3% for 7 years Zone B: 5% for 7 years
3	Manufacturing & Services linked incentive (MSLI)— For New Units only — linked to Net Payment of GST, i.e., GST paid less Input Tax Credit with upper limit of Zone A: 75% of eligible value of investment in P&M Zone B: 100% of eligible value of investment in P&M	NIL
Maximum Eligible benefits to one unit from all components of the scheme: Rs. 250 Cr		

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

9.5.1 Industrial Infrastructure Up-

gradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 with the objective of enhancing industrial competitiveness of domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership in selected functional clusters/locations which has the potential to

become globally competitive. Central assistance 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 34 projects have been completed **(Appendix-VIII)** and 3 projects are under implementation **(Appendix-IX)**. These projects were provided central assistance of Rs. 1434.890 crore (as on 31.03.2024), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 1455.640 crore.

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

- IIUS interventions contributed immensely in the technological up-gradation of the clusters;
- Revenue of the industries under cluster including exports along with employment has increased after interventions under IIUS
- Provided a robust platform for development of common facilities such as R&D Labs, Skill upgradation centre, Common Effluent treatment Plant (CETP) and basic infrastructure;
- About 80% of industrial units in projects are under Micro & Small Enterprises (MSE)

category, hence, it is beyond their financial capacity to invest in infrastructure facilities independently.

- Majority of the cluster have taken up green initiatives.
- Majority of the clusters are self-sustainable.

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

9.5.4. Under MIIUS, projects have been undertaken to upgrade infrastructure in existing Industrial Parks/ Estates/ Areas. Greenfield Projects have also been undertaken in backward areas and North Eastern Region (NER). Projects are being implemented by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) of the State Government. Central Grant 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 18 projects have been completed **(Appendix-VIII)** and remaining 3 projects are under implementation **(Appendix-IX)**. These projects have been provided central assistance of Rs. 370.890 crore (as on 31.03.2024), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs. 385.650 crore.

9.5.5 Achievements during 2023-24 (as on 31.03.2024) are as under:

- i. 05 Projects out of 11 ongoing projects under IIUS/MIIUS have been completed during the period. Details of completed projects are as under:

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Date of approval	Total Project Cost (in Rs.Cr)	Approved Gol grant (in Rs/Cr)	Released Gol grant (in Rs/Cr)	Completed on
1	MIIUS	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	05.03. 2015	39.26	10.51	10.51	07-12-2023
2	IIUS	Rubber Cluster, Howrah, W.B.	W.B.	29.03.2005	41.01	15.72	15.25	02-02-2024
3	IIUS	Foundry Cluster, Howrah, W.B.	W.B.	29.03.2005	95.03	38.68	39.75	02-02-2024
4	IIUS	Plastic, Polymers & Allied Cluster, Balasore, Odisha	Odisha	26-03-2010	81.90	58.28	56.53	02.02.2024
5	MIIUS	Tupudana Industrial Area, Ranchi,	Jhar khand	10-08-2015	32.91	12.85	12.85	13-02-2024

- ii. An amount of Rs. 4.00 crore of central assistance has been disbursed (as on 31.03.2024) to State Implementing Agency(SIA)- Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TSIIC) and Special Purpose Vehicle- Tiruchirappalli Engineering & Technology Cluster (TREAT) for the projects- Pashmylaram Industrial Area, Medak and Tiruchirappalli Engineering & Technology Cluster, Tamil Nadu respectively.
- iii. An amount of Rs. 59.00 lakh has been paid as professional fees to TPIA- RITES and PMA- NPC towards inspection/assessment of IIUS/MIIUS projects.
- iv. During the period, an amount of Rs. 3.73 crore has been refunded by concerned SIAs due to interest earned on central grant or downward revision of the project.
- v. To monitor the progress of the projects, two Apex Committee meetings under the

chairmanship of Secretary, DPIIT were held in October, 2023 and February, 2024. Also, six review meetings were held on 03.02.2023, 06.06.2023, 16.10.2023 and 17.10.2023, 21.12.2023 and 08.01.2024 to discuss the pending issues of projects.

- vi. With strenuous efforts and consistent follow up with the concerned SPVs/ SIAs, Utilization Certificates (UCs) of Rs. 3.26 crore has been received against outstanding Utilization Certificate (UCs) of Rs. 3.26 crore.

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

9.6.1 Schemes that are over

- i. Special Package-I for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand from 07.01.2003 to 06.01.2013

- ii. Special Package-II for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand from 07.01.2013 to 31.03.2017
- iii. Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022.
- iv. Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2021.

9.6.2 Schemes under Grand parenting

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

9.6.3 Ongoing Scheme

New Central Sector Scheme, 2021 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 out lay of Rs. 28,400/- crore is in public domain w.e.f. 01.04.2021. The scheme is been notified on 19.02.2021 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 –

i. 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.

9.6.4 Achievements

I. Special Package-I & II:

During the current FY 2023-24, Rs. 4.36 crore has been allocated and the same has been utilized fully upto 31.03.2024.

II. Industry Development Scheme (IDS) 2017 for UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh:

- Total 333 Nos. of units (314 J&K and 19 Ladakh) granted registration by Empowered Committee under Industrial Development Scheme (IDS) for Union Territories J&K and Ladakh.
- Budget allocated under the scheme in FY 2023-24 is Rs.35.97 cr.
- During the financial year (upto 31.03.2024) an amount of Rs. 35.35

Cr. has been released in favour of 96 units.

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

- Total 774 Nos of units (479 Himachal Pradesh and 295 Uttarakhand) registered under Industrial Development Scheme (IDS) for state of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- Budget allocated in FY 2023-24 Rs. 350.51 Cr. out of which an amount of Rs. 350 Cr. has been released upto 31.03.2024.

(IV) New Central Sector Scheme, 2021 for Industrial Development of J&K

- Total 787 applications have been granted registration under the scheme by UT Level Committee.
- Budget allocated in FY 2023-24 Rs.168.96 Cr. and out of which Rs. 168.87 was utilized upto 31.03.2024.

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

9.7.1 Under all the six sub-schemes of IFLDP 2021-26, after getting approval of Empowered Committee/Steering Committee and completing the other formalities like issue of LOI, opening of TRA account, submission of clearance/NOC, the Department on concurrence of Financial Advisor, disburses the grant to the beneficiary account through PFMS.

9.7.2 Out of sanctioned outlay of Rs.1700.00 crores, approvals under all the six sub-schemes have been given for GOI component of Rs.896.87 crores i.e. 53% of the total outlay have been taken up for implementation/approved.

9.7.3 The following six sub-schemes are being implemented under Indian Footwear

and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP) during the period 2021-26.

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

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

Achievement:

A total of 6 Project Proposals for upgradation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in the tannery sector (5 CETPs in Tamil Nadu and 1 CETP in Rajasthan) have been approved for upgradation, involving combined total project cost of Rs.83.77 crores and GOI grant component of Rs.58.62 crores.

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

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

Achievement:

A total of 390 applications of the Leather and Footwear Industry with total cumulative project investments of Rs.824.68 crores have been

approved with GOI grant of Rs.247.31 crore towards GOI assistance for modernization, technology upgradation and capacity expansion activities undertaken in the Leather and Footwear units.

iii. Establishment of Institutional Facilities Sub-Scheme:

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

Achievement:

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

- Creation of Department of Non-Leather Products & Accessories in the six campuses of the FDDI located in Noida, Bannur, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chhindwara, has been approved, with total project cost of Rs. 36.39 crores.
- Construction of Girls Hostel at Hyderabad

campus of FDDI has been approved, at a project cost of Rs. 15.88 crores.

- Construction of the International Student Hostel (250 students' capacity) at the FDDI Noida Campus has been approved, at a total project cost of Rs. 21.95 crores.

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

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

Achievement:

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

State	Location	Project Details
Tamil Nadu	Panapakkam, Ranipet District	Greenfield cluster promoted by State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) in a Land Extent of 347.69 acres with total project cost of Rs.271.33 crores and GOI grant component of Rs.125.00 crores.
Bihar	Muzaffarpur District	Greenfield cluster Promoted by Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA) in a land extent of 62.17 acres with total project cost of Rs. 140.98 crores and GOI grant component of Rs.70.00 crores.

State	Location	Project Details
Madhya Pradesh	Morena District	Greenfield cluster promoted by Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited (MPIDC) in a land extent of 157.37 acres with total project cost of Rs. 222.81 crores and GOI grant component of Rs.106.16 crores.
Maharashtra	Ratwad Industrial Area, Raigad District	Greenfield cluster promoted by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) in Maharashtra in a land extent of 153.13 acres with total project cost of Rs.256.42 crores and GOI grant component of Rs.125.00 crores.

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

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

Achievement:

Approval has been given for promotion of 10 Indian Brands in the overseas countries, involving combined total project cost of Rs. 172.31 crores and GOI grant of Rs. 72.65 crores.

vi. Development of Design Studios in Footwear & Leather Sector

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

Achievement:

A total of 7 project proposals have been accorded approval for establishment of Design Studios at a combined total project cost of Rs.35.84 crores and the GOI grant is Rs. 17.91 crores..



G 20 Presidency

The Group of Twenty (G20) countries serves as the premier forum for international economic cooperation. Comprising of 19 nations and the European Union, the G20 represents a formidable force, commanding approximately 85% of the global GDP, over 75% of global trade, and governing the aspirations of two-thirds of the world's population. It plays an important role in taking decisions usually in a consensual manner, on global issues, with focus on improved global governance and fostering international cooperation.

India held the G 20 Presidency from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023. For India this was an opportunity for showcasing India to the World and the World to India.

G20 consists of two parallel tracks: Finance Track and the Sherpa Track. Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors lead the Finance Track while Sherpas lead the Sherpa Track. The G20 process from the Sherpa side is coordinated by the Sherpas of member countries, who are personal emissaries of the Leaders. The Finance Track is led by Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the member countries. Within these two tracks, there are thematically oriented working groups that involve participation from representatives of relevant ministries of member countries, invited/guest countries, and various international organizations.

Under the direction of the Ministry of Finance, the Finance Track conducts a series of regular meetings throughout each

Presidency, while Sherpas diligently oversee year-long negotiations. Simultaneously, Engagement Groups, comprising civil societies, parliamentarians, think tanks, women, youth, labor, businesses, and researchers from G20 countries, bring their varied perspectives to the global economic narrative.

India's G20 Presidency culminated during the New Delhi G20 Leaders' Summit on September 9-10, 2023. The summit's theme, "*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*" or "*One Earth, One Family, One Future*" is rooted in ancient Sanskrit texts and embraces the goal of inclusive and sustainable development. This summit was a historic milestone in India's pursuit of a prominent global role. On the first day, all G20 nations united in the unanimous adoption of the New Delhi G20 Leaders' Declaration (NDLD). This marked a significant achievement in India's ongoing efforts to assert its rightful position among the community of nations on the world stage. This action-oriented, decisive, inclusive, and ambitious Declaration outlines a resolute path forward to address a spectrum of prevailing global challenges.

Viewed as a milestone in India's diplomatic journey, the G20 presidency served as a pivotal platform to amplify the concerns of the Global South, marking a distinctive chapter in the nation's diplomatic history.

The historic **New Delhi Leaders' Declaration (NDLD)**, comprised of 83 paragraphs and devoid of footnotes, aided in showcasing

India's unwavering commitment to revitalizing multilateralism. Prime Minister Modi's leadership resulted in an impressive 205 outcomes, doubling previous efforts and symbolizing global cooperation. Navigating complex negotiations on the Russia-Ukraine conflict and climate change, the G20 India team engaged in over 200 hours of continuous negotiations, conducted 300 bilateral meetings, and crafted 16 drafts, successfully galvanizing consensus on critical issues such as climate change, development financing, and international body reforms.

In a historic stride, India's G20 Presidency advocated for the permanent inclusion of the African Union and established a Women's Working Group, set to convene under the Brazilian Presidency in the coming year. The NDLD championed the Global South's voice, emphasizing inclusivity, sustainability, and addressing the needs of vulnerable populations. On the climate justice front, India set ambitious goals within the 'Green Development Pact' of the NDLD, including a commitment to a New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) of climate finance by 2024, tripling global renewable energy capacity by 2030, and scaling up investment and climate finance from billions to trillions of dollars. India's unique contribution, 'Lifestyles for Sustainable Development (LiFE),' reflected a commitment to transforming traditional practices into a scalable global movement.

The G20 Framework for Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) drew inspiration from India's experiences, supporting Low and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) in building their DPI systems. This year, India hosted two 'Voice of the Global South Summits,' groundbreaking initiatives reshaping international discussions

and fostering collaboration. Inclusivity extended within India through "Jan Bhagidari" events, reaching 1.4 billion citizens and showcasing effective cooperative federalism. For the first time in history, India's Presidency held a virtual G20 Summit at the Leader's Level, reaffirming India's remarkable convening power on the world stage.

Our G20 Presidency witnessed the largest-ever participation, over 100,000 attendees from 135 nationalities, including G20 Members, 9 invitee countries, and 14 international organizations, convened in a spirit of collaboration. The G20 Leaders' Summit witnessed the presence of 27 leaders at the Head of State/Government level, 4 representatives at the Ministerial level, and 11 Heads of International Organizations. Meetings conducted throughout India, with the unwavering support and active involvement of State Governments and Union Territories, showcased a nation united in its commitment to global economic governance.

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) played a crucial role in G20, particularly as it served as a key player in the Business 20 and Startup 20 Engagement Groups. Additionally, DPIIT took on the responsibility of coordinating certain issues within the Trade and Investment Working Group during India's G20 Presidency. This involvement was significant in shaping the discussions and outcomes during that period. India's G20 Presidency reflected a combination of cultural sophistication and economic expertise, showcasing the nation's dedication to fostering global economic collaboration. India not only secured a seat at the international table but also made a lasting impact on the landscape of international economic governance. Top of Form.

10.1 Business 20 Engagement group

“Bridging Business and Governance: B20’s Role in India’s G20 Presidency”

In the global economic stage, the Business 20 (B20) has emerged as a distinct entity within the G20 framework, originating during the Canadian presidency in 2010. Officially designated as the conduit for the G20 business community, the B20 acted as a harmonizing force, bringing together diverse perspectives from global business leaders regarding economic and trade governance. Comprising influential business associations, the B20 directly engaged with G20 governments, offering a collective and resonant voice that goes beyond international borders. As part of an annual tradition, the G20 Presidency appointed a notable business leader from the host country as the B20 Chair, along with the support of the B20 Sherpa and secretariat. Together, they coordinated a meaningful dialogue between the private sector and G20 governments, making substantial contributions to critical discussions on key economic and trade matters.

In 2023, India held the G20 Presidency to host the 18th G20 Summit in New Delhi. Government of India appointed CII as the official B20 Secretariat to lead and host the B20 during India’s G20 Presidency. The B 20 Chair, Mr N Chandrasekaran and Executive Chairman, Tata Sons, B20 India, in collaboration and with coordinated efforts of Government of India, worked through the overarching theme of R.A.I.S.E. – Responsible; Accelerated; Innovative; Sustainable and Equitable Businesses.

Advocacy

B20 India’s 7 Task Forces and 2 Action Councils together formulated 54 recommendations and 172 policy enablers. The key messages of B20

India were disseminated through more than 110 policy advocacy initiatives that brought together over 20,000 delegates from across the world. These groundbreaking ideas, solutions and actionable recommendations were also consolidated in the ‘B20 India Communiqué’ which was launched at ‘B20 India Summit 2023’.

During India’s G20 Presidency, the B20 played a crucial role, organizing over 100 meetings that showcased collaborative efforts. Starting with the B20 India Inception Meeting in Gandhinagar, Gujarat, the journey reached its peak at the B20 India Summit from August 25th to 27th, 2023, at New Delhi. Integrated seamlessly into the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) calendar, four side events highlighted the potential of Northeastern India, a region awaiting global recognition.

These Business 20 Side Events, set against the scenic landscapes of Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim, and Nagaland, provided vibrant platforms for dialogue and collaboration. Participants included diplomatic missions, CEOs, and leaders from multilateral agencies. These events not only discussed but also emphasized the economic growth potential in the Northeast. Importantly, they drew substantial interest, showcasing the appeal of investing in the captivating landscapes of North-East India. Throughout this journey, the B20’s efforts reflected a harmonious blend of strategic coordination and impactful engagement, enriching the broader narrative of India’s G20 Presidency through taskforces and action councils as follows: Top of Form

➤ Taskforces

1. Inclusive GVCs for Resilient Global Trade and Investment
2. Future of Work, Skilling, and Mobility
3. Energy, Climate Change and Resource Efficiency

4. Digital Transformation
5. Financing for Global Economic Recovery
6. Tech, Innovation and R&D
7. Financial Inclusion for Economic Empowerment

➤ **Action Council**

1. ESG in Business
2. African Economic Integration, an Agenda for Global Business

10.2 Business 20 Inception & Northeast events: A Pinnacle of Global Collaboration

The story of the B20's role in India's G20 Presidency began with the successful business 20 Inception in Gandhinagar from January 22-24, 2023. This collaborative event brought together 639 participants, including 189

overseas delegates, 450 Indian delegates, and representatives from 31 countries. In 8 plenary sessions focused on task forces, 50 speakers, including Union Ministers, Gujarat government ministers, Ambassadors, and CEOs, contributed to a comprehensive dialogue. Simultaneously, the Business 20 Side Events unfolded in the enchanting landscapes of Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim, and Nagaland. These gatherings went beyond traditional boundaries, with participants including diplomatic missions, CEOs, and leaders from various agencies. Remarkably, these side events not only provided platforms for dialogue and collaboration but also generated substantial interest in investing in the promising areas of Northeast India. The coming together of ideas showcased the potential of the Northeast as a hub for economic growth. In this chapter of the B20 journey, from inception to Northeast horizons, the seeds of collaboration were planted, promising a future harvest of economic opportunities.



(B20 Meeting at Mizoram & Manipur)



(B20 meeting at Sikkim & Nagaland)

10.3 Business 20 India Summit: Navigating Global Economic Challenges

The opulent Taj Palace in New Delhi hosted the Business 20 (B20) Summit from August 25th to 27th, 2023, marking the apex of India's G20 Presidency. Esteemed leaders, including Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and Union Minister Shri Piyush Goyal, gathered alongside Union Ministers, India's G20 Sherpa Shri Amitabh Kant, and Business20 Chair Mr. N Chandrashekar, as well as G20 Trade Ministers and global business leaders. The summit served as a crucial platform for influential figures, policymakers, and experts, facilitating deliberations on key global issues. Notable sessions, such as the inaugural B20 India Priorities and Recommendations, explored comprehensive themes and were led by prominent leaders.

Standalone sessions were a cornerstone of the summit, addressing strategies for global economic recovery. Discussions led by Mr. N. Chandrasekaran, the B20 Chair, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman (India's Minister of Finance & Corporate Affairs), and Brad Smith (President and Vice Chairman of Microsoft) covered pressing topics, including global cybersecurity risks. The Trade Ministers' Session focused on international trade and cooperation, while another session explored the role of the Global South in the emerging world order under the guidance of Shri S Jaishankar, India's Minister of External Affairs. The summit's symbolic conclusion included the transition of the B20 presidency from India to Brazil, marking a significant leadership shift. In the valedictory session, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi highlighted impressive statistics, showcasing the event's substantial scale.

During India's G20 presidency, the B20

engagement group played a pivotal role in crafting actionable policy recommendations.

The 'B20 India Summit India 2023' was a platform for more than 1700 business experts, thought leaders and Government officials from over 55 countries, to exchange ideas and forge alliances. The summit also staged a first of its kind plenary session with the Trade Ministers of G20 countries to outline trade and investment opportunities and scope for businesses in these economies.

B20 India's 7 Task Forces and 2 Action Councils together formulated 54 recommendations and 172 policy enablers. The key messages of B20 India were disseminated through more than 110 policy advocacy initiatives that brought together over 20,000 delegates from across the world. These ground breaking ideas, solutions and actionable recommendations were also consolidated in the 'B20 India Communique' which was launched at 'B20 India Summit 2023'. **The G20 adopted nearly 80% of these recommendations; some of which include :**

- Financing for Global Economic Recovery
- Inclusive GVCs for Resilient Global Trade and Investment
- Financial Inclusion for Economic Empowerment
- Digital Transformation
- Technology, Innovation and R&D
- Future of Work, Skilling and Mobility
- Energy, Climate Change and Resource Efficiency
- ESG in Business
- African Economic Integration

Going forward, B20 India will continue to drive four key initiatives of setting up the B20 Global

Institute for research, advocacy, and capacity building; private funding for achieving SDG goals; creating decarbonization pathways for specific sectors; and expanding the compendium of best practices on innovation projects. These initiatives, coupled with the introduction of the Compendium of Best Practices, showcasing innovative projects, form a comprehensive legacy of India's impactful G20 Presidency.



(PM's session at B20 Summit)



(B20 India Summit)

(Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh, Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India at the B20 India Summit 2023 on 27th August 2023 at New Delhi)

10.4 “B20 India Summit Gala Dinner: A Tapestry of Culture and Commerce”

In the resplendent setting of Bharat Mandapam at ITPO, the evening of August 26th, 2023, witnessed the grandeur of the Business 20 India Summit Gala Dinner. Hosted by Shri Piyush Goyal, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, and Textiles, this event became a meeting point for global business leaders, Trade Ministers, Ambassadors of the G20 and invitee countries, Union Ministers of the Government of India, and other esteemed government officials.

Attended by over 800 dignitaries, the Gala Dinner unfolded as a symphony of cultural richness and economic discourse. The event showcased the visionary PM's 5F vision – from 'Farm to fibre; fibre to factory; factory to fashion; fashion to foreign.' This thematic presentation

not only highlighted the multifaceted dimensions of India's economic journey but also provided a captivating backdrop for meaningful dialogues.

Beyond the realms of commerce, the Gala Dinner encapsulated an exceptional opportunity for dignitaries to engage in substantive conversations while immersed in the vibrant cultural heritage of India. Against the backdrop of Bharat Mandapam's grandeur, the evening unfolded as a tapestry, weaving together the threads of global collaboration, cultural richness, and the shared vision for a dynamic economic future. The Business 20 Summit Gala became a memorable chapter, where the confluence of culture and commerce painted a portrait of shared aspirations and collaboration on the global stage.



Keynote Speech by Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, and Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal at Bharat Mandapam



(Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, and Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal with delegates at Bharat Mandapam)



(DPIIT officials during B20 India Summit Gala Dinner at Bharat Mandapam)

10.5 Startup 20 Engagement Group

“Startup 20: Nurturing Global Innovation Under India's G20 Leadership”

In the rich narrative of India's G20 presidency, a transformative chapter unfolded with the establishment of the Startup20 Engagement Group. This dedicated platform, intricately woven into the G20 framework, emerged as a guiding force committed to fostering dialogue, driving innovation, and cultivating growth within the expansive global startup ecosystem. At the forefront of this initiative was the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), assuming the pivotal role as the central ministry for Startup20. Dr. Chintan Vaishnav, esteemed as the Chairperson of Startup20 India and concurrently serving as the Mission Director for Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), held the distinguished position of India's Startup20 Chair. In this capacity, Dr. Vaishnav adeptly orchestrated collaborative endeavors, bringing together representatives from a spectrum of nations.

The profound significance of Startup20 is underscored by the compelling statistics that collectively define the G20 nations—boasting over one million startups, 10,000 incubators and accelerators, and an impressive tally of 750 unicorns. Recognizing startups as catalysts for innovation-driven economic recovery, the Startup20 Engagement Group embarked

on a mission to shape a global narrative that not only champions startups but also fosters synergies among startups, corporates, investors, innovation agencies, and other crucial ecosystem stakeholders .

Structured under three task forces-Foundation and Alliances, Finance, and Inclusion and Sustainability – the Startup20 engagement group undertook the responsibility of identifying key priorities and advancing topics. The overarching goal was to formulate recommendations aimed at fortifying global startup ecosystems, positioning them as pivotal players in the evolving global economic landscape.

Throughout India's presidency, the group convened in four impactful meetings, fostering meaningful deliberations among a diverse array of stakeholders. The culmination of these collaborative efforts manifested in the successful release of the Policy Communique-a comprehensive document outlining pivotal action points. These included creating a robust definition framework for startups, establishing a networked institution to support startups and ecosystem stakeholders across G20, initiatives to increase and diversify access to capital, efforts to streamline market regulations for startups, and a resolute commitment to prioritize the inclusion of underrepresented communities within the startup ecosystem. The policy further emphasized the scaling up of startups of global interest, fostering an environment that empowers startups to innovate, grow, and effectively address global challenges.

As the baton transitions to Brazil, the incoming G20 presidency pledges to extend the Startup20 initiative into the year 2024. This continuity not only marks a significant achievement for the group but also represents a pivotal milestone in advancing the global startup ecosystem.

The Startup20 Odyssey, initiated under India's visionary leadership, stands as a testament to the collective commitment of G20 nations to nurture and propel the spirit of innovation on a global scale.



(Startup20 Sikhar Summit at Gurugram)

10.6 Trade and Investment Working Group

Trade and Investment Working Group's Legacy: DPIIT's Leadership

The genesis of the Trade and Investment Working Group (TIWG) dates back to its establishment under the Chinese G20 Presidency in 2016, and its continuity has been steadfastly carried on by subsequent G20 Presidencies. Notably, during India's term, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) assumed a pivotal role, particularly in steering two of the five priority issues: "Integrating MSMEs in Global Trade" and "Logistics for Trade."

The TIWG meetings became arenas for extensive discussions among G20 member and invitee countries, delving into the nuanced dimensions of the chosen priority issues. These discussions were enriched by presentations meticulously outlining each subject, with Knowledge Partners elucidating the outcomes emanating from these deliberations.

Within this crucible of collaborative thought, DPIIT, under India's Presidency, translated the diverse opinions and suggestions expressed by G20 member and invitee countries into

concrete, action-oriented proposals on each priority issue. This process exemplified the power of cooperative diplomacy, where varied voices converged into a harmonious symphony of actionable strategies.

The five priority issues under India's stewardship-particularly "Integrating MSMEs in Global Trade" and "Logistics for Trade"-served as canvases for DPIIT to develop proposals that contributed significantly to the evolving narrative of global trade and investment. The critical issues under consideration comprised of:

- Trade for Growth and Prosperity
- Trade and Resilient GVCs
- Integrating MSMEs in Global Trade
- Logistics for Trade
- WTO Reform

10.7 Deliberations and Outcomes: India's Impactful TIWG Legacy

Throughout the course of the four Trade and Investment Working Group (TIWG) meetings under India's stewardship, a landscape of extensive deliberations unfolded, centring on the identified priorities. Knowledge Partners played a pivotal role, offering comprehensive insights on each subject, leading to significant outcomes and conclusions. The culmination of these discussions resulted in actionable and concrete proposals for each priority issue, meticulously crafted by the Indian Presidency.

Under India's dynamic Presidency, the G20 Trade and Investment Ministerial achieved a groundbreaking consensus with five transformative deliverables, now integral to the Outcome Document of the Trade Ministerial Meeting. The first significant milestone involved the adoption of High-Level Principles, a forward-looking initiative for the digitalization

of trade documents. These encompassed 10 comprehensive principles crafted by G20 Ministers, aimed towards facilitating a seamless transition to paperless trade, aligning with the evolving landscape of digital commerce.

Another pivotal accomplishment is the Jaipur Call for Action, a strategic move to enhance access to information for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). This initiative calls for collaboration between the International Trade Centre (ITC), Geneva, UNCTAD, and WTO to develop a detailed implementation plan for upgrading ITC's Global Trade Helpdesk. This addresses crucial informational gaps faced by MSMEs and was prominently featured in the New Delhi Leaders Declaration as a key deliverable.

Furthermore, G20 Ministers endorsed a G20 Generic Mapping Framework for Global Value Chains (GVCs), outlining essential building blocks for data, analysis, and representation of GVC data. The voluntary sharing of best practices on Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) for professional services gained support, alongside the endorsement of a Presidency's Compendium of best practices on MRAs for Professional Services.

Recognizing the need for mutual dialogues to mitigate regulatory divergences and trade frictions, G20 Ministers supported the proposal to hold a G20 Standards Dialogue in 2023. Held on November 2nd & 3rd, 2023, at New Delhi, India, this dialogue focused on addressing sustainability through inclusive standardization and good regulatory practices, working towards the vision of 'Zero Defect and Zero Effect.' The dialogue successfully brought together members, policymakers, regulators, standard-setting bodies, and stakeholders to discuss shared interests in good regulatory practices and standards. All five outcomes received

widespread support from G20 Ministers, marking a significant stride towards a more inclusive and sustainable global trade landscape.

The outcomes of TIWG meetings have not only laid a robust foundation for a collective understanding of the challenges associated

with expediting global trade and investment but have also contributed to the creation of tools capable of harnessing existing opportunities. India's impactful TIWG legacy resonated as a beacon for collaborative progress in the realm of trade and investment governance.



(4th and 3rd TIWG meeting at Jaipur and Kevadia)



Yashobhoomi - India International Convention & Expo Centre (IICC)

11.1 The Government of India has approved development of India International Convention and Expo Centre (IICC) in Sector-25, Dwarka, New Delhi & allied infrastructure in PPP and non-PPP Mode (including Exhibition & Convention spaces, arena, trunk-infrastructure, Metro/ NHAI connectivity, hotels, office and retails spaces etc.) at an estimated cost of Rs. 26,331 crore (including Rs. 405 Crore for additional works and IF charges of Rs. 223 Crore to Delhi Jal Board).

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

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

11.4 Yashobhoomi - IICC Dwarka is being developed on a land parcel spread across 89.72

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

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

11.6 The project is progressing in two phases. Phase-I includes a Convention Centre, two Exhibition Halls, and trunk infrastructure facilities. Phase-II, involves the construction of three additional Exhibition Halls, an Arena, and the commercial development of complementary infrastructure like hotels and office spaces. On 17th September 2023, Phase-I of the project, comprising the trunk infrastructure facilities, Exhibition Halls 1 & 2 and the Convention Centre was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and the complex has been named "Yashobhoomi". International Trade Fairs, Expos and Exhibitions are being regularly held at the Convention Centre and Exhibition Halls.



11.7 The project progress is as under:

- i. L&T had been appointed as EPC Contractor for construction in Phase-I. As on 31st March, 2024:
 - The overall physical progress achieved is 95%.
 - The overall financial progress achieved is 95%.
- ii. MoU has been signed with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) for Extension of Airport Express line to IICC Project. The Pedestrian tunnel has been made open to the public access on 01st September, 2023. DMRC has completed trial runs on the extended line between Dwarka Sector 21 station and Yashobhoomi-IICC Dwarka station and opened to public on 17th September, 2023.
- iii. MOU Agreement between BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd (BRPL) & IICC for Bulk power supply to IICC Dwarka has been signed. All 11 nos. of HT meter connections have been made live for IICC project by BSES.
- iv. Water required to meet Testing & Commissioning process and regular supply is being provided by DJB.
- v. KINEXIN Convention Management Pvt Ltd., a consortium of Korea International Exhibition Centre (KINTEX) and eSang Networks Company Limited has been appointed as the Venue Operator for managing and operating the Exhibition and Convention Centre. Under the Operator Services Agreement with KINEXIN, the Convention Centre and Exhibition Halls will be operated by them for a period of 20 years commencing from the declared Commercial Operations Date (COD) of 1st October 2023 on a revenue share model and regular events are being held by Kinexin at Yashobhoomi.
- vi. Work on Development of Dwarka Expressway and UER - II (which includes road connectivity to IICC complex) awarded to NHAI is under progress. At-grade (surface) connectivity by NHAI was completed on 7th September, 2023.
- vii. Updater Services Pvt. Ltd. (UDS) has been appointed as Property Management Agency (PMA) on 21st February, 2024.



Specific Industries and their Development

12.1 Cement Industry

12.1.1 Cement Industry is amongst eight core industries of India, Indian cement industry is second largest in the world after China and it has evolved to become one of the best in terms of energy efficiency, quality control and environmental improvement. The industry plays a crucial role in the development of the housing and infrastructure sector of the economy. It has strong linkage to other sectors such as infrastructure, construction, housing, transportation, coal, power, steel etc. It plays pivotal role in implementing various government schemes like Housing for All, Smart Cities, Concrete Highways, Dedicated freight Corridors, Clean India Mission, Ultra Mega Power Projects, Waterways etc. Indian Cement industry has also been a strong contributor to employment, fiscal revenue and community development while achieving manufacturing and technological advancement. Cement consumption in India is around 260 kg per capita against a global average of 540 kg per capita, which shows significant potential for the growth of the industry. The industry has undergone rapid technological up-gradation and vibrant growth during the last two decades and some of the plants can be compared in every respect with the best operating plants in the world.

12.1.2 Bureau of Indian Standards in India have specified 16 types of cements and clinker specification. These include Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC), Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC), Portland Slag Cement (PSC), Composite

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

12.1.3 Capacity and Production of Cement

12.1.3.1 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.

12.1.3.2 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.

12.1.3.3 With more than 600 Million Tonnes per annum of cement production capacity, India is the second largest cement producer in the world and accounts for over 8 percent of global

installed capacity. The capacity utilization of cement grinding in India is around 65%. Cement Industry is establishing standalone grinding units near to the consumption centres like cities which is resulting in overall increase in installed cement grinding capacity in India. There is a total of 333 cement manufacturing units in India comprising 150 integrated large cement plants, 116 grinding units, 62 mini cement plants and 5 clinkerization units. The Production of cement during the last 4 years is as under:

(In million tonnes)

S. No.	Financial Year	Production of Cement
1	2020-21	299.94
2	2021-22	360.19
3	2022-23	391.40
4	2023-24	426.29

12.1.3.4 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.

12.1.3.5 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.

12.1.4 Quality Control Order

12.1.4.1 Cement Quality Control Order, 2003 is already in force for any variety of cement manufactured or sold in India and includes Blast Furnace Slag Cement, Portland

Pozzolana Cement, Rapid Hardening Portland Cement, White Portland Cement, Hydrophobic Portland Cement, Ordinary Portland Cement, Low Heat Portland Cement, High Strength Ordinary Portland Cement, Cement used for the manufacture of Railway sleepers, Masonry Cement, Oil Well Cement, Super Sulphated Cement or any other variety of Cement.

12.1.4.2 53 more products have been identified for which 6 Nos. of Quality Control Order (QCO) are to be issued to help curb the imports of sub-standard products into India, prevention of unfair trade practices and enhance quality of the domestically manufactured products/ for the protection of human, animal or plant health, safety of the environment.

12.1.5 Circular Economy in Gypsum

12.1.5.1 NITI Aayog took up an initiative on sustainability aspect of growth by transitioning Linear Economy into Circular Economy. Various committees were constituted by NITI Aayog for achieving Circular Economy in different products. One such committee is the Committee for Circular Economy in Gypsum under DPIIT. A report on “Achieving Circular Economy in Gypsum” was prepared in collaboration with NCCBM and was sent to NITI Aayog. On-boarding of a dashboard indicating measurable indicators like generation, consumption, unutilized/ legacy stock, user industries of Gypsum is in progress.

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

its units located at Ballabgarh, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Bhubaneswar.

12.2 Explosives Industry

12.2.2 EXPORT & IMPORT OF EXPLOSIVES

EXPORTS:

12.2.2.1 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 2023-24 was Rs. 1746 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 as 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 2023-24, 668 Nos. of licenses were granted in favour of Indian Explosives Manufactures for exportation of authorized explosives manufactured by them.

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

IMPORTS:

12.2.2.2 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 2023-24, 321 Nos. of licenses were issued for importation of explosives. The value of explosives imported was Rs. 170.03 Cores.

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

12.3 LEATHER & FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

12.3.1 Leather and Footwear Industry plays an important role in the Indian economy in view of its substantial overall output, export earnings and employment potential. The export of leather and leather products from India has undergone a structural change in the last two decades, share of leather footwear, leather garments, leather goods and accessories, footwear components and several articles of leather in total exports has increased substantially as a result of the Government's policy to encourage manufacturing and export of value-added leather products. India's Export Performance of leather and footwear sector during the FY 2023-24 is stated below:

12.3.2 The export of Leather, Leather Products & Footwear for the Financial year 2023-24 was US \$ 4687.75 million, as against the performance of US \$ 5259.53 million during the previous FY 2022-23, recording a decline of -10.87%. The decline in exports is due to the global economic slowdown and consequential change in the sourcing pattern of the importers.

**EXPORT OF LEATHER, LEATHER PRODUCTS & FOOTWEAR DURING
APRIL-MARCH 2022-23 VIS-À-VIS APRIL- MARCH 2023-24**

(Value in Million US \$)

Category	April to March 2022-23	April to March 2023-24	% VARIATION	% Share 2022-23	% Share 2023-24
Finished Leather	430.93	445.41	+3.36%	8.19%	9.50%
Leather Footwear	2377.23	2002.38	-15.77%	45.20%	42.72%
Leather Goods & Accessories	1301.34	1232.84	-5.26%	24.74%	26.30%
Leather Garments	353.07	339.47	-3.85%	6.71%	7.24%
Saddlery & Harness	222.17	182.17	-18.00%	4.22%	3.89%
Non-Leather Footwear	284.98	226.56	-20.50%	5.42%	4.83%
Footwear Components	289.81	258.92	-10.66%	5.51%	5.52%
TOTAL	5259.53	4687.75	-10.87%	100.00%	100.00%

Source : DGCI &S

12.4 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:-

12.4.1 Electrical wires and cables

12.4.1.1 Electrical wires and cable industry is one of the earliest industries established in the country in the field of electrical products. A wide range of wires and cables are manufactured in the country which includes communication cables such as jelly filled telephone cables, optic fibre cables, local area network cables, switchboard cables, co-axial cables, VSAT cables, electrical cables such as electrical wires, winding wires, automotive/battery cables, UPS cables, flexible wires, low voltage power cables and EHT power cables. The power

cable industry may be mainly divided into four segments viz: house wiring (up to 440V), LT (1.1 to 3.3kV), HT (11 to 66kV), EHV (66kV and above). Well-established R & D facilities are key factors for development of this industry. In India, renowned laboratories like Central Power Research Institute (CPRI), Electrical Research and Development Association (ERDA) are well equipped with the most advanced product testing facilities to meet international standards.

12.4.1.2 The export and import of wire and cables in the year 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code: 7413 and 8544) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
7413	12.07	34.67	15.82	15.50
8544	1813.60	2024.10	1230.34	1302.31
Total	1825.67	2058.77	1246.16	1317.81

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.4.2 Transmission Towers

12.4.2.1 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.

12.4.2.2 The export and import data of Towers and Lattice Masts in the year 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 730820) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
730820	559.78	445.72	5.1	4.03

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.4.3 Cranes

12.4.3.1 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.

12.4.3.2 The export and import data of Cranes in the year 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 8426) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
8426	97.02	102.35	779.57	1059.88

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.4.4 Lifts and Escalators

12.4.4.1 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.

12.4.4.2 The export and import data of Lifts and Escalators in the year 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 8428) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
8428	272.65	271.77	505.92	725.05

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.4.5 Refrigerators

12.4.5.1 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.

12.4.5.1 The export and import data of refrigerators, Frzrs & Other Refgrtng in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 8418) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
8418	231.47	238.24	697.26	561.45

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.4.6 Washing Machines

12.4.6.1 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.

12.4.6.2 The export and import data of washing machines in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 8450) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
8450	75.88	74.74	193.51	166.15

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.4.7 Air Conditioners

12.4.7.1 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.

12.4.7.2 The export and import data of air conditioners in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 8415) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
8415	287.98	336.68	891.26	685.86

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.4.8 Lead Acid Storage Batteries

12.4.8.1 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.

12.4.8.2 The export and import data of Lead Acid Batteries in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 8507) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022- 23	2023- 24
8507	792.52	815.04	3529.14	3663.64

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.4.9 Dry Cell Batteries

12.4.9.1 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

12.4.9.2 The export and import data of Dry Cell Batteries in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 8506) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022- 23	2023- 24
8506	14.69	18.41	82.89	87.77

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.4.10 Electrical Lamps and Tubes

12.4.10.1 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.

12.4.10.2 The export and import data of Electric Lamps & Lighting in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 9405) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022- 23	2023- 24
9405	310.12	302.75	473.53	476.34

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.5 Light Engineering Industry Sector:

12.5.1 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.

12.5.2 Roller Bearing Industry

12.5.2.1 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.

12.5.2.2 The export and import data of Roller Bearing Industry in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 8482) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
8482	828.30	774.51	1297.36	1333.92

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.5.3 Ferrous Castings

12.5.3.1 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.

12.5.3.2 The export and import data of Cast Articles of Iron or Steel in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 7325) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
7325	1353.20	1249.03	96.48	77.56

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.5.4 Process Control Instrument Industry

12.5.4.1 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.

12.5.4.2 The export and import data of Process Control Instrument Industry in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 9032) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
9032	318.23	370.31	1107.79	1138.44

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.5.5 Seamless Steel Pipes & Tubes

12.5.5.1 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.

12.5.5.2 The export and import data of Tubes, pipes & Hollow profiles, seamless of iron (other than cast iron or steel) industry in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 7304) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
7304	774.98	370.31	777.35	749.28

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

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

12.5.6.1 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.

12.5.6.2 The export and import data of ERW steel pipes and tubes in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 73049021, 73059029, 73069011 & 73069019) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023- 24	2022-23	2023- 24
73059029	0.08	0	0.07	0.02
73069011	2.69	2.11	1.08	1.19
73069019	49.86	59.03	4.65	4.27
Total	52.63	61.14	5.8	5.48

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.5.7 Submerged-Arc Welded (SAW) pipes

12.5.7.1 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.

12.5.7.2 The export and import data of SAW pipes & other tubes & pipes Industry in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 7305) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
7305	477.90	827.16	42.71	76.37

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.5.8 Industrial Fasteners

12.5.8.1 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.

12.5.8.2 The export and import data of screws, bolts, nuts coach screws / hooks industrial in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 7318) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
7318	827.05	862.95	984.70	1126.96

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.5.9 Steel Forgings

12.5.9.1 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.

12.5.9.2 The export and import data of screws, bolts, nuts coach screws / hooks industrial in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 7326) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
7326	1252.66	1368.81	893.65	972.18

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.5.10 Bicycle Industry

12.5.10.1 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.

12.5.10.2 The export and import data of bicycle & other cycle industry in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 8712) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
8712	46.51	54.39	30.97	13.18

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.6 Light Industrial Machinery Sector

12.6.1 Food Processing Machinery

12.6.1.1 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.

12.6.1.2 The export and import data food processing machinery in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 8438) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
8438	214.58	207.64	202.04	388.06

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.6.2 Packaging Machinery Industry

12.6.2.1 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.

12.6.2.2 The export and import data food processing machinery in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 842220,842230 &842240) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
842220	2.43	2.42	19.70	17.87
842230	111.3	120.37	351.44	228.82
842240	55.58	70.90	132.04	221.49
Total	169.31	104.42	503.18	468.18

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.6.3 Water Pollution Control Equipment

12.6.3.1 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.

12.6.3.2 The export and import data filtering and purifying machinery/Equipment in the

years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 842121) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
842121	190.78	161.41	157.68	193.21

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.6.4 Air Pollution Control Equipment

12.6.4.1 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.

12.6.4.2 The export and import data filtering/purifying machinery/Equipment in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 842139) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
842139	137.03	139	318.16	310.97

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.6.5 Industrial Gears

12.6.5.1 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.

12.6.5.2 The export and import data gears and gearing Excl, Toothed wheel industry in the years 2022-23 and the current financial year 2023-24 (HS Code 848340) are as follow:

Value in US \$ Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24 (Apr-Oct)	2022-23	2023- 24
848340	849	949.84	582.23	638.02

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

12.7 Consumer Industry

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

12.7.1 Cigarette Industry (HS Code: 24)

12.7.1.1 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.

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

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
2402	96.98	99.55	24.32	27.11

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

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

12.7.2.1 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.

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

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
3208	81.85	94.21	280.41	278.57
3209	14.60	14.57	69.67	80.07
3210	0.90	1.12	13.31	17.37
3215	209.22	1099.75	209.90	1283.42
Total	306.57	1209.55	573.29	1,659.43

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.7.3 Soaps & Detergents Industry (HS Code: 34)

12.7.3.1 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.

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

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
3401	141.43	163.42	243.20	153.00
3402	579.19	599.35	402.83	364.01
Total	720.62	762.77	646.03	517.01

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.7.4 Wood Based Industry (HS Code: 44)

12.7.4.1 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.

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

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
4408	38.09	43.61	264.27	360.21
4409	10.93	11.78	40.67	46.59
4410	9.17	6.31	29.69	25.62
4411	59.92	59.59	89.82	122.62
4412	75.26	57.00	132.43	211.57
4415	12.85	14.06	12.37	20.07
4416	0.15	0.08	3.82	6.74
Total	206.37	192.43	573.07	793.42

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.7.5 Glass Industry (HS Code: 70)

12.7.5.1 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.

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

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
7005	50.64	52.73	287.65	293.28
7007	71.54	65.87	290.94	388.86
7008	8.74	14.46	5.74	5.66
7009	77.09	76.45	79.15	78.88
7010	368.05	421.96	79.56	102.36
Total	576.06	631.47	743.04	868.84

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.7.6 Watch Industry (HS Code: 91)

12.7.6.1 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.

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

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
9101	2.62	4.74	69.78	86.80
9102	23.25	35.72	276.99	369.36
9103	0.73	0.33	0.27	0.33
9104	1.19	0.16	0.88	1.09
9105	10.64	10.52	7.14	10.11
9106	0.36	0.53	8.22	7.05
9107	2.03	2.78	7.36	8.62
9108	1.74	1.49	16.96	16.59
9109	0.11	0.16	3.18	3.34
9110	0.05	0.03	7.70	4.86
9111	5.69	2.83	20.58	18.95
9112	0.19	0.04	0.05	0.04
9113	9.04	8.36	24.87	27.18
9114	20.99	24.30	24.26	25.40
Total	78.63	92.03	468.24	579.52

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.7.7 TOY INDUSTRY (HS Code: 95)

12.7.7.1 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.

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

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
9503	153.89	152.34	62.37	54.92
9504	34.44	33.36	75.79	124.19
9505	137.40	128.37	20.50	19.41
Total	325.73	314.07	158.66	208.52

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.7.8 Pressure Cooker Industry (HS Code: 73239310)

12.7.8.1 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.

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

Value in USD Million

HS Code	Export		Import	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023- 24
73239310	5.11	3.57	0.08	0.21

Source: Department of Commerce Trade portal

12.7.9 Rubber Goods Industry

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

12.7.9.2 In India, the total production of Rubber approx (NR: 8,57,000 MT & SR: 4,91,000 MT) is 13,48,000 MT in FY 2023-24, whereas the total consumption of Rubber approx is (NR 14,16,000 MT & SR is 7,90,000 MT) is 22,05,000 MT in FY 2023-24 leading to overall gap of 8,57,000 MT of Rubber. The rate of increase in production is observed to be lower than that of consumption over the FY 2023-24 Initiative is already taken to increase the rubber plantation in North-Eastern region to meet the shortfall of the rubber consumption.

12.7.9.3 The Rubber Goods Industry excluding

tyres and tubes consists of 6700 approx small and tiny units generating about 6.25 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 Jan 2023 to March 2024 is 17,306 crores (approx). The estimated of import of rubber goods during Jan 2023 to March 2024 is 28,856 crores (approx).

12.7.9.4 Estimated Reclaim Rubber production stood at 1,60,000 MT while the consumption stood at 1,52,000 MT in 2023-24.

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

12.7.9.6 Rubber Industry majorly comprising MSME units are considered to be very conservative and hence, does not spend much on R&D and QC activities having limited exposures to global best practices and slow in adopting changes.

12.7.9.7 Further opportunities in areas such as testing, certification and R&D infrastructure for leveraging the potential of the industry. Alternately, research spending for import substitutions is very low and there is an opportunity to increase. Even though there are several schemes floated by the government specifically for the sector, but for a reason mentioned above, the adaptation due to slow to low uptake of changes opportunities provided to the industry further impacts the output and aggravates the challenges.

12.7.9.8 Non-availability of raw materials like synthetic rubber in India is one of the major challenges which need to be addressed by bringing appropriate technology collaboration / Joint ventures to facilitate Make in India.

12.7.9.9 Manufacturing Medical/surgical gloves and similar other products wherein raw material is Natural Rubber Latex and due to high import duty on Natural Rubber Latex facing ‘Inverted Duty Structure’ on the items.

12.7.10 Tyres & Tubes Industry

12.7.10.1 Domestic Tyre Industry fulfils practically 100% requirement of tyres making it a true champion of ‘Aatma Nirbhar Bharat’. Nearly 20-25% of the total domestic tyre production was exported in FY23. Five domestic tyre companies are already amongst the top 30 global tyre companies. Tyres play an integral role to ensure mobility including movement of passengers and essential goods across the urban and rural landscape of the country using all types vehicles ranging from carts, tractors, trucks and buses to the latest generation passenger cars that ply on the modern expressways. Various types of tyres are manufactured in India that includes Moped tyre weighing 1.5 Kg to Off the Road tyres for Earthmovers which weigh 1.5 tonnes, Bias Ply tyres to rugged all steel radial

truck tyres to high performance passenger car radial and tubeless tyres etc. India is one of the few countries worldwide which has attained self-sufficiency in manufacturing a wide range of tyres for all applications.

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

12.7.11 Salient features of tyre industry

12.7.11.1 Indian Tyre Industry has an annual turnover of approximately Rs 90,000 crores (FY22-23) and exports of approx. Rs. 23,000 crores (approx 26% of turnover).

- i Indian Tyre industry consists of 28 Companies with 62 tyre plants.
- ii Tyre & Tubes production during 2022-23 was 232770.7 (in thousand no.). The estimated production of Tyres & Tubes for the F.Y. 2023-24 is 298706.8 (in thousand no.). Five Indian Companies (Apollo, MRF, JK, Ceat and BKT) are in the list of top 30 Global Tyre Companies.
- iii Large tyre companies account for approx. 95% of Industry turnover in value and tonnage terms.

12.7.11.2 Indian Tyre Industry has the capacity and capability to scale up exports from India by 3X provided necessary policy support, such as PLI for the Tyre sector, is provided by the Government.

12.7.12 Export of Tyres & Tubes

12.7.12.1 Indian Tyre Industry is one of the consistent and leading exporters, supplying tyres to more than 170 markets worldwide. Top 5 export markets for Indian manufactured

tyres in FY23 were US, German, Brazil, France & Italy. Indian Tyre Industry has made significant investments of ~Rs. 22,000 crore in recent years (3-4 years) by way of greenfield projects and brownfield expansions.

12.7.12.2 During Jan 2023 to March 2024, the estimated export value of Tyres & Tubes from India is Rs. 29,408 crores.

12.7.13 Import of Tyres & Tubes

12.7.13.1 Tyres are imported @ Custom Duty of 10% (except for Truck & Bus Radial (TBR) tyres and Passenger Car Radial (PCR) Tyres, which are imported at a Customs Duty of 15%).

12.7.13.2 Tyres are also imported at concessional custom duty under various agreements such as Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (12.9% for TBR and PCR Tyres, 8.6% for other Tyres), ASEAN FTA (5%), India-Malaysia Trade Agreement (5%), India-Srilanka (Nil), India- Singapore (Nil for Bias Tyre). During Jan 2023 to March 2024, the estimated import value of Tyres & Tubes from India is Rs. 3,283 crore.

12.7.13.3 The Government brought changes in import policy for new pneumatic tyres by bringing it into restricted category from free import, under notification No 12/2015-2020 dated 12th June, 2020.

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

12.7.14.1 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).

12.7.14.2 Periodic Review and finalization of list of tyres sizes (not manufactured domestically) as per QCO is done and updated list is uploaded in DPIIT's website. The Committee reviewed and finalized a list of 960 sizes of tyres (not manufactured domestically) in Feb, 2024 which can be imported by OEMs.

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

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

12.7.15 Paper, Paperboard & Newsprint Industry

12.7.15.1 India is among the fastest growing

market for paper and the domestic market size is pegged as per reported estimates at over Rs 80,000 Crore. As per estimate there are around 900 pulp and paper mills in India using varied raw materials such as wood, recycled fiber, bagasse, wheat straw, market pulp etc. Thus, based on the raw materials the paper industry can be categorized into wood based, agro-residues based and waste paper or recycled fiber based mills. Based on end products the industry can be classified into writing and printing paper, industrial paper/packaging grade paper, newsprint and specialty grade paper. In general, the total production share of wood agro and waste paper-based mills is estimated to be around 18-20%. 5-8% and 74- 76% respectively. in all the Indian. Paper industry accounts for about 5-6 % of the world production of paper, paperboard, and newsprint. (5% largest producer in the world), with an estimated production of around 23 million tons per annum¹.

The overall installed capacity of 30 million tons out of which 5.50 million tons capacity lies idle for various reasons. As on date around 550 pulp and paper mills are reported to be in operation. As per an estimate, the domestic paper production in the country during 2021-22 was 20.977 million metric tons¹. The total demand for paper, paper board, and newsprint was close to around 24 million tons in 2022-23³. In India the per capita consumption of paper is estimated to be about 15-16 kg which is much lower than the world average of 57 kg. This provides significant potential for the growth of the paper sector to reach the world's average per capita consumption.

12.7.15.2 In the newsprint sector, at present, there are more than 125 newsprint mills with total installed capacity of 3.30 million tons². However,

¹ Source IPMA ² Source IARPMA ³ Source INMA

as per INMA, currently, out of 125 newsprint mills, 46 mills have stopped making newsprint due to demand-related reasons as over 70% of the newsprint demand is captured by cheap and dumped imports². Therefore, despite having surplus domestic installed capacity of newsprint is 3.3 million tons against consumption of 1.2 million tons, absence of regular orders resulting in under capacity utilization is reported by mills. The product Newsprint is having only one specific end use therefore production is strictly based on confirmed orders. Free flow of cheap Imports with concessional duty resulting in poor domestic sales of about 1.0 million tons, has impacted domestic industries since last two years. As per industry sources, there is a need for suitable policy intervention to arrest cheap imports. Import of Newsprint in 2021-22 stood at 60% of total consumption.

12.7.16 Paper Industry Prospects

12.7.16.1 Paper Industry has been closely associated with the national objectives of Literacy, Greening India, Rural Employment, and usage of Sustainable Resources, besides meeting the paper needs of Indian consumers. The recent ban on Single-use plastic (SuP) products along with its sale, stocking, distribution, and export has giving fillip to the paper industry and is expected to transform into possibilities for the growth of paper sector. There is a growing demand from MCG and retail sectors for innovative packaging solutions as a viable alternative plastic. Some mills have diversified into producing biodegradable tableware from agro residues pulp. The New Education Policy, rising e-commerce and public preference to ready to eat and packaged foods is also expected to boost demand for paper. In 2022 due to the easing of pandemic-related restrictions, ban on Sups, there has been a significant increase in demand for paper. As per reported projections, paper consumption in India is likely to touch 30

million tons by 2027¹. Various macroeconomic initiatives by the Government of India like Make in India, Vocal for Local, Mission LIFE, ban of SUP core changes in training modules of education sector have also boosted demand for paper. Public preference for e-commerce has also boosted paper demand.

12.7.17 Imports & Exports 4

During the year 2022-23, under Chapter 48, a total of 2058.7 thousand tons of major grades of paper, paperboard and newsprint was imported (valued at INR 16,734 crores or USD 2,078 million), whereas in previous year (2021-22), it was 1,715.5 thousand tons (valued at INR 10,406 crores or USD 1,397 million) which translates into about a 20% increase. In terms of USD value, it has registered an increase of around 49%². On the other hand, 1,776.2 thousand tons of paper, paperboard, and newsprint (valued at NR 11,591 crores and USD 1,451 million) were exported as against 2,856.6 thousand tons (valued at INR 14,000 crores and USD 1,880 million) in 2021-22. Imports of paper and paperboard (HS Codes 4802, 4803, 4804, 4805, 4808 and 4810) into India have been steadily increasing, in spite of adequate domestic production capacity. In the 13 years from 2010-11 to 2023-24 (imports came down in 2020-21 and 2021-22 due to the pandemic impact, geo-political tensions, and supply chain disruptions, but have since then resumed the upwards trajectory), imports have risen at a CAGR of 11.00% in value terms (from INR 3,411 crores in 2010-11 to INR 13,248 crores in 2023-24), and 10.37% in volume terms (from 0.54 million tons in 2010-11 to 1.93 million tons in 2023-24). Imports are growing at a very high rate as compared to the increase in domestic production rate with underutilization of domestic installed capacity¹. Imports of paper and paperboard into India from ASEAN

¹ Source IPMA ² Source IARPMA

in the 13 years (2010-11 to 2023-24) have grown at a CAGR of 25.74% in value terms and 24.82% in volume terms⁶. Imports from South Korea have grown at a CAGR of 28.41% in value terms and 24.17% in volume terms. Imports of paper and paperboard into India from China, in the 13 years (2010-11 to 2023- 24), have grown at a CAGR of 13.36% in value terms and 7.77% in volume terms.

12.7.18 Major Challenges

12.7.18.1 The major challenges before the Indian Paper Industry are– 1. Consolidation of the fragmented industry 2. Achieving economies of scale 3. Modernisation of mills, productivity improvement and building new capacities 4. Development of a robust and sustainable raw material base 5. Quality benchmarking. 6. Improving Global Competitiveness 7. Environment standards and regulatory compliances

12.7.19 Environmental Sustainability Efforts

12.7.19.1 Paper Industry is continuously striving to enhance its cost competitiveness and product quality. Paper mills in India have been working towards better energy efficiency, green energy, employing a range of innovations and technologies, and thereby moving up the sustainability curve by reducing resource intensity and curbing its environmental footprint. Paper mills have also undertaken significant upgradation of process technology to comply with stringent environmental norms / standards so as to reduce fresh water consumption and effluent and emission generation.

12.7.19.2 The industry has been proactive in addressing sustainability and environmental issues and challenges. To address the raw material shortage the industry has worked with over 5

lakh marginal farmers over the last few years and has successfully brought 12 lakh hectare of largely degraded forest land under plantation². It has made significant efforts to adopt sustainable practices and production process. Reduction in freshwater consumption through process optimization, technological upgradation, ETP upgradation and increased reuse / recycling, reduction in energy consumption through adoption of clean and green equipments and technologies, introduction of best practices etc have contributed in reduction in water and carbon foot print of many mills. Today in general the fresh water consumption in large integrated pulp and paper mills is around 50 m³/t paper while in waste paper based mills it is between 5-15 m³/t paper. With the focus on low carbon economy, the paper industry has made significant efforts to reduce specific energy consumption. Under PAT scheme of NMEEE the paper industry has been one of the top performing sectors and has overreached stiff targets for reduction in specific energy consumption. More than 100 more paper mills are expected to come under the gambit of PAT in next one year. The paper industry is reported to have reduced its energy consumption by 20 % in last 5 years. Integrated Paper industry are generating over 40% of the total power consumption through biomass (black liquor) generated during pulping process.¹

12.7.20 Policy Interventions

12.7.20.1 The policies and legislative changes in 2022 Union budget - a welcome initiative to encourage and promote agro forestry and private forestry to increase green cover in the country. Budget 2022 has proposed policy and legislative changes to promote agroforestry and private forestry. It also specifies financial support to farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who want to take

⁶ Inpaper Interntional,

up agroforestry. Tribal communities hold vast knowledge of traditional agroforestry systems and practices that promote productivity, adaptability, and sustainability, and can contribute immensely to the rural economy, employment, and poverty alleviation at a local level.⁴ Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has issued Draft Green Credit Programme Implementation Rules 2023. Programme seeks to create a market-based mechanism for providing incentives in the form of Green Credits. The sectors identified include Tree Plantation-based Green Credit to promote activities for increasing the green cover across the country through tree plantation and related activities.

12.7.20.2 There is a need for suitable policy interventions so that the recovery rate of post-consumer wastepaper / recovered paper goes up in the country through source segregation, effective collection and utilization of wastepaper / recovered paper. The increase in the recovery rate of indigenous recovered paper will help to reduce dependence on the import.

12.7.21 Expansions & Upgradations 6 & 7

- a) Nepa Limited regarded as the first newsprint paper mill in India which was closed since 2016 restarted its operation on

23.8.2022 after appropriate modification & upgradation leading to increase in production capacity from 80,000 MT to 100, 000 MT

- b) The second unit of Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers Ltd at Mondipatti Village, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu commenced its operation in the year 2022-23
- c) The Andhra Paper Ltd , Board of Director have approved the Green Field Project to increase the production capacity by 2,21, 000 TPA pulp and 1, 56000 TPA paper board production
- d) Orient Paper & Industries board has approved a plan to increase operating capacity to 400 tonnes paper
- e) JK paper (Unit CPM), Gujarat expanded its production capacity from 455,000 TPA to 625 000 tpa

12.7.21.1 There is a need to support the Indian Paper Industry as it has strong backward linkages with the farming community, generates employment in rural areas, and is significantly contributing to the national objective of bringing 33% of land mass in India under tree cover, apart from also significantly contributing towards the national objectives of education and literacy.



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 companies/firms in India and foreign countries for their recognition as Competent Authorities, Well known steel makers, foundries, forges, tube & pipe makers, material testing laboratories and remnant life assessment organisations under the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 in order to cut down the inspection delays and increased availability of the boiler components without sacrificing the safety and quality of the boilers and its components.
- vi. Evaluate inspection systems and performance of companies/firms for their recognition as Inspecting Authorities for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler components in India and foreign countries.
- vii. Conduct meeting of all Technical Sub-Committees of the Central Boilers Board.
- viii. Deal with problems which are thrown up by the manufacturers and users of boilers and others concerned and give necessary advice and guidance.
- ix. Authorise “Competent Persons” for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler components in India during manufacture, erection and use.
- x. Grant Certificate of Proficiency to Boiler Operation Engineers

13.2. Administration of the Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923) and the rules/regulations made there-under

The subject “Boiler” is in the concurrent list given in the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India and administration of the Boilers Act, 1923 which is a Central Act, is being carried out by the Inspectorate of Boilers of the states in their respective territories. The Boilers Act was enacted in 1923 mainly to provide for

safety of life and property from the danger of explosion of boilers and for achieving uniformity in registration and inspection during operation and maintenance of boilers throughout the country.

The Boilers Act, 1923 was comprehensively amended in the year 2007 by the Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act, 2007 wherein inspection and certification by independent third party inspecting authorities was also introduced. Moreover, recently, in the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023(18 of 2023), for ‘Ease of Doing Business” and “Ease of Living” in the country, minor offences in the Boilers Act, 1923, in which provisions were there for imprisonment and fine have been decriminalised and converted into contraventions with penalty instead of imprisonment and fine. To ensure safety of boilers and personnels dealing with boilers, criminal penalties have been retained only for offences of very serious nature, which may result in loss of life and property. Accordingly, out of seven provisions, three provisions have been decriminalised in the Boilers Act, 1923. Notification No. G.S.R. 4124(E) dated 19th September, 2023 published in the Gazette of India for bringing in force the provisions for decriminalization of the Boilers Act, 1923 w.e.f. 22nd September, 2023

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. Thirteen third party inspecting authorities recognized by the Central Boilers Board are operating in the country employing about 109 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, 33 Competent Persons have

also been authorized to work in individual capacity under section-8 of the Boilers Act, for in-service inspection of boilers. Self-certification of boilers has also been implemented in many states. Majority of State Governments have made provision for online submission and disposal of applications for registration of boilers. This has resulted in a simplified and more accessible, user-friendly framework for the administration of the Boilers Act and has also protected manufacturers/users interests without sacrificing the safety of boilers.. These initiatives have benefitted a broad spectrum of industries both in large and small scale sector which includes Power plants, Chemical plants, Refineries, Paper plants, Steel plants, Sugar mills and other process industries.

Government of India is examining all the pre-constitution Acts from the point of view of their suitability and relevance in the present circumstances and to take action for their repeal or re-enactment. As the Boilers Act, 1923, a pre-constitution Act, relates to safety of life and property, it has been decided to continue with the enactment by reviewing the provisions of the existing Act and to re-enact the Act. Accordingly, Cabinet Note prepared for re-enactment of the Boilers Act, 1923 after Inter-Ministerial consultations/ consultations with States and a Bill, namely, the Boilers Bill, 2023 drafted in consultation with the Legislative Department of Ministry of Law and Justice.

13.3. Central Boilers Board

Central Boilers Board, constituted under Section 27A of the Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923) is responsible for making regulations consistent with the Act including for laying down the standards for material, design, construction as well as for registration and inspection of boilers. The Board comprises of the representatives of

the Central and State Governments, Bureau of Indian Standards, Boiler and boiler component Manufacturers, National Laboratories, Engineering Consultancy agencies, users of Boilers and other interests connected with the Boiler Industry. Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is the ex-officio Chairman and Technical Adviser (Boilers) is the ex-officio Member-Secretary of the Board.

Board deals with the problems of both the users and manufacturers and takes policy decisions for proper growth of the boiler manufacturing industry in the country. Board formulates the Indian Boiler Regulations incorporating the latest developments taking place in the Boiler Industry all over the world. Board is presently undertaking simplification/up-gradation of Indian Boiler Regulations in consultation with stakeholders. For this, final notification sent to Legislative Department for vetting and they

have advised that the notification may be sent to them for vetting after re-enactment of the Boilers Act, 1923.

Evaluation Committee/Appraisal Committee of the Board have granted recognition/renewal to Inspecting Authorities, Well-Known Tube/Pipe Makers, Well Known Foundry/Forge, Well Known Steel Makers and Remnant Life Assessment Organizations under the Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950 in thirty nine (39) cases during the period under report. Authorization Cards have also been issued to thirty five (54) competent persons for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler component in India during manufacture, erection and use.

One-day/two days workshops on efficient operation and maintenance of boilers to apprise the owners of boilers of the steps to be taken to optimize the efficiency of their working boilers are being continuously conducted to popularize the measures for energy conservation.



United Nations Industrial Development Organization

14.1 Introduction and overview

14.1.1 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. UNIDO, headquartered in Vienna (Austria), was established in 1966 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1985 to promote industrial development and cooperation at the global, regional, national and sectoral levels. UNIDO supports countries to industrialize in ways that foster digital and green transitions and accelerate progress with the Sustainable Development Goals. UNIDO's motto is 'Progress by Innovation'.

14.1.2 UNIDO's mission is to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) in its 172 Member States. India has been an active member of UNIDO since its inception in 1966, and is both a recipient and well as a contributor to the programmes of UNIDO and hosts one of UNIDO's largest technical cooperation portfolios. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is the nodal government department for all matters related to the operations of UNIDO in India.

14.1.3 UNIDO's activities in India are guided by a Country Programme (CP), which serves as the framework for its interventions, aligned with national priorities. The current Country

Programme (2018-2022) focuses on four Key Results Areas (KRAs), 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 aligned with the policies, missions and initiatives of the Government of India, such as Make in India, Skill India, Smart Cities, Swachh Bharat, Start-up India, *inter alia*.

14.1.4 UNIDO operates in India by means of a **Regional Office** in New Delhi, which acts as a focal point to promote UNIDO's mandate of inclusive and sustainable industrial development and covers five countries directly: India, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka and coordinates country offices in Afghanistan and Bangladesh. It coordinates mobilization and dissemination of knowledge, information, skill and technology for fostering industrial development by applying best practices and approaches to common problems of the region.

14.2 Focus areas

14.2.1 UNIDO's mission 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

14.2.2 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.

14.3 The Organization and its Policymaking Organs

14.3.1 The Organization is headed by a Director-General. The current Director General of UNIDO is Mr. Gerd Müller, from Germany. The main policymaking organs of UNIDO are

- (i) General Conference;
- (ii) Industrial Development Board; and
- (iii) Programme and Budget Committee.

14.3.2 General Conference (GC)

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

in Vienna from 27 November – 01 December 2023, and was attended by officials of DPIIT and the Permanent Mission of India (PMI) in Vienna.

14.3.3 Industrial Development Board (IDB)

The Industrial Development Board (IDB) comprises 53 members, and is elected for a four-year term on a rotational basis from all Member States. It reviews the implementation of the work programme, the regular and operational budgets, makes recommendations to the General Conference on policy matters, including the appointment of the Director-General. The IDB meets once a year. The 51st session of the Industrial Development Board (IDB) of UNIDO was held from 3-6 July 2023, in a hybrid mode in Vienna and was attended by officials of DPIIT and the Permanent Mission of India (PMI) in Vienna.

14.3.4 Programme and Budget Committee (PBC)

The Programme and Budget Committee comprises 27 members, and meets once a year to assist the IDB in the preparation and examination of the work programme, the budget and other financial matters. The 39th session of the Programme and Budget Committee was held from 15-17 May 2023 in hybrid mode.

14.4 India's Contribution

14.4.1 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 2023 is Euro 973,843. In addition, India also makes an annual voluntary contribution to the Industrial Development Fund (IDF) of UNIDO (by DPIIT) and to project specific trust funds (for projects

funded by the Department of Science and Technology and Ministry of Heavy Industries).

14.5 UNIDO in India

14.5 United Nations Country Team (UNCT)

14.5.1 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.

14.5.2 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. During 2023, UNIDO contributed to the finalization of and is signatory to the successor United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027, which was signed on 16th June 2023.

14.5.3 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, on alternatives to DDT with the UN Environment Programme and the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) with UNDP, ILO, UNEP and UNITAR.

14.6 UNIDO- India Country Programme (CP)

14.6.1 The objective of the Country Programme (CP) is to initiate and facilitate the

transition towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development in India. The CP builds upon the achievements and lessons learned from UNIDO's over five-decade track record of technical cooperation in India and is aligned with the agreed priorities of the United Nations in India, as established under the India-United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2018-22. The CP 2018-22 aims to support key initiatives of the Government of India, including, amongst others, 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 as the intervention strategies sustainable livelihoods and responsible business.
- iv. Strategic policy for industrial transformation: having as its intervention strategies insight and foresight and public private development partnerships and dialogue.

14.6.2 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.

14.6.3 The CP 2018-2022 was extended until October 2023, to allow for conduct of a self-evaluation building on project evaluations and following the UN-wide protocols for self-evaluation of UN country cooperation frameworks, as well as formulation of a successor CP, in line with the recently agreed upon UN sustainable Development Country Framework 2023-2027 for India.

14.6.4 The fourth National Steering Committee meeting for the CP, under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DPIIT, was conducted on 02nd June 2023.

14.7 Projects

In 2023, DPIIT supported two UNIDO projects, as indicated in the table below:

Sector	Title	Donor
Paper (Phase 2)	Firm-level demonstration of technologies and productivity enhancement for the pulp and paper industry	DPIIT
Bicycle (Phase 2)	Improving quality, productivity and innovation for enhanced competitiveness of the Indian bicycle and bicycle parts industry	DPIIT

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

14.7.1.1 The paper project, titled **‘Firm-level demonstration of technologies and productivity enhancement for the pulp and paper industry’**, was initiated in August 2019.

The project is a successor to a previously completed project, ‘Development and adoption of appropriate technologies for enhancing productivity of the pulp and paper sector’ (2015-2018).

The objective of the project was to contribute to enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of the Indian pulp and paper industry. The project approach comprised two types of interventions at the firm-level: (i) process optimization and productivity enhancement measures and (ii) pilot demonstration of new technologies with high potential for productivity enhancement and replication across the sector. This project was implemented in close cooperation with the Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute (CPPRI) and national and regional level industry associations. The details of these interventions are:

- **Process optimization and productivity enhancement measures (PEMs)**

This activity involved the implementation and demonstration of shop-floor interventions in paper mills to enhance productivity and production efficiency through:

- o Optimization of process parameters pertaining to technical aspects of paper production
- o Adoption of manufacturing excellence tools (such as Kaizen, 5S, TQM, etc.)

- **Demonstration of innovative technologies**

This activity involved the pilot-level demonstration of two technologies at paper mills:

- o Membrane filtration: to facilitate maximum recycling of treated

process water by treating paper mill effluents to reduce color, total dissolved solids (TDS), chemical oxygen demand (COD) and other pollutants as per prescribed pollution norms

- o Black liquor heat treatment: to improve the energy efficiency of the chemical recovery system by reducing the viscosity of black liquor, enabling achievement of higher black liquor solids during evaporation in agro-based pulp and paper mills

14.7.1.2 The following activities were undertaken in 2023:

- Two trials of the pilot demonstration unit for black liquor heat treatment (LHT) technology (designed, developed and fabricated under the project) were conducted in agro-based paper mills located in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, respectively. The trials were found to be successful in demonstrating the potential of the technology to achieve ~60% reduction in the black liquor viscosity, thereby enhanced energy efficiency of the chemical recovery systems in agro/wood-based paper mills.
- A pilot demonstration unit for membrane filtration technology was designed, developed and fabricated, as per Indian process water characteristics and water reuse requirements. A customized configuration of submerged ultrafiltration and nanofiltration modules was developed in collaboration with a national technology supplier, with inputs from international experts. Trials were successfully completed in 4 mills, in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil

Nadu and Odisha, respectively. Trials were found to be successful, achieving up to 20% reduction in fresh water consumption and equivalent reductions in effluent generation with significantly reduced pollution load.

- An additional technology (application of Chlorine dioxide for waste water treatment) was developed and successfully demonstrated to improve internal process water quality and control of odour in Indian paper mills. Trials were completed in three paper mills. The technology has replicated by several additional paper mills at commercial scale; and several technology providers have also entered the market to supply this technology.
- The demonstration of Productivity Enhancement Measures (PEMs) pertaining to manufacturing excellence tools was completed in ten paper mills in cooperation with national and international experts.
- All activities were followed up with dissemination workshops, to share lessons learnt and way forward with other mills in the respective clusters where demonstrations were undertaken.
- The achievements of the project were presented at the Vienna International Paper and Packaging Conference (PAPCON 2023), which took place between 27-29 September 2023. JS, DPIIT also participated at the conference.

14.7.2 Improving quality, productivity, and innovation for enhanced competitiveness of the Indian bicycle and bicycle parts industry (Bicycle Project Phase-II)

The bicycle project, titled, 'Improving quality,

productivity and innovation for enhanced competitiveness of the Indian bicycle and bicycle parts industry' was initiated in March 2023. The project is a successor to a previously completed project, 'Development and adoption of appropriate technologies for enhancing productivity of the bicycle and bicycle parts sector' (2017-2019).

The project is designed as a market-based intervention for advanced testing and related training and advisory services that will enable industry units to improve their productivity, quality and design and thereby capture market opportunities for safe, higher valued and higher performance bicycles. The main components of the project are:

- Supply creation: To set up facilities for safety and quality testing and for e-bike testing at the research and Development Centre for Bicycle and Sewing Machine (RDCBSM) and make related technical services available; and
- Demand creation: To upgrade the manufacturing capabilities of industry units, particularly MSME component manufacturers, to ensure better quality, productivity and designs, and enhanced capacities to avail testing and related technical services being established at RDCBSM.

14.8 Photographs

14.8.1 Paper Project Phase-II



Containerized pilot demonstration unit for membrane filtration technology under paper (phase 2) project



Transportable pilot demonstration unit for black liquor heat treatment technology under paper (phase 2) project



UNIDO session at the Vienna International Paper and Packaging Conference (PAPCONE 2023), to share achievements of the paper (phase 2) project; JS, DPIIT at PAPCON 2023



Attached & Subordinate Offices and other Organisations

15.1 Office of the Economic Adviser

15.1.1 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.

15.1.2 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.

15.1.3 The specific functions and responsibilities are as follows:

15.1.3.1 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.

15.1.3.2 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.

vii. Leading negotiations in BRICS and G20.

15.1.3.3 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, M/o Women and Child Development 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 and Monthly Report.
- v. Issues relating to e-samiksha, Pragati, Prayas, Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework, PM Ref portals.
- vi. Material to be shared with other Departments like Economic Survey, Budget Speech, President's Speech.

15.1.4 Wholesale Price Index (Base 2011-12)

15.1.4.1 Wholesale Price Index (WPI) measures the average change in the prices of commodities for bulk sale at the level of early stage of the transaction. 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 national accounts. 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.

15.1.4.2 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 & 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 15.1: 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

15.1.4.3 WPI based Inflation

15.1.4.3.1 During 2019-20 and 2020-21, WPI based annual inflation remained below 2 per cent as the prices of the 'Fuel & Power' commodity group decelerated. In 2020-21, disruptions in demand and 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 in 2021-22.

15.1.4.3.2 During 2022-23, the WPI based annual rate of inflation after remaining in double digit during April - September 2022 gradually came down to single digit in October 2022 and further dropped to negative zone in the first two quarters of 2023-24. This was primarily because of the high base in the previous F.Y. 2022-23. Further, the cooling down of international

prices for petroleum products also contributed to falling trend of WPI based inflation. The inflation rate turned positive to 0.39 percent in November 2023 and remained in the positive zone, however below one percent, till March 2024. The annual rate of inflation stood at (-)0.70 percent in 2023-24.

Table 15.2: Annual Inflation based on the Wholesale Price Index (Base Year: 2011-12)

Commodity Name	Weight	Annual Rate of Inflation since 2017-18						
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*
All commodities	100.00	2.96	4.26	1.67	1.31	12.97	9.40	-0.70
Primary Articles	22.62	1.32	2.76	6.78	1.67	10.30	10.02	3.53
Fuel and Power	13.15	8.11	11.58	-1.83	-8.02	32.55	28.01	-4.53
Manufactured Products	64.23	2.80	3.60	0.34	2.70	11.11	5.63	-1.69
Food Index	24.38	1.93	0.58	6.88	3.93	6.78	6.35	3.20

Commodity Name	Weight	Annual Rate of Inflation during various months in 2023-24					
		Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23
All commodities	100.00	-0.79	-3.61	-4.18	-1.23	-0.46	-0.07
Primary Articles	22.62	1.89	-1.90	-2.98	8.24	6.73	4.38
Fuel and Power	13.15	0.99	-9.17	-12.51	-12.73	-6.34	-3.35
Manufactured Products	64.23	-2.28	-3.03	-2.78	-2.58	-2.30	-1.27
Food Index	24.38	0.40	-1.54	-1.30	8.32	6.19	1.88

Commodity Name	Weight	Annual Rate of Inflation during various months in 2023-24					
		Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24*
All commodities	100.00	-0.26	0.39	0.86	0.33	0.20	0.53
Primary Articles	22.62	2.26	5.16	5.73	4.07	4.49	4.51
Fuel and Power	13.15	-1.58	-4.05	-1.39	-0.45	-1.59	-0.77

Commodity Name	Weight	Annual Rate of Inflation during various months in 2023-24					
		Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24*
Manufactured Products	64.23	-1.06	-0.78	-0.78	-1.20	-1.27	-0.85
Food Index	24.38	1.46	5.15	5.39	3.85	4.09	4.65

*Provisional

Table 15.3: WPI Index and Inflation of Major Groups of Items since Jan. 2022

	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-22	167.5	135.3	137.2	15.60	34.36	9.50
Feb-22	167.5	138.3	138.9	13.87	30.84	10.24
Mar-22	170.9	143.9	142.3	15.94	31.78	11.26
Apr-22	174.5	151.2	144.7	15.18	38.84	11.39
May-22	178.5	163.6	145.0	18.84	49.00	10.27
Jun-22	181.5	167.1	143.9	18.63	50.95	9.35
Jul-22	177.1	166.6	143.2	14.78	44.62	8.24
Aug-22	178.3	159.2	143.2	14.74	35.03	7.51
Sep-22	175.9	158.4	142.2	11.54	33.11	6.12
Oct-22	181.2	158.0	141.9	11.17	25.40	4.42
Nov-22	178.4	162.8	141.3	5.94	19.71	3.44
Dec-22	172.9	158.0	141.1	2.67	18.09	3.37
Jan-23	174.3	155.6	141.4	4.06	15.00	3.06
Feb-23	173.6	157.6	141.6	3.64	13.96	1.94
Mar-23	175.2	156.4	141.3	2.52	8.69	-0.70
Apr-23	177.8	152.7	141.4	1.89	0.99	-2.28
May-23	175.1	148.6	140.6	-1.90	-9.17	-3.03
Jun-23	176.1	146.2	139.9	-2.98	-12.51	-2.78
Jul-23	191.7	145.4	139.5	8.24	-12.73	-2.58

	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
Aug-23	190.3	149.1	139.9	6.73	-6.34	-2.30
Sep-23	183.6	153.1	140.4	4.38	-3.35	-1.27
Oct-23	185.3	155.5	140.4	2.26	-1.58	-1.06
Nov-23	187.6	156.2	140.2	5.16	-4.05	-0.78
Dec-23	182.8	155.8	140.0	5.73	-1.39	-0.78
Jan-24	181.4	154.9	139.7	4.07	-0.45	-1.20
Feb-24*	181.4	155.1	139.8	4.49	-1.59	-1.27
Mar-24*	183.1	155.2	140.1	4.51	-0.77	-0.85

*Provisional

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser

15.1.4.4 Training on WPI data collection

15.1.4.4.1 In order to strengthen the data reporting through the online price data submission portal and quality of the monthly price data, Zonal level workshop cum training programs were conducted during February–March 2024. The Zonal Workshops were held at Ujjain for Central Zone, at Kolkata for East and North East Zone, at Coimbatore for South Zone, at Chandigarh for North Zone, and at Pune for West Zone. Officers. About 250 Officers, engaged in manufacturing sector price data collection participated in the training programmes. Also, various Regional and Zonal Offices of MoSPI and DPIIT brainstormed on bringing further improvement in the system.

15.1.4.5 Development of Producer Price Index (PPI)

15.1.4.5.1 Producer Price Index measures the average change in the price a producer receives for his goods/services sold in the domestic

market/exports. PPI is considered conceptually more consistent with the System of National Accounts for use as deflator. In order to determine the methodology and data requirements for introducing Producer Price Index in India, the Department had constituted the Working Group on PPI on 21st August, 2014. Based on the suggested methodology, experimental PPI with base 2011-12 was compiled and made part of the its report, submitted in 2019. The matter was again reviewed by the Working Group constituted for the planned base revision of WPI. Also, IMF Technical Mission on compilation of PPI in the country was conducted in Delhi in September 2022 and November 2023.

15.1.4.5.2 Based on deliberation on various country practices, IMF manual on PPI and available data, the trial PPI was compiled and the proposal of PPI was placed before various technical, expert and inter-ministerial committees during 2023-24.

15.1.5 Development of Business Service Price Index

15.1.5.1 The service sector has been driving the growth of the Indian economy since 1990s. Over the years, the service sector has become increasingly important contributor to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), FDI inflows, and overall employment. Share of service sector in GDP is about 50 percent.

15.1.5.2 However, there is no explicit pricing index for measuring the price movements in the service sector. Therefore, in light of the significant contribution that the service sector makes to the economy, the Office of Economic Advisor (OEA), DPIIT is in the process of developing 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 range of essential services such as banking services, securities, transaction, telecommunication, rail transport, air transport, port services, road transport, postal and business services and information Technology (IT) services.

15.1.5.3 OEA has released service price indices (with base 2011-12) for eight services on an experimental basis in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments/Regulators. These eight services are banking (compiled by RBI), securities transaction (compiled by SEBI), telecommunication (compiled by TRAI), air, railways, postal, insurance and port services.

15.1.5.4 The Working Group for the base year revision of the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) from 2011-12 to 2017-18 constituted 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 for compiling a robust BSPI.

15.1.5.5 Based on the recommendations of the Group, DPIIT in collaboration with RBI, SEBI, TRAI, DGCA, and Railway Board is currently working towards compilation of BSPI for the banking, securities, telecommunications, air passenger and rail freight services in the first phase.

15.1.5.6 New services such as Education, Postal Service, Port Service, IT services, etc. with a significant economic impact are also being identified for further inclusion in the compilation of a representative BSPI. These and other services would be developed in the next phase.

15.1.6 Trade, Fiscal and Investment Policy related work

15.1.6.1 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 held 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.

15.1.6.2 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.

15.1.6.3 International Cooperation Forum under BRICS

15.1.6.3.1 BRICS- Partnership on New Industrial Revolution (PartNIR): DPIIT is concerned with events/activities under BRICS Industry Track. During 2023 under South Africa's chairship,

three BRICS PartNIR Advisory Group Meetings were held on 16th-17th March, 2023; 6th- 7th June, 2023 and 6th July 2023 to discuss the following initiatives:-

- i. **BRICS Start-Up Forum:** BRICS Startup Forum aims to (i) Enable startups, investors, incubators, and aspiring entrepreneurs of BRICS countries to collaborate and exchange best practices (ii) Lay the foundation for multilateral cooperation and engagement among the BRICS countries to develop and hone their startup ecosystems (iii) Help identify the potential opportunities that lie in BRICS countries and act as a One-Stop Solution and connecting platform (iv) Show the strength and the capacity of BRICS nations to investors and encourage them to invest in these nations. DPIIT has proposed to launch the BRICS Startup Forum under Science, Technology, Innovation and Entrepreneurship Program (STIEP) Track led by Department of Science and Technology (DST) in January, 2024.
- ii. **BRICS Centre of Industrial Competences:** Russia shared an updated draft proposal on BRICS Centre for Industrial Competence which indicated three outputs namely, (i) Operationalization and launching of the Centre's digital platform and database; (ii) Training programme and Capacity Building Activities; (iii) Exposure visits, events and awareness raising joint research. The proposal was scrutinized and relevant comments/inputs and concerns of India were raised by DPIIT. Recently, another updated draft proposal was also received from UNIDO which is currently under consideration. The proposed Centre aims to empower the BRICS in navigating the New Industrial Age by fostering

the development of Industry 4.0 skills, promoting collaboration to enhance productivity and drive sustainable and inclusive industrial growth across BRICS nations, facilitating the equitable distribution of frontier technology benefits, creating opportunities - in markets, jobs, and businesses - to benefit all societal members, including women, youth, and other vulnerable groups. The proposal on the BRICS Center for Industrial Competences would be further discussed under BRICS Chairship of Russia in 2024.

- iii. **BRICS PartNIR Innovation Centre (BPIC):** In August 2020, during the Presidency of Russian Federation, China proposed to introduce an initiative to establish BPIC, financed by China and open to all BRICS members. The ToR and Work Plan of the BPIC are yet to be discussed and finalized thus, it was agreed to in the Joint Declaration of Industry Ministers, 2023 that further discussions will be held on the improvement of the BPIC working documents (Terms of Reference and Work Plan).

The following BRICS PartNIR events were also organized during 2023 in which DPIIT was involved:

- a) **BRICS Seminar on the Industrial Internet and Digital Manufacturing:** BRICS Seminar on the Industrial Internet and Digital Manufacturing is an annual knowledge sharing event where BRICS members share knowledge and developments in the arena of Industrial Internet and Digital Manufacturing. The seminar was organised virtually by South Africa on 9th June, 2023. From Indian side, there were 2 presentations, namely, 'Unleashing the power of Data' presented by FICCI and

‘Accelerating Digital Transformation of Manufacturing’ presented by MeitY.

- b) 5th BRICS Forum on Partnership on New Industrial Revolution:** The 5th BRICS Forum on PartNIR was held in Xiamen, Fujian Province of China on 16th - 17th November, 2023, with the theme of Deepening PartNIR Cooperation for New Industrialization. China had invited representatives from governments, companies, think tanks, research institutes, and industry associations of BRICS countries as well as the representatives from related international organizations to exchange views and share experiences on topics such as industrial internet and digital manufacturing, artificial intelligence, digital economy, intelligent manufacturing, photovoltaic industry, new energy vehicles, green and low-carbon technology, and industry-finance collaboration. The BRICS Forum was attended from Indian side by Economic Adviser, DPIIT.
- c) BRICS Excellence Training Workshop on New Industrial Revolution Technology and Governance:** The training program was held in Xiamen, Shenzhen, and Beijing, China from November 14th to December 9th, 2023 and was hosted by BRICS PartNIR Innovation Centre. The program was a dynamic platform for dialogue and communication in digital domain. The program comprised of four modules: The Digital Economy, Artificial Intelligence Development, Emerging Technologies and Applications and Digital Cooperation, Security and Governance.
- d) BRICS Training Program for Industrial Internet Leadership Personnel:** BRICS Training Program for Industrial Internet Leadership Personnel was held in the city

of Xiamen, Fujian Province of China from 22nd to 28th October 2023. The training program was organized by the BPIC in collaboration with the China Academy of Industrial Internet. The program was designed for government officials at the director level from BRICS and other emerging markets and developing countries to facilitate mutual learning, exchange ideas and foster stronger friendships. The training was conducted in-person through a combination of face-to-face lectures, interactive seminars, and field visits to businesses. The course content of the training program included: Industrial Internet and Digital Manufacturing, Empowering SMEs through Industrial Internet, case examples of Industrial Internet Solutions and Prospects for BRICS Industrial Internet Cooperation. The training program was attended from Indian side by Joint Director, DPIIT.

- e) BRICS Industrial Innovation Contest 2023:** China commenced the second round of BRICS Industrial Innovation Contest in 2023 and extended invitation to all BRICS members. India has nominated FICCI to work collaboratively on inviting entries for best technological solutions on NIR from enterprises, scientific research institutes, universities and industry associations.

15.1.6.3.2 7th BRICS Industry Ministers Meeting: 7th BRICS Industry Minister’s meeting was hosted virtually on 7th August, 2023 with South Africa as the Chair. The meeting was attended by Hon’ble Sh. Piyush Goyal, Union Minister of Commerce & Industry. During the meeting, Ministers re-emphasized on the need for digitalization, industrialization, innovation, inclusiveness, and investment among BRICS countries. They recognized the increasing importance of

Industry 4.0 and other emerging technologies in promoting digital transformation of all economic sectors. Through the declaration, the BRICS members acknowledged the need for human resource development and exploring opportunities for cooperation on upskilling and reskilling programs. The Ministers reiterated their commitment to deepen industrial cooperation and expedite the recovery and growth of the Industrial Economy through jointly creating an open, fair, vibrant, resilient and non-discriminatory environment. The Ministers also recognized the key role of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and the importance of their integration and diversification into global industrial chains, supply chains and value chains. The Ministers also underlined the need for creating market opportunities within the BRICS countries for inclusive growth of projects owned/managed by women, youth and disadvantaged groups.

15.1.7 Sectoral Groups of Secretaries (SGoS)

15.1.7.1 The Government of India has constituted the 10 SGoS for focused attention on key areas of governance. DPIIT is a Co-Convenor of SGoS-07 on Commerce & Industry. The key mandates of SGoS-07 are to implement action plan of five-year vision document and prepare an action plan for Vision@2047.

15.1.7.2 The broad sectoral vision of five-year vision document is to create a modern and diversified \$5 trillion Indian economy by 2024-25. The vision would be achieved through reforms in the following broad areas: creating a competitive manufacturing environment, boosting domestic and overseas investment, promoting procurement of domestically produced goods, further enhancing ease of doing business, inclusiveness through nurturing and promoting MSMEs, diversifying and



strengthening the services sector, fostering innovation, new technologies, and creativity to move up the value chain, and promoting foreign trade and international cooperation.

15.1.7.3 There are 18 initiatives of DPIIT related to action points in the five-year vision document of SGoS-07 on the e-Samiksha Portal. Action taken reports on these initiatives are regularly being updated on e-Samiksha.

15.1.7.4 DPIIT is working on preparation of action plan for Vision @2047 of SGoS-07.

15.2 Office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur

15.2.1 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, 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. The Salt Cess Act 1953 now has repealed in the Financial Bill 2015-16. SCO is responsible for planning and facilitating production of salt, promotion of technological development, arranging equitable distribution and monitoring the quality and

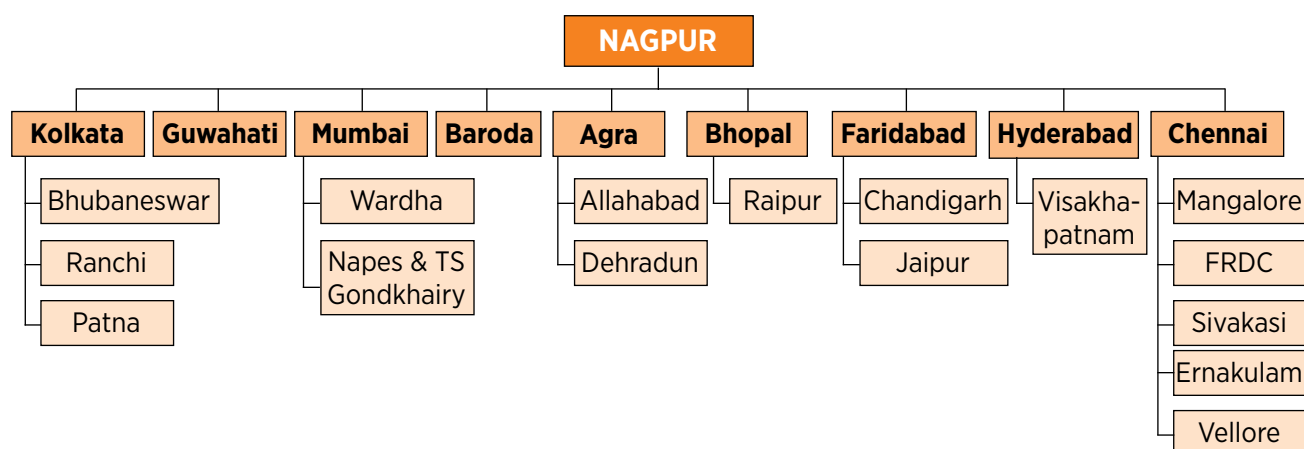
price of salt, custody and superintendence of departmental salt lands, promotion of exports and pre-shipment inspection, assignment fee, ground rent, undertaking about welfare measures, rehabilitation of salt works affected by natural calamities, etc.

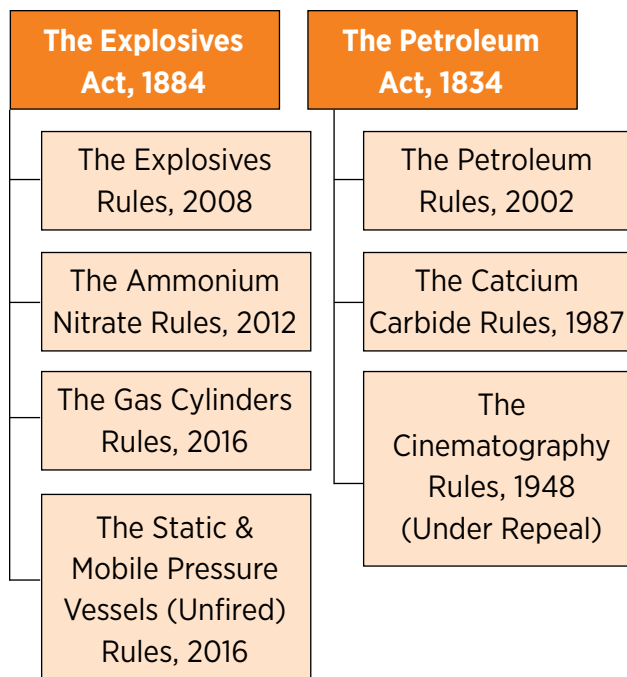
15.3 Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO)

INTRODUCTION:

The Organization is headed by Chief Controller of Explosives with its Headquarters 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.

It has a National Academy of Petroleum & Explosives Safety and Testing Station (NAPES&TS) at Gondkhairi, Nagpur where statutory tests on explosives, safety fittings of road tankers, are carried out. Fireworks Research and Development Centre (FRDC) at Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu 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.

The organization has statutory authority, entrusted with responsibilities under the **EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884**, and the rules made thereunder 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 the **PETROLEUM ACT, 1934**, and the rules made thereunder i.e. the Petroleum Rules, 2002, Calcium Carbide Rules, 1987.

Brief Report of Activities:

- I. To scrutinize and approve site layouts, construction plans for petroleum refineries, petroleum storage depots, storage sheds, compressed gas storage premises, calcium carbide storage premises, acetylene generation plants, explosives manufacturing units, explosives storage magazines, ammonium nitrate storage premises, stevedores for ammonium nitrate, fireworks manufacturing units and fireworks storage magazines.

- II. To scrutinize and approve petroleum retail outlets, CNG dispensing stations, Auto LPG dispensing stations, fireworks shops, gas cylinder filling and storage premises.
- III. To approve designs of petroleum road tankers, compressed gas pressure vessels, static pressure vessels, ammonium nitrate transport vehicles, bulk mix delivery vessel and explosives transport vans.
- IV. To approve cross country pipelines for transfer of petroleum, compressed gases, premises under the MSIHC Rules, ports & jetties for unloading / loading of petroleum & compressed gases.
- V. To undertake approval of gas cylinder manufacturing units, design approval of cylinders, safety fittings, valves, regulators, Ex-Electrical Apparatus, import/export of explosives, gas cylinders, pressure vessels, safety fitting, workshops for fabrication of pressure vessels and road tankers for compressed gases and petroleum.
- VI. To recognize competent persons under the SMPV (U) Rules, 2016 and the Petroleum Rules, 2002, shot firer and foreman under the Explosives Rules, 2008. To scrutinize returns of purchase, use and sale of explosives.
- VII. To authorize new explosives, destroy deteriorated and unclaimed/unserviceable/seized explosives and scrutinize returns of explosives and ammonium nitrate.
- VIII. To examine petroleum tanks in sea going vessels/ships for issuing gas free certificates for allowing hot work, entry of man in such tanks and entry of such vessels in docks.
- IX. To undertake accident investigation of premises licensed under the purview of

the Acts and Rules administered by PESO.

- X. To provide consultancy / expert services to Central / State Government / Ministries/ Department / Stakeholders, Ports, Airports, Railways, Ministry of Defense, Bureau of Indian Standards and participate as Chairman / members for various committees.
- XI. To regulate and implement safety regulation norms in over 3.79 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 stakeholders and officers & staff of PESO.

Major Achievements:

1. Amendments in Rules

Draft amendments and final amendments in the Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012, the Static & Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired), 2016, the Gas Cylinders Rules, 2016 & the Calcium Carbide Rules, 1987 after incorporating the comments of stakeholders as well as inputs of global

studies were prepared and submitted to DPIIT. The amendments basically covered enhanced safety, ease of doing business and reduction in compliance burden.

a. **Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012:**

Rules were amended for introducing provisions related to adequate fire fighting facilities, auction of seized AN, import of bagged AN to curb pilferage, exclusion of stevedore, reduction in timeline for issuing NOC and increase in floor space area for storage of AN.

b. **Static & Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016:**

Rules were amended for introducing TPIA for certification, testing, inspection & audit, relaxation of experience criteria for selection of competent persons, introduction of ISO Tank Containers, introduction of deemed NOC and reduction in timeline for issuance of NOC.

c. **Calcium Carbide Rules, 1987:**

Rules were amended for increasing validity period of license, provision for geo-mapping of carbide premises, ensuring proper record management of carbide storage, provision for online payment of fees.

d. **Gas Cylinders Rules, 2016:**

Rules were amended for introduction of electronic means such as bar codes / RFID/ Scanning Devices of identification, tracing & tracking mechanism for non-toxic, non-flammable, cryogenic and industrial gas cylinders. Bar codes, RFID tags and scanning devices introduced in the Rules.

- e. **Petroleum Rules, 2002** are proposed to be amended for introduction of TPIA for safety audit & inspection of petroleum installations, ISO Tank Containers for multi modal transport of petroleum and reduction of experience criteria for selection of Competent Persons. Draft amendments are submitted to DPIIT for final notification.

2. Paperless Application and Approval:

- a. 51 licensing modules have been converted as paperless modules for issuing approvals / licenses under various Rules administered by PESO.
- b. The paperless grant of statutory licenses is perhaps first of its kind in any Government Department and is a revolutionary step towards Ease of Doing Business for faster delivery of licenses without any postal delay.
- c. The authenticity of the license can be verified through public domain available on PESO's website. Petroleum & Gas Industry will be immensely benefitted by this initiative.

3. Introduction of Third Party Inspection Services:

- a. To reduce time taken to complete inspections and provide certifications/licenses expeditiously, Third Party Inspecting Agency (TPIA) are introduced in the Static and Mobile Pressure Vessel (unfired) Rules, 2016 and the Gas Cylinders Rules, 2016.
- b. TPIA are also introduced under the Petroleum Rules, 2002.

4. Phasing out of Instantaneous Electric Detonators:

- a. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) under the chairmanship of Special Secretary, Internal Security conducted a meeting with DPIIT, PESO and CRPF.
- b. It was proposed for phasing out of instantaneous detonators to save the precious lives of soldiers endangered while performing the patrolling and search operations in the "left extremist affected areas", due to misuse of detonators.
- c. On recommendations of CRPF, MHA & various deliberations with stakeholders, DPIIT & PESO have decided to phase out manufacturing of instantaneous electric detonators in four years in phased manner.
- d. The manufacturer will replace electric detonators with electronic detonators & non electric detonators. As on date, the production of instantaneous electric detonators has been reduced by 75%.

5. Launch of Phase-III of Project System for Explosives Tracking & Tracing (SETT):

With an objective to develop a fool-proof system for effective tracking of every explosives right from the manufacture to the user on real time basis, throughout the supply chain and for tracing of the last legal source of seized/unclaimed explosives, development of Project SETT was undertaken, in phase-wise manner and final phase was accomplished on 15/07/2023.

6. Launch of Licensing System for District Authority (LSDA):

- a. District Authorities are also empowered to grant licenses under the ER, 2008 & the ANR, 2012 and these licenses were issued by them manually.
- b. An online module, "Licensing System for District Authorities (LSDA)" has been launched to be used by all the District Authorities for granting the licences for storage & transport of explosives and ammonium nitrate as well as issuance of NOC under various Rules administered by PESO.

7. Alternative & Green fuels:

1. Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016:

- a. Auto LPG was introduced as an automotive fuel under the SMPV (U) Rules, 1981. Similarly Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) also has been introduced as a fuel under the SMPV (U) Rules, 2016.

2. Electric Charging stations / Battery charging / swapping stations:

- a. In line with the directives of NITI Aayog, Chief Controller of Explosives had issued guidelines for setting up of electric charging stations and battery swapping / charging stations to be setup at retail outlets.

3. Installation of Solar Panels:

- a. PESO has permitted installation of solar panels over the sales room of retail outlets, canopy of petroleum fuel dispensers and de-licensed areas of petroleum storage depots, LPG bottling plants and other

buildings.

- b. This will help the usage of renewable energy and avoid use of conventional fuels for energy generation.
- c. Approximate power consumption of 90-100 units per day per retail outlet can be saved through solar panels by retail outlet.

8. National Green Hydrogen Mission:

1. PESO is working towards the Hon'ble Prime Minister's target of emission mitigation by 45% by 2030 and 100% by 2070 announced in COP-26 at Glasgow.

2. PESO is contributing to the National Green Hydrogen Mission Project by extending its technical expertise under which various aspects related to

- a. Relevant infrastructure for handling hydrogen;
- b. Global practices on transportation;
- c. Storage of compressed gas;
- d. Suggesting regulations and standards as per Indian conditions that meet the requirements of industries;
- e. Permitting storage of hydrogen high pressure mobile cylinder of 700 Bar;
- f. Dispensing Hydrogen for transport application; and
- g. PESO is preparing draft rules for storage, transportation and dispensing of Hydrogen storage.

3. PESO has already issued approvals to:

- a. M/s Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Gujarat Refinery to undertake filling, storage and dispensing of hydrogen in Tata Make buses. Hydrogen will be handled at 350 Bar.

- b. M/s Indian Oil Corporation R&D Centre at Faridabad and Gwalpahari, Gurgaon for undertaking storage and dispensing activities for Tata Buses, Fuel Cell cars of Hyundai and Toyota.
- c. Reliance Industries Ltd. Jamnagar.
- d. Tube trailers & Type 4 Cylinders for storage of hydrogen.
- e. Compressor and dispensing units for dispensing of hydrogen.

9. National Single Window System:

1. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade had developed a National Single Window System (NSWS); a digital platform for guidance of investors to identify and to apply for approvals as per their business requirements.
2. PESO has integrated all the 50 licensing modules with NSWS. Further PESO is the only Department which has integrated all the transactions of all the 50 licensing modules with NSWS.
3. As on date, the applications submitted through NSWS has crossed 3,25,000.
4. Maximum applications are submitted by PESO's stakeholder only and PESO stands at number one position for application submission through NSWS.

10. 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 (in Crores)
2019-2020	249.72	66.45
2020-2021	240.53	57.00
2021-2022	297.29	59.67
2022-2023	342.79	62.24
2023-2024	301.00	57.316

Licences Under the Explosives Act, 1884 and The Petroleum Act, 1934

Year	Premises under the Explosives Act, 1884	Premises under the Petroleum Act, 1934	Total Premises
2019-20	125043	209220	334263
2020-21	127358	223202	350560
2021-22	129992	235241	365233
2022-23	129398	236314	365712
2023-24	134445	248743	383188

15.4 Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), Mumbai

15.4.1 Introduction

- i. The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM) administers the Patents Act, 1970, the Designs Act 2000, the Trade Marks Act 1999 and the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. Besides, administration of The Copyright Act, 1958 and The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Designs Act 2000 also have been brought under the CGPDTM in 2016. The Patent Information System and the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RNIIPM), both located at Nagpur,

are also under the purview of the CGPDTM.

- ii. The Head Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks is located at Mumbai. The CGPDTM also advises the Government on matters relating to Intellectual Property Rights. The CGPDTM supervises the functioning of the following IP Offices: a) Patent Offices at Kolkata (HQ), Mumbai, Chennai and New Delhi in respect of the Patents Act, 1970. b) Patent Offices at Kolkata (HQ) Mumbai, Chennai and Delhi in respect of the Designs Act, 2000. c) Trade Marks Registry at Mumbai (HQ), Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Ahmedabad in respect of the Trade Marks Act, 1999. d) Geographical Indications Registry at Chennai in respect of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999. e) Registrar Copyright office, IPO Dwarka Office, New Delhi in respect of the Copyright Act, 1957. f) Registrar, SICLD, IPO Dwarka Office, New Delhi in respect of The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000.
- iii. In view of recruitment of additional manpower in Patent Office and Trade Marks, additional requirement of office space and expansion of present IPO Buildings at IPO locations has become necessary. At IPO New Delhi, office space and IT infrastructure required for accommodating new examiners was made available in the newly constructed IPO building. Additional space was created at IPO Mumbai and Kolkata by refurbishing the existing IPO buildings whereas, at IPO Chennai, requirement of additional spaced has been met through additional construction in the present IPO building by utilizing the available FSI. In order to

accommodate more manpower in Patents and Trade Marks Office, additional floors are being constructed at Patent Office Delhi in Dwarka Annexe building.

15.4.2 Main Functions of the Office of CGPDTM:

15.4.2.1 The Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM) has quasi-judicial functions. The CGPDTM functions as Controller of Patents & Controller of Designs under the Patents Act and Designs Act, and as Registrar of Trade Marks under the Trade Marks Act 1999 and Registrar of Geographical Indications under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999. The functions of the Office of the CGPDTM are summarized below:

- a. examination and grant/registration of IP applications
- b. ensuring quality in decisions issued with respect to the various provisions of the respective IP laws
- c. framing the quality policy for IPO and implementation and monitoring of Quality Management System in IPO.
- d. Analysis of outcome of IP-litigations and updating guidelines for examinations and disposal of IP applications.
- e. Providing inputs for amendment of IP laws and rules to the Ministry.
- f. Conducting Patent and Trade Marks Agent examination.
- g. Organizing and monitoring IP-training refresher courses and education activities for IPO personnel in order to provide continuous education to IPO officials and upgrade their skill and expertise.
- h. Responding to different international matters linked to international forums,

participating as a delegate of Government of India and preparing inputs for such matters.

- i. Functioning as a party to bilateral/ multi-lateral treaties/agreements with different countries for mutual cooperation in IPRs, participating in the meetings in respect thereof, providing inputs from time to time and implementation of related activities.
- j. Monitoring of the IT policy for IPO and implementation of the same.
- k. Organizing public training and awareness programs in IPRs and supporting such activities.

15.4.3 Revenue

15.4.3.1 During the year 2022-23, the Patent Office generated revenue of Rs. 729.1 crore, Design Wing Rs. 8.52 crore, Trade Marks Registry Rs. 444.65 crore, Geographical Indications Registry Rs. 0.13 crore and RGNIIPM/PIS Rs. 0.20 crore. Thus, the total revenue generated by the Office of CGPDTM during 2022-23 was Rs. 1185.04 crore. The total Expenditure during 2022-23 was Rs. 252.05 Crore which was under the establishment expenditure.

15.4.3.2 During the year 2023-24, the total revenue generated by the Office of CGPDTM up to 31st March 2024 is Rs. 1352.81 crore, which includes the revenue of Rs. 913.97 crore by Patent Office, Rs. 9.70 crore by Design Wing, Rs. 425.46 crore by the Trade Marks Registry, Rs. 0.11 crore by the Geographical Indications Registry and Rs. 0.12 crore by RGNIIPM/PIS, and 3.45 crore by the Copyrights Registry. The total expenditure of the office during the period from Jan to March, 2024 is Rs. 85.78 crore.

15.4.4 Patent Office:

15.4.4.1 The Patent Offices perform statutory functions relating to the grant of patents for

inventions, renewal of patents, amendments, restoration of lapsed patents, grant of compulsory licenses, registration of patent agents etc. under the Patents Act 1970 (as amended) within their territorial jurisdictions.

15.4.4.2 Filing

- i. A total of 82811 patent applications were filed during 2022-23, out of which 78266 patent applications were received through e-filing facility. The number of applications examined during the year 2022-23 was 49961, whereas 34134 patents were granted and number of disposal of applications was 60046 during the above period.
- ii. The number of patent applications filed during the period of January 1st to March 31st 2024 was 26885, out of which 25647 patent applications were received through e-filing facility. The number of applications examined during this period was 5066, whereas the number of patents granted was 38858 and number of disposal of applications was 51551.

15.4.4.3 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 2023, 10245 new patent applications have been filed by startups availing filing fee concession, whereas 1143 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, 3163 applications (requests) for expedited examination have been filed upto 31st December 2023 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.

15.4.4.4 Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

- i. Indian applicants are also increasingly using the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) route to obtain patents in other countries. Total number of international applications filed during 2022-23 by Indian applicants under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) was 2177; whereas during 2023-24, till December 2023, the number of such applications filed is 2252. During January to March 2024, 555 International Applications were filed by Indian Applicants.
- 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 March 2024, the Indian Patent office received 14725 international applications choosing India as ISA, requesting for international search reports and 501 applications choosing India as IPEA for international preliminary examination.

- iv. During 2022-23, 1943 international applications choosing India as ISA were received, whereas during 2023-24, 2077 such applications have been received till March 31st 2024
- v. Indian Patent office (ISA) maintains 100% timeliness in establishing the international reports. In the year 2023-24, all reports are being established within the timelines.

15.4.4.5 Dynamic IPO Website and Patent Search

- i. Dynamic Website including separate e-filing portals for each IP has been established, which is regularly updated in terms of contents so as to improve dissemination of information and bring in more transparency. Details which are freely available on the website, include publications, e- journals for all IPRs, search portals, dynamic utilities, status of processing and disposal of applications, details of hearings, office decisions in contested matters, IP Acts and Rules, Manuals of Practice and Procedures, various Guidelines for processing of applications, international agreements and conventions, feedback mechanism, new schemes launched, news and updates about IPO including training, administrative matters and commercial information, etc.
- ii. A comprehensive and dynamic Patent Search Portal is available on the IPO website. Status of patent applications including publication, examination and grant as well as all the patent documents (after publication) are freely available for public search on the website. Also, the facility for viewing "First Examination Report (FER)", issued at all locations of

Patent Office has been made available Jurisdiction and Group-wise. A weekly list of FERs issued by the Patent Office along with name and E-mail id of the applicant/agent is published in the website for the benefit of applicants. Besides, the facility for displaying expired/ceased patents by reason of failure to pay the renewal fee has been provided.

- iii. Many dynamic utilities for patents have been made available on the website for the benefit of the public like, expired Patents that are freely available for public use, location and group wise disposal of Patent applications, dynamic First Examination Report view, Information u/s 146 (Working of Patents) and dynamic status of Patent Applications as per field of invention.

15.4.4.6 E-Filing

- i. A comprehensive E-filing module is available for online filing of all Forms and entries of the First Schedule of The Patents Rules, Trade Marks Rules as amended from time to time.
- ii. Online filing of patent application and all related forms has been made mandatory for Patent Agents through Patents (Amendment) Rules 2016. The facility for online filing of Trade Mark applications and submission of other forms in trademarks has also been provided.
- iii. With an objective of promoting filing from Educational Institutes, Small Entities & Startups, a reduction in fee has been introduced in Patents (Amendment) Rules 2021 to make their fees at par with natural persons. E-filing system of Patents allows the transmission of documents through a secure online system of IPO.

Rule 6(1)/6(1A) of The Patents Rules, 2003 mandates electronic transmission to be duly authenticated. The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for two mode of authentication i.e. Digital Signature & Electronic Signature. Accordingly, for the purpose of authentication and simplification of existing authentication mechanism, IPO had further implemented a provision of electronic signatures (E Sign), in accordance with The Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act, 2000). The OTP based Patent e Sign system greatly reduces the complexity involved in authentication of documents filed through e-filing mode.

15.4.4.7 Comprehensive Payment Gateway

15.4.4.7.1 The Comprehensive payment gateway has been integrated with the Bharat Kosh portal for the payment of Patents, Trademarks, Designs and GI fees. Thus the e-filing system has been further streamlined to extend the facility of online payments through internet banking, UPI, debit and credit cards using multiple banks (more than 70) with Central Bank as focal and accredited bank.

15.4.4.8 Auto allotment

15.4.4.8.1 Requests for Examination (RQ) filed across four branch office in a particular examination group have been provisioned for auto allotment based on the classification assigned to the application and the specialization of the examiner. For applications filed from 2023, the classification is more comprehensively captured in two advanced systems of patent classification - the International Patent Classification and the Cooperative Patent Classification and the classification is done by a team of different subject experts to classify the inventions from different perspectives

of technology, functionality etc. Further, the classification team provides preliminary search queries and results that may be helpful for further search and examination of the applications. This has drastically reduced the requests for re-allotments due to the reason of subject matter from examiners and has contributed to better quality of examination. The formation of a centralized and dedicated classification team for the patent office composed of subject matter experts from different technological domains has led to value added data that is very fundamental for policy making in the field of patents. The comprehensive and more accurate classification gives more meaningful results when identifying the number of applications received in different technologies and also provides for better utilization and enhancement of expertise of the patent office.

15.4.4.9 E-communication

15.4.4.9.1 Patent Certificates are now automatically generated and sent to applicants through e-mail. A new harmonized design has been implemented for all IPR certificates. Similarly, First Examination Reports, hearing notices, renewal certificates, filing receipts etc are also sent through e-mail. Applications have been converted into fully electronic format and can be accessed online. Further, SMS alerts are also being sent to the applicants for critical events/ updates.

15.4.4.10 Expedited Examination

15.4.4.10.1 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

15.4.4.11 Feedback & Grievance Mechanism

- i. A separate Grievance Portal has been provided along with feedback on the IPO website to enable stakeholders to seek status query, and submit their grievance along with suggestions/ feedback relating to IPO functioning and processing of IP applications. IP office promptly acts on stakeholders' suggestions/ grievances and communicate response to the concerned through e-mail.
- ii. Innovative approach for providing Work-From-Home through multi-factor authentication over secure VPN during the period of COVID-19 lockdown has been successfully introduced thereby eliminating the risk of lower output and leveraging the efforts of IPO towards enhanced productivity.

15.4.4.12 Stakeholder meetings

- i. Stakeholders' effective participation and consultation is necessary to build up strong environment of efficiency and trust in IPO functioning. As such, the Department has put focused efforts for prompt redressal of grievances/complaints of stakeholders. In order to receive feedback/suggestions on procedural and technical issues and resolve them promptly, the Secretary, DPIIT conducted meetings with stakeholders at Delhi and Mumbai. Stakeholders meetings are also conducted by CGPDTM at IPO locations.
- ii. Majority of issues raised by stakeholders have been considered and resolved while some issues are under consideration. Response from stakeholders and remedial measures taken by the office were uploaded in the website. An Open House Portal has been launched which is a significant step forward in enhancing the services and improving stakeholder engagement. It offers a single window for communication that will provide swift and effective resolution to the queries and grievances of applicants and stakeholders across the six key areas of intellectual property: Patents, Designs, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, Copyrights, and SICLD (Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Designs) which are administered by the O/o CGPDTM. Key Features of the Open House Helpdesk Portal:
 1. **User-Friendly Registration:** Applicants and stakeholders can register themselves on the Open House Helpdesk Portal through a simplified process by using their email IDs. In case of queries/grievances related to an already existing application, the email ID associated with the IP

application shall be used for registration on Open House portal.

2. **Tickets and Real-Time Notifications:** For every grievance that is registered, a ticket is raised.
3. **Self-Paced Issue Resolution:** The Open House Helpdesk Portal grants applicants the freedom to close their support tickets once they believe that their concerns have been satisfactorily addressed, putting control back in the hands of the stakeholders.

15.4.4.13 SMS Alert

15.4.4.13.1 Office of CGPDTM has launched SMS Alert facility from 1-11-2017 which helps applicants in getting information/ updates about successful filings, issuance of FER, scheduled hearings, disposals, oppositions and other critical events.

15.4.4.14 Mobile App Service

15.4.4.14.1 The office has launched official Mobile App for intellectual property rights from 7-12-2017 which can be downloaded from the official website of CGPDTM (URL)* or from Google Play Store.

15.4.4.15 Video Conferencing System

Video Conferencing solution is employed for conducting statutory hearings in IPRs. Around 400-700 virtual hearings are conducted in a day in Patents in 2023 and in Trademarks, both Show Cause and Opposition hearings are conducted daily wherein multiple applications are heard by a single officer during working hours.

15.4.4.16 Disposals

- i. The number of patent applications examined decreased by 63%, number of grant of patents increased by 202% and final

* <https://ipindia.gov.in>

disposal of applications increased by 110% in 2023-24, as compared to 2022-23.

- ii. Procedural reforms in examination have resulted in increased acceptance of trademark applications for publication from less than 10% to more than 40 %. Trademark applications are generally being examined within one month from the filing date.
- iii. In Designs, pendency in examination of new applications has been reduced to about one month and continued to be at the same level during 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 also. During FY 2023-24, there was a significant increase in filing, examination, registration and final disposal of design applications. The number of design applications filed increased by 33.9 %, examination of new applications increased by 33.3 %, number of designs increased by 31% and final disposal of applications increased by 37.8% in 2023-24, as compared to 2022-23.
- iv. In Copyright, the examination of the applications is conducted within one month after the compulsory waiting period of one month is over. This trend of examination within one month has been maintained this year also.

15.4.5 Industrial Design Wing

- i. The registration of industrial designs under the Designs Act, 2000 is done by the Design Wing of the Patent Office located at Kolkata. Filing of design application at other locations of Patent office i.e. Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai is also permitted. The modernization program of Designs Wing has been implemented which include computerization of records; IT based processing system, online search facilities,

public access to E-register, development of user-friendly website, electronic issuance of communications, renewal certificates, registration certificates and creation of a digital library. During 2022-23, the number of new applications for design received was 22698 and 21905 design applications were examined, whereas 23400 designs have been registered.

- ii Similarly during 2023-24, the number of new applications for design received was 30389 and 29207 design applications were examined, whereas 30671 designs have been registered.
- iii Similarly during 2023-24, the number of new applications for design received was 30389 and 29207 design applications were examined, whereas 30671 designs have been registered.

15.4.6 Trade Marks Registry (TMR):

15.4.6.1 The Trade Marks Registry (TMR) performs statutory functions relating to administration of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 and maintaining the register of trademarks. Whereas the examination related activities are being done at all TMR branch offices, the registration related activities are performed at TMR, Mumbai.

15.4.6.2 Filing

- i. The trend of applications filed for registration of trade marks in India has shown remarkable increase during 2022-23. The number of applications received by TMR has increased from 462910 in 2021-22 to 466580 in 2022-23 and also, the number of applications from foreign applicants has slightly increased from 13721 in 2021-22 to 26242 in 2022-23. Further, during the year 2022-23, 14366 international registrations of

foreign applicants under the Madrid System were designated to India for the protection of trademarks. 2,71,058 applications were examined and a total of 2,92,077 applications were disposed of out of which 2,31,947 trademarks have been registered. Out of total filing, 3,91,329 applications have been filed by Indian applicants. Online filing has reached more than 98.4 % 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 2023, a total of 3,54,959 applications for trademarks have been filed out of which 3,49,972 applications have been received through e-filing facility. Out of the total filing, 4,53,903 applications have been filed by Indian applicants. Applications examined during this period are 6,26,069 and the applications that have been disposed of are 2,85,161 out of which 1,74,582 trade-marks have been registered.
- iii. Further, during the period from January to March 2024, a total of 1,21,339 applications for trademarks have been filed out of which 1,19,896 applications have been received through e-filing facility. Out of the total filing, 1,15,818 applications have been filed by Indian applicants. Applications examined during this period are 46,599 and the applications that have been disposed are 1,48,576, out of which 1,05,137 trade-marks have been registered.
- iv. The total number of registered trademarks in India as on 31st December, 2023 is 29,77,965 out of which the number of Registered Trademarks by Indian applicants is 27,38,340.

- v. Further, the total number of registered trademarks in India between 1st January, 2024 to 31st March, 2024 is 105137, out of which the number of Registered Trademarks by Indian applicants is 101943.

15.4.6.3 Madrid Protocol

- i. Indian Trademark Registry functions as an office of origin for Indian applicants who seek international registrations of their trademarks through Madrid Protocol and as an office of designated contracting party for foreign applicants who seek protection of their trademarks in India through international registrations under the Madrid Protocol. These functions are carried out only through the online system.
- ii. Till the end of year 2022-23, a total of 1,18,430 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 1,28,270 such applications have been forwarded by WIPO up to 31st December, 2023 since the accession of India to Madrid Protocol in 2013.
- iii. From 1st January 2024 to 31 March 2024, a total of 2998 international applications, seeking protection of trade marks in India, were forwarded by WIPO to the Indian Trade Marks Registry for confirming protection of such marks in India.

15.4.6.4 Dynamic Trade Mark Search Portal

- i. A dynamic Trade Mark Search Portal has been developed in the IPO website and many dynamic utilities on trademarks have been made available to the public like, online tool for attending to the requests for correction of clerical errors in the trade-mark records, availability of the

details of TMR hearing and adjournment, displaying on real time basis the details of examination of trademark applications, show-cause hearings, publications in the trademark journal, registrations of trademarks, other disposals of applications (i.e. by way of abandonment, refusal etc.), other notices issued month wise or date wise, classification of goods and services under section 8(1) of Trade Marks Act, 1999 for the purpose of registration of trademarks and online filing of reply to an examination report in respect of trademark application through the comprehensive e-filing services for trademarks.

- ii. Further, the comprehensive details of pending Trade Mark Applications as well as Registered Trademarks including the scanned copies of documents, prosecution history, examination report, copy of the application, copy of the trademark certificate, opposition details etc. have been made available free of cost to the public through the official website.
- iii. A Stock and Flow based Dynamic Utility for Trademarks has been made available to provide the applicants/stakeholders with the facility on real time basis to view the Trademarks under different stocks and the flow of applications at various stages of processing.
- iv. New provisions implemented through Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 2017 include, reducing the number of Forms from 74 to 8, prescribing one application Form for all types of trademark applications, providing concessions to Startups, individuals and small enterprises, inclusion of e-mail as a mode of service, restricting number of adjournments of hearing to two, 10%

concession in prescribed fee for online filing of applications, allowing expedited processing for the entire trademark prosecution procedure with reduced fee for Individual/Startups/Small Enterprises, etc.

15.4.6.5 Procedural Improvements

- i. Procedural reforms and re-engineering in trademark process have brought in improvements in the functioning, which include, updated online search facility for Classification of Goods and Services for Trademarks, automatic allotment of applications for examination, automation of process for registration and renewal so that registration and renewal certificates are automatically processed and dispatched to designated email id of the applicant and also get uploaded in the Electronic Register, providing details of hearing notices and adjournments on the website, etc.

15.5.6 Geographical Indications Registry (GIR):

- i. The GIR is a statutory organization set up for the administration of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, which came into force on 15th September 2003. The Registry is situated at Chennai. Total 530 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on 31st December, 2023. Total 635 Geographical Indications (GIs) have been registered as on 31st March, 2024. The list of GIs registered from 2004-05 till 31st March, 2024 is available (URL)
- ii. During 2022-23, 211 applications for Geographical Indications were received and 55 applications were registered.

* <https://ipindia.gov.in/registered-gls.htm>

During the period from April 1, 2023 to 31st December, 2023, the Geographical Indications Registry has received 91 applications, whereas 55 GI have been registered and 113 GI Applications has been advertised. Between the period of January 1, 2024 to March 31, 2024, a total of 43 applications were received by the Geographical Indications Registry and a total of 105 GIs were registered.

- iii. During the period from April 01, 2022 to March 31, 2023, 9103 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications were received, and 8218 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications were registered. During the period from April 1, 2023 to 31st December, 2023, the Geographical Indications Registry has received 10259 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications, whereas 7301 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications have been registered. Between the period of January 1, 2024 to March 31, 2024, the Geographical Indications Registry has received 2507 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications, whereas 6895 Geographical Indications Authorised User applications have been registered.

15.5.7 Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIPM) and Patent Information System (PIS), Nagpur

- i. RGNIPM, Nagpur is a specialized institute for catering to training, education, research and think tank functions in the field of Intellectual Property. It provides training to Examiners of Patents & Designs, Examiners of Trade Marks & GI and other officials of IPO. It also organizes awareness programmes for users such as patent attorneys, scientists, researchers,

industries, universities etc.

- ii. PIS, Nagpur maintains a collection of patent specifications and patent related literature on worldwide basis in paper and CDROM form.
- iii. During the year 2022-23, complying with the government guidelines, RGNIPM has undertaken all its training activities purely online under NIIPM 2.0 and also conducted three (3) departmental training programmes as well during the year.

During the period from April to December 2023, this institute has conducted a total of 255 online Awareness workshops for the benefit of the stakeholders under NIPAM 2.0. and three (3) departmental trainings were conducted which includes a) One week online training programme for Technical Assistant to Controller of Patents & Designs during the period from 01-05th May, 2023, wherein 78 trainees have participated, b) One week online training programme to Trade Marks Associate Managers Analyst/Co-Ordinator during 15-19th May 2023 to 88 trainees and c) One week online training programme for Trade Marks Associate Manager/Analyst/Co-Ordinator during 21-25th August, 2023 to 367 trainees during the period.

- v. During the period January to March 2024, this institute has conducted a total of 87 online/offline Awareness workshops for the benefit of the stakeholders under NIPAM 2.0., wherein 17154 participants attended. Two online workshops have been conducted during the campaign period (16th August – 15th November 2023) as a precursor to Vigilance Awareness Week 2023: a) An online workshop for employees on preventive vigilance measures specifically on the theme “Say

no to corruption, commit to the nation” by Dr. Ashok Bagul, Sub Divisional Police Officer, Bhandara on 31st October 2023.

b) An online workshop on “Disciplinary Proceeding in Departmental Enquiry” by Hon’ble Justice Anil Kumar Sharma, High Court Nagpur Bench on 3rd November 2023.

- vi. Details of programmes conducted by RGNIIIPM in last five years, are as follows:

Year	Number of Programs	Participants
2018-2019	92	5763
2019-2020	95	5655
2020-2021	156	21077
2021-2022	413	79136
2022-2023	822	174217
2023-2024 (April – Dec’ 2023)	258	48300
2023-2024 (Jan – March 2024)	87	17154

15.5.8 Copyright Office

15.5.8.1 Consequent upon the transfer of work related to copyrights from M/o Human Resource Development (MHRD) to Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) in 2016 through an amendment to Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the administration of Copyright Office, the Copyright Board and the Scheme for Promotion of Copyrights and IPR rests with DPIIT. The CGPDTM has been designated as Head of Department (HoD) vide Order No. 04-06/2016- CO dated 01.09.2016. The CGPDTM has been appointed as ex-officio Registrar of Copyrights. The Copyright Office is primarily responsible for implementation of Copyright Act and registration of works under the Act. The main functions of this Office are summarized

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.

15.5.8.2 Streamlining of Work in Copyright Office:

15.1.8.2.1 The activities of the Copyright Office have been streamlined to reduce the pendency of applications for registration of Copyrights. A full time Registrar of Copyrights has been appointed by the Central Government on 07.08.2017. The Copyright Office has been shifted to the Intellectual Property Office, Boudhik Sampada Bhawan, Dwarka, New Delhi from August Kranti Bhawan, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi to bring all IP offices of Delhi under one roof. After streamlining of process, the following achievements are highlighted: -

- After the mandatory waiting period of 30 days from receipt of application is over, the pendency in examinations has been brought down to less than 1 month and this trend has been maintained during 2020-21 and 2021-22 also.
- There is no pendency for registration of copyright except cases under statutory waiting period.
- Various improvements have been undertaken by the Copyright Office to revamp the website*, such as, E-register tab which contains list of all the Registration Certificates issued by the Copyright Office on monthly basis, New Application tab with details of all the applications received during the month to give notice of the

* www.copyright.gov.in

application to concerned persons, Public notice and annexure tab containing the objections/ feedback/comments on an issue pertaining to general public at large and the facility to upload soft copies of Literary/Dramatic and Artistic works along with other related documents on its online portal.

- iv. The Copyright Office has introduced video conferencing as an alternate mode of hearing in matters listed for hearing. The Copyright Office has introduced the facility of online filing of objections against the application received for registration. The applicant may submit the documents online required at the time of hearing.

15.5.9 Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM):

15.5.9.1 To contribute towards building an Aatmanirbhar Bharat by participating in Government of India's initiative 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, the Office of the CGPDTM launched a mission, namely, the National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM) on 08 December 2021. Under the Mission, from 08 December 2021 to 14 August 2022, more than 1.15 million students and faculty across the country have been sensitized about Intellectual Property Rights.

15.5.9.2 After 15 August 2022, the Mission has been strengthened and continued as an ongoing flagship program of the Office of the CGPDTM to impart IP awareness in educational institutes in the name NIPAM 2.0.

15.5.9.3 Among various programs conducted during this period, one is "Rashtriya Boudhik Sampada Mahotsav, 2023" (RBSM) which was organized by Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in collaboration with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and

Industry. The Mahotsav was inaugurated on 30th June, 2023 and was a month long festival. Office of CGPDTM partnered with Gujarat Council of Science & Technology (GUJCOST) under DST and conducted a program to create awareness on the basics of IPR. Around one lakh students, teacher and science communicators from 33 districts of Gujarat participated in this event. Also Office of CGPDTM partnered with TOYCATHON2, an initiative launched by SCERT, Jammu & Kashmir to encourage participation of students on IPR. Around one lakh, twenty thousand students from 20 districts of J & K participated and were enriched with the basics of IP and IPR. Under the NIPAM-RBSM initiative, women scientists from KIRAN, TIFAC, scientists from CSIR etc. were provided a platform on the NIPAM-Awareness module on the website of the Office of CGPDTM. The total number of participants who have been provided awareness on IPR in the various programs conducted under NIPAM 2.0 till 31st December 2023 10,87,551 out of which 5,44,740 are female participants and 5,42,810 are male participants. The total number of participants who have been provided awareness on IPR in the various programs conducted under NIPAM 2.0 till 31st March 2024 is 11, 12,835 out of which 5,57,615 are female participants and 5,55,220 are male participants. Cumulatively under NIPAM 1.0 (08th December 2021 to 14th August 2022) and NIPAM 2.0 (15th August 2022 to 31st March 2024), the total number of participants who have been provided awareness on IPR is 22,84,096, out of which 11,15,112 are female participants and 11,68,984 are male participants. This flagship program has covered all the states and union territories of the nation. The O/o CGPDTM has successfully conducted NIPAM programs in various educational institutes such as schools, colleges, universities in all 28 states and 8 UTs.

15.5 Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur

15.5.1 Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute is an Autonomous Organization, registered under the Societies Registration Act. The institute operates under the administrative control of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

15.5.2 The institute was constituted to provide Research and Development related requirements of Indian Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries. 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.

15.5.3 The affairs of the Institute and its functionalities are executed as per a duly approved Memorandum of Association (MoA), as amended with due procedure from time to time.

As per Section-6 of the MoA of CPPRI, the affairs of the Institute are entrusted as required under Section 2 of the Societies Registration Act 1860 to a governing body, now referred to as the Council of Association (CoA) of CPPRI.

15.5.4 The Council of Association of Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute (CPPRI) is the supreme body consisting of members

from Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Science & Technology (DST), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee, Indian Newsprint Manufacturers Association (INMA), Indian Agro and Recycled Paper Mills Association (IARPMA), Indian Recycled Paper Mills Association (IRPMA) and Indian Pulp and Paper Technical Association (IPPTA) Indian Paper Manufacturing Association (IPMA) etc. The President of Council of Association of CPPRI is appointed by Government of India. Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh, IAS, Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India is the present Chair of the Council. The Research Advisory Committee (RAC) of Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute (CPPRI) comprises of prominent scientists and technologists and also representatives from Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, Department of Science and Technology (DST), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee etc. The RAC monitors the progress of various projects carried out by the institute under Project Based Support of DPIIT (Formerly Five-Year plan Projects). Shri Sanjiv, IRS, Joint Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India is the Chairman of RAC at present. The RAC has been reconstituted in the meeting of the Council of Association held on 12/7/ 2022.

15.5.5 Central Pulp and Paper research Institute also fulfils the requirement of pulp and paper sector in India, related to the data on

export, import, production etc. The Statistical cell of the Institute collects data from various sources related to production of various varieties of pulp, paper and paper board, export and import of pulp and paper, consumption of pulp and paper etc.

Based on end products the industry can be classified into writing and printing paper, industrial paper/packaging grade paper, newsprint and specialty grade paper. The current production of paper and paper board in India is ~25 million tonnes. In general the total production share of wood, agro-residue and waste paper based mills is estimated to be around 18-20%, 6-8% and 74-76% respectively. In all, the Indian Paper industry accounts for about 5-6% of the world production of paper, paperboard and newsprint

15.5.6 During the year 2022-23, under Chapter 48, a total of 2058.7 thousand tonnes of major grades of paper, paperboard and newsprint was imported (valued at INR 16,734 crores or USD 2,078 million), whereas in previous year (2021-22), it was 1,715.5 thousand tonnes (valued at INR 10,406 crores or USD 1,397 million) which translates into about a 20% increase. In terms of USD value, it has registered an increase of around 49%. On the other hand, 1,776.2 thousand tonnes of paper, paperboard and newsprint (valued at NR 11,591 crores and USD 1,451 million) were exported as against 2,856.6 thousand tonnes (valued at INR 14,000 crores and USD 1,880 million) in 2021-22.

15.5.7 Major Achievements of CPPRI during 2022-2023

1. Implementation and Certification of Standard Requirements of ISO 9001:2015 in CPPRI

To streamline its function, CPPRI is in the process of implementing ISO 9001:2015

Quality Management System. For this purpose, Quality Council of India, New Delhi is providing necessary technical support to the Institute. In this context, Mr. Shravan Manocha, technical expert from National Quality Promotion Board, Quality Council of India, New Delhi visited at CPPRI during 11-15 July 2022. During this period, Mr. Manocha provided guidance to CPPRI Director, Quality Manager, Deputy Quality Manager and other officers to prepare a list of total processes and SOP in CPPRI.

2. Renewal of CPPRI accreditation by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL)

Paper Testing Laboratory and Environmental Management division of CPPRI is accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration of Laboratories (NABL) as per ISO/IEC 17025:2017. Paper Testing Laboratory successfully completed NABL assessment for renewal of accreditation in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017 in the groups of paper and pulp and paper & paper products for the parameters of pH, Grammage, Cobb value, Moisture, Brightness, Opacity, Wax Pick and Ash content. Environment Management Division successfully completed NABL assessment for renewal of accreditation in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017 in the groups of Pollution and Environment and Atmospheric Pollution of chemical discipline for Water Pollution Parameters (pH, TSS, TDS, COD, BOD, Color, Na, K, Ca, Mg, Oil & Grease and Hardness), Ambient Air Pollution Parameters (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ & NO₂) and Stack Emissions Pollution Parameters (SPM, SO₂, NO_x, O₂, CO₂, CO and H₂S).

3. **Environmental Inspection of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI)**

Assistance provided to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as third party in monitoring the environmental status of over 126 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) located in Ganga River Basin and Yamuna River Basin located in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Haryana.

4. **Fabrication/ Procurement of Pilot scale Ozone Treatment System**

In order to facilitate the facility of ozone beaching technology The RSC- DCPPI funded a project on “Demonstration of Ozone Treatment Technology of Indigenous Raw Material Pulp at Pilot Plant Scale”, which is completed, and integrated pilot scale ozone treatment system including ozone reactor, oxygen plant based ozone generator of 150 g/ hour capacity, was installed in first week of June 2022.

5. **UNIDO (IC-ISID)-Firm Level Demonstration of Technologies and Productivity Enhancement for the Pulp and Paper Industry**

The project is being implemented by United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in close cooperation with CPPRI and the Industry associations. This project envisages to demonstrate (on 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. This will facilitate technology uptake and firm level innovations leading to increased

productivity and competitiveness. The project envisages 20 demonstrations at mill level followed by training cum dissemination workshops for the other mills in the same regional clusters.

Membrane Filtration Technology

Based on the successful pre - pilot scale trials carried out at two agro based pulp and paper mills producing writing and printing and kraft grade of paper respectively, a skid mounted containerized pilot scale Membrane filtration pilot demonstration unit was fabricated based on the configuration and specifications finalized by CPPRI and UNIDO jointly. The pilot scale membrane filtration studies were carried out in an agro based paper mill producing unbleached grade of paper. The initial results are encouraging in context of reduction in TSS, TDS, COD and Color reduction.

Liquor Heat Treatment (LHT)

Successful trials of Liquor Heat Treatment pilot plants have been conducted at TamiNadu Newsprint and paper limited, Karur and Yash Pakka Ltd, Ayodhya and Kuantum Paper Mills Ltd. Punjab.

6. **Patent/PDN filed**

Rachana Singh, Surbhi Sinha, Kavya Bisaria, A. K. Dixit, Kumar Anupam and Manoj Kumar Gupta, ‘Sequential Pilot-Scale Remediation of Paper Mill Effluent by Fly Ash and Microbial Consortia and Preparation Method Thereof’ (Application No.202211073896, Filed on 19-Dec-22)

7. **Memorandum of understanding (MoU) Signed**

Total 7 number of MOU were signed during 2022-23

- ◆ Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CPPRI and NJB , Ministry of Textile, New Delhi dated April 2022.
- ◆ Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CPPRI and M/s Northern Indian Textile Research Association (NITRA) Ghaziabad on April 08, 2022.
- ◆ Between CPPRI & Sobhit University, Gangoh Campus on April 26, 2022
- ◆ Between National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi and CPPRI on June 22, 2022.
- ◆ Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CPPRI and CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh on August 05, 2022
- ◆ Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CPPRI and M/s Institute for Industrial Development (IID) on September 01, 2022.
- ◆ Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CPPRI and CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) Mysuru on December 20, 2022.

8. Training/ Skill Development

Training programs were organized during the year 2022-2023 in various areas of process and Quality.

- ◆ CPPRI and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi organized joint Training Programme on 'Paper and Paper Board for Packaging of Liquid Items-Trends, Prospects and Way Forward' on June 24, 2022.

- ◆ Quality management cell of CPPRI organized a 2-day Internal Auditor Training course (based on ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 19011:2018 standards) at CPPRI during December 13 - 14, 2022 for CPPRI scientific and technical staff.
- ◆ A four days training program on "Management System Awareness and Internal Audit (As per ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and NABL requirement)" sponsored by Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi was organized at CPPRI during March 22-25, 2023.

9. Infrastructure Developed

Following major equipment were procured during the year 2022-2023

- ◆ Ozone Generator
- ◆ Oxygen Plant
- ◆ High Pressure Ion Chromatograph (HPIC)
- ◆ Ultra-water purifier
- ◆ Centrifuge

10. Technical and Consultancy Services:

Technical and consultancy services were rendered to various pulp and paper mills and allied industries, technology and chemical suppliers by way of evaluation of raw materials, pulp and paper samples, pulping additives, deinking chemicals, sizing chemicals, stickies control agents, evaluation of suitability of newer grades of imported waste paper, characterization and analysis of various fibrous and non-fibrous raw materials, environmental samples, also providing assistance in trouble shooting, adequacy assessment,

performance evaluation of various process operations, effluent treatment plant and pollution control equipment. It has led to internal revenue generation of around Rs. 352.78 Lacs.

11. Kargad Bharti

CPPRI, Raj Bhasha Vibhag published a publication 'Kargad Bharti' which is a Hindi language magazine dedicated to research in the field of pulp and paper. This magazine serves as a valuable resource for professionals, researchers and enthusiasts interested in the latest developments and insights within this industry in Hindi language.

12. Sansmarnika

CPPRI published "Sansmarnika" a publication on its Foundation Day on November 11, 2022. Sansmarnika is a compilation of inspiring memories of CPPRI former and present scientists and other staff. The publication incorporated the golden memories of Developmental Journey of CPPRI.

13. Receipts & Expenditure

During the year 2022-23, total receipts of the institute was Rs. 1497.22 which includes grant received Rs. 1078.17 Lacs (Rs. 370.19 lacs as grant in aid under project base support and Rs. 707.98 Lacs under the head Development Council for Pulp and Paper and Industries).

The total payment during the year was Rs. 1401.40 Lacs including payment for assets Rs. 96.80 Lacs.

14. Internal Revenue Generation

CPPRI is in endeavour to become self-reliant continued to make concerted efforts

to generate internal revenue through rendering of technical and consultancy services to pulp, paper and allied industries. The efforts have translated into generation of internal revenue worth Rs 352.78 Lacs during the financial year 2022-23.

15.6 Indian Rubber Materials Research Association (IRMRA), Renamed as Indian Rubber Materials Research Institute (IRMRI) Thane

15.6.1 Overview

15.6.1.1 Indian Rubber Manufactures Research Association (IRMRA) remaned as Indian Rubber Materials Research Institute (IRMRI), registered under the societies Registration Act 1860, was established in 1958 as a scientific and industrial research organisation for promoting basic and applied research and technological development activities in the field of rubber and allied materials. IRMRI's progress is monitored and governed by a Governing Council consisting of members from Central and State Governments, Rubber Industries, and premier Research Institutes, and is functioning under the administrative control of DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India. Over the last 65 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. IRMRI has also expanded its facilities at East and South regions. IRMRI has at present a total membership of 405 units spread all over the country. This consists of 324 ordinary members and 78 Life time members.



IRMRI Head Office

Address : Plot No. 254/1B, Road No. 16 V, Wagale Industrial Estate, Thane (W)-400604

IRMRI, South Centre	IRMRI, East Centre
Address: Central Expressway, Near Sri City Trade Centre, Sri City, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh - 517646	Address: Rubber Park, SARPOL, P.O. Dhulagarh, P.S. Sankrail, Dist.: Howrah-711302, West Bengal.

15.6.2 Aims & Objectives:

IRMRI is engaged in serving rubber and allied industries in research, technology development, testing and certification, industrial consultancy and manpower development so that the Indian industries can compete effectively in the global business.

15.6.3 Objectives

To promote small, medium and large-scale rubber and allied industries in the field of rubber & allied materials, conduct R & D activities and train their manpower

15.6.4 Major activities:

15.6.4.1 Research and Development:

15.6.4.1.1 IRMRI has carried out fundamental

and applied research in the areas of synthesis and characterization of nano fillers, composites, and rubber chemicals, apart from design and development of many critical rubber components to public sectors like defence establishments, railways, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indian Space Research Organisation, Indian Oil Corporation etc.

15.6.4.1.2 The engineers of IRMRI designed, developed, tested and validated many critical rubber components such as segmental bearings for propeller shaft, High performance seals for doors and hatches, bush pad and shock mounts, expansion bellows for suction and discharge compensators, rubber diaphragms etc., for Indian Naval Ships (INS). IRMRI is also entered into collaborative research with Premier institutes like IIT.

15.6.4.2 Material Testing and Certification

This division is supporting the non-tyre rubber product manufacturing industries and end users by periodically carrying out testing and certification of products as required by customers. The inter-laboratory testing programme conducted with various national and international laboratories, which proved the repeatability and reliability of our test results. No. of reports generated from April 23 till date- 2745 nos.

15.6.4.3 Tyre Research Testing and Certification:

The Centre of Excellence for tyre testing and certification has been regularly testing and issuing the certificates to tyre industries for getting ISI marking license as stipulated in Quality Order issued by DPIIT, Govt. of India. During the current year it has tested 589 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.

15.6.4.4 Contract Research and Sponsored Projects :-

This division supports MSME sector in technological development, testing and certification, material and product development, trouble shooting, quality improvements etc.

15.6.4.5 Training, Seminars, Workshops /Skill Development Programmes :-

During the current year 14 such programmes have been conducted benefiting around 186 participants. These training programs include Rubber technology trainings, Laboratory Management Trainings and Transparency Audit w.r.t. compliance under RTI Act, 2005.

15.6.4.6 National Board for Quality Promotion (NBQP) –

Received NBQP accreditation from Quality Council of India for Laboratory Management System (LMS) based training.

15.6.4.7 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.

15.6.4.8 Academic Course:

Fourth batch of M.Sc. in Industrial Polymer Chemistry in collaboration with Mumbai University is successfully completed and students are well placed in Industry. Second Batch of Online one-year certification course on Rubber Technology started.

15.6.4.9 Paper Published / Accepted / Patents filed:

Four papers published in various journals, 5 Book Chapters and one patents filed.

15.6.4.10 MOUs signed - 5 MOUs signed with various National and International Industries, Institutes, OEMs etc.

15.7 National Council for Cement and Building Materials

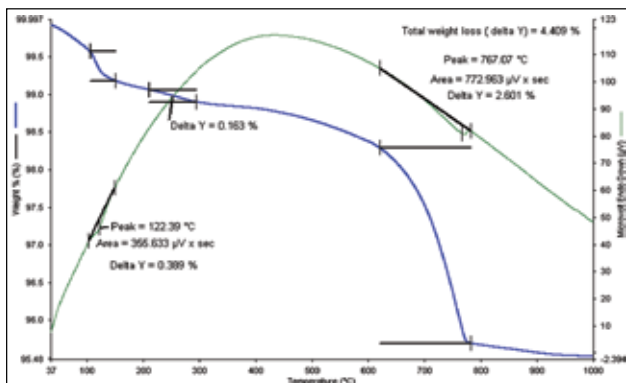
15.7.1 National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCB), an autonomous organization under the administrative control of DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India is devoted to research, technology development & transfer, testing, education, providing technical support and industrial services to cement, concrete and building materials sector. NCB carries out its activities through its units/offices located at Ballabgarh, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Bhubaneswar.

15.7.1.2 NCB's activities are carried out through the following six Programme Centres:

- I. Cement Research and Independent Testing (CRT)
- II. Mining, Environment, Plant Engineering and Operation (CME)
- III. Construction Development and Research (CDR)
- IV. Industrial Information Services (CIS)
- V. Continuing Education Services (CCE)
- VI. Quality Management, Standards and Calibration Services (CQC)

15.7.1.3 The major activities carried out during the year 2023-24 at NCB Ballabgarh and its units are given below.

I. Centre for Cement Research and Independent testing (CRT)



Thermal analysis of Cement Lump sample in OPC

The Centre executes its activities through six programmes viz. Cements and Other Binders, Wastes Utilization, Refractories and Ceramics, Fundamental and Basic Research, Geology and Raw Materials and Independent Testing. During the year, 46 Sponsored Projects and 2 Programmed Projects were completed and 7 Programmed Projects were pursued.

i. Cements and Other Binders

a) Establishing Limestone Consumption Factor (LCF)

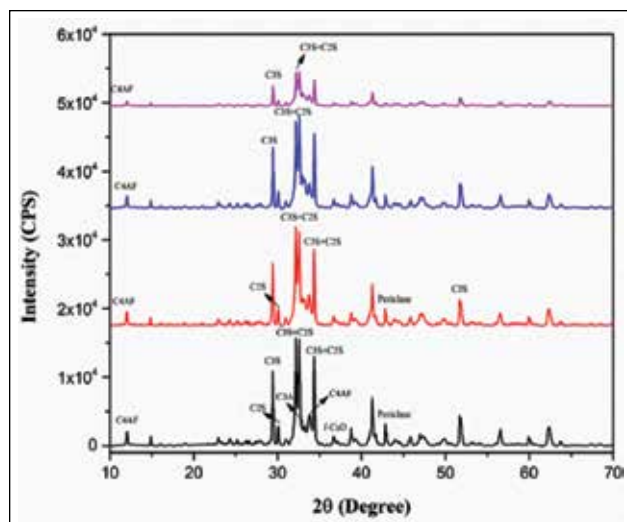
LCF studies are very important from the point of view of rationalization of limestone consumption in production of cement, estimating royalty payable to state for the limestone mined from their respective captive mines besides internal material audit of the concerned cement plants. NCB has carried out Limestone Consumption Factor (LCF) studies for cement plants from all over the country and so far, established the same for 257 cement plants. During the year, LCF studies were completed for 17 cement plants from Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Meghalaya and Telangana.

b) Investigation of Lump Formation in Cement Bags

Investigations and diagnostic studies were carried out on Lumps formation in Cement Bags for cement plant which approached for study of the same. The plant was facing the problem of lump formation in cement bags within 10 to 15 days of dispatch. NCB carried out complete chemico-mineralogical analysis starting from the raw materials, intermediate products, and the finished product. All the process parameters along with the packing plant, transportation and the warehouse were thoroughly investigated. Based on the above studies recommendations were given and remedial measures and action plan was suggested. These recommendations and action plans have resulted in successfully solving the problem of lump formation in cement bags of the cement plant.

c) Development of Plant specific secondary standards for XRF calibration

Plant specific secondary reference standards of XRF was successfully developed for 16 cement plants in India till now covering 40 matrix. This also included technical support for collection of samples, preparation of representative sample, homogeneity confirmation, accurate chemical analysis by different standard methods, review of results and planning, technical support of calibration at plant and providing fusion bead samples. This year the study has been carried out for 8 cement plants from Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.



XRD patterns of lab fired clinkers OPC

ii. Waste Utilization

a) Utilization of Lime Sludge from Indian Paper Industry to achieve circular economy for Indian Cement Industry

Portland cement clinker has been prepared using lime sludge from 30-50% by weight replacement of limestone and these clinkers are compared with clinkers made off conventional raw materials. Burnability investigation of clinkers are showing free lime content with the limit specified by Indian standards. Mineralogical characterizations using X-Ray Diffraction and Optical microscopy are showing desirable clinker phases formation with required quantity. The characterizations of all obtained results are encouraging for replacement of limestone in the cement and construction industry by using lime sludge which is technically suitable and economically viable for waste management in favour of circular economy. Hence, as valuable replacement of limestone, lime sludge may be utilized as raw material for Portland cement clinker. The utilization of paper industry waste lime sludge may bring sustainable development and

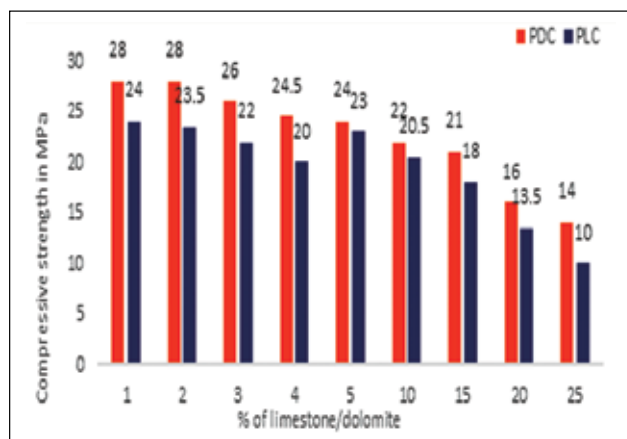
favour circular economy if it is being effectively used in cement industry. NCB has taken up R&D for utilization of Lime sludge effectively in manufacturing of cement.

b) Formulation of Chemical Admixture Using Lignosulphonate Waste from Paper and Pulp Industry for Construction Industry in Favour of Circular Economy

Studies are performed on utilization of lignosulfonate from paper and pulp industry compares the differences and similarities of different types of other superplasticizers like poly carboxylate ether (PCE), polyethylene glycol (PEG) and Triethylamine (TEA) in cement mortar systems, in terms of NC, setting time, and compressive strength. It was observed that PCE is less efficient in decreasing the compressive strength than lignosulfonate. More importantly, the setting time patterns and compressive strength trends are different with lignosulfonate and PCE additions; this is tied to the adsorption and dispersing mechanisms of these two types of superplasticizers. But for their formulation in the ratio of 1:1, 1:2 and 2:1 of both admixtures showed different setting time and compressive strength. The results for LS: PCE 1:2 result is encouraging in terms of delay setting time without affecting compressive strength. The utilization of lignosulfonate waste from paper and pulp industry with PCE for 1:2 composition to adjust comparable properties with PCE to cover circular economy. NCB has taken initiatives for utilization of ligno sulfonate waste from paper and pulp industry by formulation with other chemical in favour of circular economy in construction sector.

c) Development of Portland Dolomite Cement

In this study Cement blends were prepared by inter-grinding of varying percentages of dolomite collected from different parts of the country with OPC clinker and gypsum. OPC and Portland Limestone Cement (PLC) blends were also prepared as control samples. The trend of compressive strength development showed enhancement in compressive strength of Portland Dolomite Cement at all ages with (1-5)% dolomite addition in comparison to Portland Limestone cement blends. At higher addition levels of upto 25% dolomite there is enhancement in compressive strength at early age in comparison to Portland Limestone Cement blends. At later ages the strength of PLC and PDC are comparable. Durability studies are underway.



Early age (1 day) compressive strength of PDC and PLC at varying replacement levels.

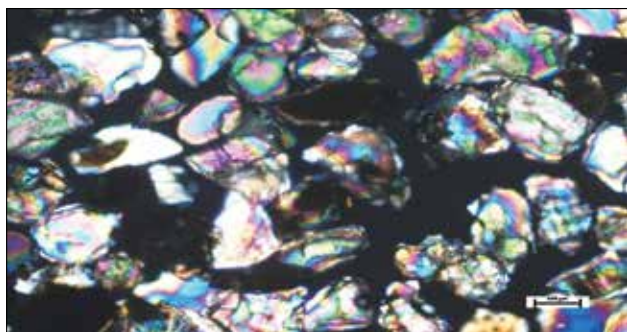
d) Investigation on Mineral Carbonation Mechanism of Various Industrial Waste and By Products

In this project 15 different types of industrial waste selected for mineral carbonation study through direct

carbonation route by dry process which is gas solid carbonation and wet process which is gas-solid-liquid carbonation. The samples were further processed for fine powdered material through crushing and grinding mechanism in jaw crusher and ball mill respectively. These samples were characterized for their constituent's oxides and mineralogy by conventional chemical and analytical instrumental techniques. To achieve carbonation, samples were kept in accelerated carbonation environment inside the carbonated chamber. The carbonation chamber operates at atmospheric pressure, $4 \pm 0.5\%$ CO₂ concentration, 27°C temperature and 65% relative humidity (RH) condition. The samples were kept for accelerated carbonation for different time period and then the carbonated samples were analyzed chemically as well as mineralogically with different instrumental methods.

e) Utilization of Phospho-gypsum in Cement Manufacturing under Circular Economy

Phospho-gypsum along with mineral gypsum and clinker from different sources were collected for this study and their chemical, mineralogical and thermal characterizations were carried out. Mineralogical investigation of phospho-gypsum sample by XRD showed that gypsum and quartz mineral present in the sample where gypsum is the predominant phase just like mineral gypsum. OPC blends were prepared using phospho-gypsum and evaluated for chemical and physical properties. Initial results were found to be very encouraging. Further investigation is underway.



Distribution of mineral grains in the silt sediment sample (Size fraction-300 to +150mm). (5x, x-Nicols), Microphotographs captured by Polarizing microscope

f) Assessment of Quality Control Laboratories of Cement Plant

Laboratory assessment studies, which include the visit to the laboratories, assessment of infrastructure and equipment, calibration of equipment, skill level assessment, providing necessary training and assisted the plant laboratories in getting the NABL accreditation, was carried out. These assessment has been provided in Cement plant in India and abroad. Till now these studies have been conducted for 6 cement plants.

g) Petrographic evaluation to study the quality of silt sediments

Studies were taken up for providing expert services for Petrographic analysis, chemical analysis and particle size distribution of the Silt Sediments including chemical analysis of water samples from the site. In this study, water samples and silt sediments. Detailed Petrographic studies of all the fractions of silt sediments were done by using Polarizing Microscope, NIKON POL 100 LV Fig 1. The major mineral constituent in all silt sediment samples was quartz. Feldspar and Mica were also present in appreciable amounts in all samples.

h) Utilization of chrome sludge in cement manufacturing

Chrome sludge is a hazardous waste generated by industries producing chromium based chemicals. Studies included chemico-mineralogical evaluation of chrome sludge along with other conventional raw materials. Leachability studies of chrome sludge as per TCLP was also carried out. Preliminary investigation were performed for suitability of hazardous waste for co-processing as per CPCB guidelines 2017. Raw mix design studies using the by products of the chromium industry revealed that development of clinker phases in terms of granulometry, distribution and quantity in the clinker samples prepared from raw mixes with chrome sludge up to 3.0% was found to be comparable with that of control clinker sample at temperatures of 1400 & 1450oC. OPC prepared from the bulk clinker met all the requirements of OPC 53 Grade, as per IS 269-2015.

i) Assessment of quality of sand from new sources to be used as standard sand

A joint task of assessment of quality of sand from new sources was taken up and an interdisciplinary team of NCB, BIS & CMA was constituted which carried out visit of new sand mines. The task of ascertaining the availability and quality of sand and suitability as per IS 650 as well as IS 383 was successfully completed and report submitted to sponsor.

j) Burnability investigations and Grindability index

Under the Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme various cycles by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) are executed. It

involves the quarterly investigations of the burnability raw mix samples of the cement plants. Grindability index of limestone and clinker are also included. During the year, LCF studies were completed for 12 cement plants from Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Rajasthan.



Joint discussion of officials in the new Sand Mines, Tamil Nadu

iii. Independent Testing

Independent Testing Laboratories of NCB undertake complete physical, chemical, mineralogical, micro-structural thermal analysis of various types of raw materials, cement, clinker, pozzolana, aggregate, concrete, admixtures, water, refractory, bricks, coal, lignite etc. as per National and International standards. These labs also perform testing of internal samples for CRM and BND preparation, PT sample preparation and R&D/ SP projects. NABL accredited them in the year 1997 as per ISO 17025 quality system that is continued since then. These labs are also recognized by BIS for testing of 19 cement and related products. The laboratories are equipped with state-of-art instruments and trained competent staff to carry out the testing activities as per National and some International standards. During the year, assignments were carried out for samples from neighboring countries also. The number of samples tested during the period was 7,890.

II. Centre for Mining, Environment, Plant Engineering and Operation

The centre provides entire range of services from identification of site to commissioning of the cement plant including Process Optimization and Productivity; Energy Management; Project Engineering and System Design; Environment Sustainability & Climate Change; Advanced Fuel Technology and Quality Assurance.

a) The research projects being undertaken / completed by the Centre are:

- i. Enhancement of plastic waste utilization as alternative fuel in Indian cement industry and its impact assessment
- ii. Improvement in Clinker quality and Increase % TSR by the Application of Artificial Intelligence, the project has been taken up considering the relevance of Industry 4.0/AI in Indian cement industry. NCCBM has done a tripartite agreement with M/s Livsense Technologies Pvt. Ltd. and M/s J K Lakshmi Cement to develop predictive models to enhance TSR through liquid AF in the cement plant.
- iii. Design and Development of Transfer Chute to handle Alternate Fuels and their mix in Indian Cement Plants - To resolve one of the major system design related issue (transfer chute jamming) while handling multiple types of alternative fuels in Indian cement plant, NCB started working on a R&D project for design and development of the transfer chute and successfully developed the design parameters for transfer chute to prevent the chute jamming and

a flexible arrangement for cleaning the chute incase if it gets jammed. Project is successfully completed and outcome was presented in front of Indian Cement Industry during Research Advisory Committee meeting. The validation of developed transfer chute was carried out on working setup installed at NCB Ballabgarh by operating the chute with 19 types alternative fuels and their mix.



Experimental setup at NCB Ballabgarh



RDF-1 RDF-2 RDF-3 RDF-4 RDF-5 Tyre Chips



ETP Parali MLP Footwear Bagasse

Validation of Transfer Chute Design Parameters

b) The Centre has executed/ currently executing the following projects on sponsorship basis:

- i. Consultancy services for installation of tyre chips for M/s Oman Cement Company, Oman
- ii. Capacity assessment for M/s Goldstone Cements Limited, Meghalaya
- iii. TEFR for Setting up of 1.5 MTPA Plant, M/s TNE Cement, Meghalaya

- iv. Heat balance & energy consumption optimization in cement kilns for M/s Kesoram Industries Ltd., unit - Vassvadatta Cement, Basanthnagar, Telengana
- v. Heat balance & energy consumption optimization in cement kilns for M/s Kesoram Industries Ltd., unit - Vassvadatta Cement, Sedam, Karnataka
- vi. Diagnostic Study on Corrosion of Various Ducts And Chimneys of Line-1 and Line-2 of M/S KCP, Muktyala Cement Plant, Andhra Pradesh



Consultancy services for installation of tyre chips for M/s Oman Cement Company, Oman



Diagnostic Study on Corrosion of Various Ducts and Chimneys of Line-1 and Line-2 of M/S KCP, Muktyala Cement Plant, Andhra Pradesh

- vii. Project Management Consultancy services for installation of 600 tpd Green Field Cement Plant Project at the Republic of Congo
- viii. NCB is working as a Project Management Consultant (PMC) to the Government of the Republic of Congo for monitoring and controlling the project implementation activities and providing the support for project supervision. Package-I (Mine

development & Mining Equipment Supply) is completed successfully in first week of November 2023 and taken over by Contractor for of Package-II and activities for Package-II (Engineering, Construction and Supply of Machineries for setting up the cement plant at Louvakou district, Department of NIARI, Republic of Congo are going on.

- ix. Site Deputation/Site visits of engineers of NCCBM for project monitoring and Control for setting up a 600 tpd green field cement plant on a turnkey basis at Tao Tao, RoC" at M/s The Government of the Republic of Congo.
- x. To effectively monitor the progress of Package-II (Engineering, Construction and Supply of Machineries for setting up the cement plant at Louvakou district, Department of NIARI, Republic of Congo), the program has deputed one mechanical engineer at site from November 2023 onwards.
- xi. Technical study for installation of multichannel burner for Malabar Cement Ltd. Kerala
- xii. M/s Malabar Cements Ltd. has awarded a project to the program to carry out the technical feasibility of installing a new multi-channel burner in their cement plant at Walayar.
- xiii. System design audit for existing pond ash handling system from loading to final usage in plants at Ras & Beawar for M/s Shree Cement Ltd.
- xiv. The program has successfully completed the project covering audit findings and recommendations in the system for the existing pond ash handling system for the plants
- xv. Mandatory Energy Audit at M/s UltraTech Cement Ltd.- Baga Cement Works, Solan (H.P.)
- xvi. Mandatory Energy Audit at M/s UltraTech Cement Ltd.- (Unit- Birla White), Bhopal Garh, Dist Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
- xvii. Mandatory Energy Audit at M/s UltraTech Cement Ltd.- Ginigera Cement Works, Koppal (Karnataka)
- xviii. Mandatory Energy Audit at M/s UltraTech Cement Ltd.- Dankuni Cement Works, Hooghly (W.B.)
- xix. Mandatory Energy Audit at M/s UltraTech Cement Ltd.- Dhar Cement Works, Manawar (M.P.)
- xx. Mandatory Energy Audit at M/s UltraTech Cement Ltd.- Bara Cement Works, Khan Semra (U.P.)
- xxi. Mandatory Energy Audit at M/s UltraTech Cement Ltd.- Manikgarh Cement Works (Unit- I & II), Chandrapur (MH)
- xxii. Mandatory Energy Audit at M/s Saurashtra Cement Ltd.- Ranavav (Gujarat)
- xxiii. Mandatory Energy Audit at M/s Gujarat Sidhee Cement Ltd.- Sidheegram (Gujarat)
- xxiv. Pre-Dispatch Inspection of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) equipment and Laboratory Equipment at Manufacturer/Seller/College premises for M/s. Department of Higher Education, State Project Directorate (SPD), Madhya Pradesh Higher Education Quality Improvement Project (MPHEQIP).
- xxv. Implementation of LED lighting works in Vidisha cluster (M.P) for M/s CMO, Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh.
- xxvi. Construction of permanent Administrative Block Building at DTC Hasanpur Depot.

- Sub Head: Electrification and fire fighting works for M/s Delhi Transport Corporation.
- xxvii. Construction of permanent administrative block building at Rohini Depot-III. Sub Head: Electrification and fire fighting works for M/s Delhi Transport Corporation.
- xxviii. Renovation/Up-gradation and dismantling work of existing old unserviceable electrical installation at DTC CWS- I for creation new Bus Depot for M/s Delhi Transport Corporation.
- xxix. Construction of Permanent Administrative Block Building at Rohini Depot-I. Sub Head: Electrification and fire fighting works of New Admin Building at DTC Rohini Depot-I for M/s Delhi Transport Corporation.
- xxx. Construction of Permanent Administrative Block Building at DTC Gazipur Depot. Sub Head: Electrification and fire fighting works of New Admin Building at DTC Gazipur Depot for M/s Delhi Transport Corporation.
- xxxi. Construction of 20 Nos Class rooms, 1 offices, 1 computer rooms, 1 sports room and toilets blocks for (Boys and Girls on each floor) in M.C. Pry. School E-4 J.J Colony Bawana in ward no. 30 after demolishing of Existing structure in Narela zone. Sub Head: EI and other allied works for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- xxxii. Construction of 12 Nos Class rooms, 2 Nursery room, 3 offices, 2 computer rooms, 1 science room, 1 sports room and toilets blocks for (Boys and Girls on each floor) in M.C. Pry. School B-2 J.J Colony Bawana in ward no. 30 after demolishing of Existing structure in Narela zone. Sub Head: EI and other allied works for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- xxxiii. SITC work of existing fixed type towers (unserviceable) with new HM towers (07 nos.) 20mtr. Height along with the provision of 250 watt LED flood light fittings 9 nos. in HM towers at DTC Dichau Kalan Depot, BBM Depot, Shadi Pur Depot and Wazir Pur Depot for M/s Delhi Transport Corporation.
- xxxiv. Development of Sports facilities and children play ground at Jaunti Village ward no-35Nin Narela Zone. Sub Head - Provision of EI & other allied works for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- xxxv. Enhancement in Capacity of Electrical Horizontal Centrifugal pumps at Malikpur Pumping Station under Najafgarh Zone, MCD. Comprehensive operation and maintenance contract of 2 Nos. super sucker units in the jurisdiction of North DMC for further 3 months for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- xxxvi. Construction of 12 Class Rooms in MC Pry School in Mungeshpur (Girls) ward no-29 (Old) in Narela Zone and Part B. Sub Head: Provision of EI & other allied works for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- xxxvii. SITC of Electrical Pumps along with E&M allied works at storm water pump house at Pocket-03, Bindapur, Dwarka with operation & maintenance under SDMC for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- xxxviii. D/o Land at Sector G-7/G-8, Narela Sub city. SH- Design Supply installation and construction including operation of integrated packaged type sewage treatment plant (totaling 7.87 MLD Capacity) on MBBR Based technology STP in Pocket 5,6 and 7 of Sector G-7/G-8, Narela Complete on turnkey basis for M/s Delhi Development Authority.
- xxxix. Making Good the Street light deficiency

- of Community Centre, KP Block, Pitampura under KPZ. Sub Head: Improvement of Street lighting arrangement of Community Centre, KP Block, Pitampura under KPZ for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- xl. Provision of street light poles with LED lights at various locations in ward no. 65S under south Zone for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
 - xli. Providing and fixing of 5 mtr logn GI Octagonal poles and 12 Mtr long semi High Mast pole along with LED Light fitting and allied accessories in various Co-operative Group Housing Societies, parks and other Dark Spots in ward no. 20-S Vikas puri under West zone for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
 - xlii. Renovation/up-gradation work of electrical installation of DTC Central workshop-II for creation of new DTC depot for M/s Delhi Transport Corporation.
 - xlili. Provision of Air Conditioning Facility, Lighting points, Power Points, Air Conditioner, Wall mounted fans ceiling lights at ICU in Ground Floor Delivery Suite at 1st Floor and Panchkarma Center at 2nd Floor Online UPS in Electrical Cable for ICU Dialysis unit and lifts; Exhaust Fan for Medical Store in Basement, Ground Floor 1st Floor and 2nd Floor portable OT Examination Light at 100 Bedded Tilak Nagar Colony Hospital under West zone for M/s Municipal Delhi Corporation.
 - xliv. Construction of Hostel Block for Boys and Girls in Medical college at Hindu Rao Hospital in C-280 CLZ. Sub Head: P/o Sub-station, bus riser, LT panels, Earthing, Lighting conductor and External Lighting (part 2 and 3) for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
 - xlvi. Provision of Street Light Poles with LED lights in Shaheed Bhagat Singh Park, Park near Shivpuri Kallad, municipal park Shivpuri Khasra no 224 and some different locations in Sagarpur west, ward no 31 S under Najafgarh zone for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
 - xlvi. Repair, Comprehensive, Maintenance of Fire hydrant system installed in OPD, Emergency, Nursing Home, Ward and Adm. Block etc. at Hindu Rao Hospital for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
 - xlvi. Improvement and development of Lighting arrangement in Rose Wood Apartment in Sector-13 Pocket-A Phase-II, Sarvahit Apartment in Sector-17 Dwarka Phase-2, Metro view Apartment in Sector-13 Dwarka in ward no.-36S under NGZ for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
 - xlvi. Provision of Street light poles from Pipal Chowk Shyam Vihar phase-2 to Goyala village road at HT line road Shyam Vihar phase-II and provision of Semi High mast light poles at pipal chowk Shyam Vihar phase-II C block Shyam Vihar phase-II Qutub Vihar phase-1 D-block near Chhat ghat and SDMC park Goyala Dairy in ward no. 39S under NGZ for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
 - xlvi. Provision of CNG based Crematoria Qty. 03 nos. at Punjabi Bagh and Qty. 01 no. at Sarai Kale Khan Cremation Grounds with 05 year of operation Comprehensive maintenance support for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
 - I. Establishment of CNG based cremation units at Ghazipur, Shahdara South Zone." Subhead: Tender for Design, Supply, Installation, Testing, Commissioning and maintenance of Compressed Natural Gas

(C.N.G.) based Cremation units for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

- li. Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning with post Commissioning 05 years Operation & Comprehensive maintenance of Electric furnace at sarai kale khan Cremation Ground in ward no. 56-S under CNZ for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- lii. Comprehensive AMC (Annual Maintenance Contract) for Repair and Maintenance of Tubewells installed at various Municipal Parks under Keshavpuram Zone for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- liii. Third party quality Assurance/audit of "Survey, Design, Testing & Commissioning Zone and 5 year O&M including insurance of rooftop solar panel system of 5Kw capacity each at 177 nos. school of SDMC under Samagra Sikhsa Abhiyan for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- liv. Procurement of ceiling fans for M.C.(P) schools under jurisdiction of Narela zone for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- lv. P/o Fire fighting system in M.C. Pry. School Asalatpur, B-2 Raghubir Nagar Chanchal park, D-1/A Janakpuri, Hari Nagar Ghanta Ghar, JJ Hastal no. 02 Nangal Raya New JJ Hastal No. 01, Razapur Khurd no. 02,03,04 Shivaji park T.C. Camp Raghubir Nagar and Uttam Nagar old under West Zone for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- lvi. Construction of administrative- cum-academic block at RBIPMT HOSPITAL Sub Head: SITC of Fire Fighting system for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- lvii. Construction of 200 Bedded Balak Ram Hospital Ward Block at Timar Pur, New Delhi. Sub Head:- S.I.T.C of Fan and Fittings

for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

- lviii. Energy Audit of replacement of Conventional luminaries with LED Luminaries in EDMC zones for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- lix. Fire fighting arrangements EDMC primary school at Dilshad Garden, Nand Nagri, F-1, F-2 and I-block Sunder Nagri, Arvind Nagar, E-block Nand Nagri, Bhajan pura, Brahampuri x-block, Shiv Vihar, Sadat Pur under Shahdara zone for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- lx. SITC of fire fighting system at Balak ram hospital for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- lxi. Central air conditioning and mechanical ventilation system at Balak ram hospital for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- lxii. Improvement of fire fighting and detection system installed at Kasturba Hospital under CSPZ Ward No.85 for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- lxiii. TPQA for Administrative cum Academic block at RBIPMT in C 281/CLZ/ Sub Head: SITC of Fire alarm and fire detection system for M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

III. Centre for Construction Development and Research

Centre for Construction Development and Research (CDR) is providing technical support to the cement concrete and 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 Assurance / Audit for wide domain of construction projects such as buildings, convention centre, roads, bridges, tunnels, road under bridge, utility projects, spillways, glacis, barrages and other

civil engineering projects. Third Party Quality Assurance / Audit services by CDR are provided to various central / state / autonomous organizations across India through the NCB units located at Ballabgarh, Hyderabad, Ahmadabad and Bhubaneswar. Many prestigious projects of the country have been awarded to NCCBM for Third Party Quality Assurance / Audit by IICC, ITPO, CPWD, PWD, AIIMS, DDA, IDCO-Bhubaneswar, LUVAS-HISAR, UJVNL, IIT-Roorkee, KTPO, JSW, TNTPO, SAG etc.

CDR through its SAR division investigates RCC structures located in different part of India for distress evaluation. 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. NCB has also been providing consultancy services for quality inspection during the execution of repair of RCC structures and sponsored R&D projects involving evaluation and effectiveness of various types of repair materials. Recent ongoing projects include Sponsored Projects from SDMC, CPWD, DDA, PGCIL, GAIL, RBI, IPGCL, NHPC, BHEL, IITs NTPC, PGCIL, NHA, GAIL, NBCC, AIIMS, CPWD, DDA (New Delhi), MCD, BSES, WBPDC, THDC etc.

The Construction development and research is also working towards sustainable development of the nation by efficiently using 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 under Concrete Technology Programme (CON).

- i. More than 103 concrete mix designs were carried out for various requirements catering different applications of civil engineering. Their applications included use of concrete in construction of many important civil structures of dewatering & associated works of plunge pool systems, flue gas desulphurization system, coal handling plants and road works (pavement quality concrete & dry lean concrete) for NTPC, civil structures of 50 MGD water treatment plant for DJB, road & pavement works for DRDO, common secretariat integrated building of eminent central vista Project for CPWD, New Delhi, civil structures of AIIMS Rishikesh project for CPWD, General Pool Residential Accommodation for NBCC and mix designs for various commercial RMC suppliers, etc.
- ii. Physical Testing, Petrography, and AAR Testing of Coarse Aggregate Samples for Larsen & Toubro Limited
- iii. Studies on Thermal Properties of Mass Concrete in Luhri, H. E. Project for M/s Patel Engineering Limited
- iv. Testing of Coarse Aggregate prepared from Rock Samples (Physical Testing, Petrography and AAR Test) and water sample of Upper Siang Multipurpose Storage Project for M/s NHPC Limited
- v. Performance Evaluation of Integral Crystalline Waterproofing Admixture in Concrete of M30 & M50 grade for Construction of Common Central

Secretariat Integrated Buildings – 1, 2, & 3 at plot No. 137, New Delhi (Central Vista Project) for CPWD

- vi. Testing of Coarse Aggregate and Fine Aggregate Material for URI-I Stage-II HEP for M/s NHPC Limited
- vii. Evaluation of Processed LD Slag as per IS 383: 2016 and Study its suitability to be used as fine aggregate for M/s JSW Steel Limited
- viii. Study on the use of Electric Arc Furnace Slag (EAF slag) as a fine aggregate and coarse aggregate in concrete for Arcelor Mittal Nippon Steel (AMNS) Limited
- ix. Utilization of coarser fly ash (having fineness between 250 m²/kg to 320 m²/kg) in concrete as a cementitious material
- x. Evaluation of Granulated Blast Furnace Slag sand and study of its suitability to be used as fine aggregate for JSW Cement Limited
- xi. Evaluation of new cementitious material and industrial bi-products for durable concrete structures.
- xii. Evaluation of Activated GGBFS as an alternative to hydraulic binder for Tata Steel Limited
- xiii. Study on the Use of Ferrochrome Slag as a Coarse Aggregate in Concrete for Ferro Alloys Corporation limited, a Vedanta Group company
- xiv. Evaluation of Granulated Blast Furnace Slag sand and study of its suitability to be used as fine aggregate for JSW Cement Limited
- xv. The summary of Research & Development carried out/being carried out in NCB is as follows:
 - a. Effect of Fire on the Residual

Mechanical Properties of reinforcing bars and Structural Performance of Reinforced Concrete Beams in flexure & Shear

- b. Evaluation of Concrete Surface Coatings for their effectiveness in service life enhancement of RCC elements under: Carbonation induced corrosion & Chloride Induced Corrosion
- c. Utilization of CO₂ in Fresh Concrete and Study on Fresh and Hardened Properties of CO₂ Induced Concrete
- d. Study of Carbonation and Carbonation induced reinforcement corrosion in new cementitious system
- e. Cathodic Protection (CP) of RCC structures to enhance service life of new and existing structures using three system (Sacrificial anode, ICCP and hybrid system)

Structural Assessment & Rehabilitation Services Offered

- a. In-situ quality assessment, durability investigation and condition assessment of concrete structures.
- b. Non Destructive Testing of concrete structures.
- c. Distress investigations of buildings, bridges, dams, power plants, chimney etc. deteriorated due to aggressive environment or fire damaged structure.

Structural Optimization and Design Services Offered

- a. Study on flexure and shear behaviour of advanced concrete composites

- b. Study on effect of fire on properties of concrete and reinforcement steel
- c. Study on mechanical and time dependent properties of ultra-high performance concrete
- d. Fibre reinforced concrete
- e. Fracture behaviour and stress block parameters for ultra-high strength concrete
- f. Service Life Design for concrete structures
- g. Study on field and laboratory investigation of concrete dam under Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme
- h. Assessment of load testing of RCC structures like bridges, underground RCC conduits, buildings, etc.

Construction Technology & Management Services Offered

- a. Technical Audit (TA), Quality Assurance & Quality Control (QA/QC) and Third Party Quality Audit (TPQA) of new constructions- residential, commercial & institutional buildings; flyovers, concrete roads, bridges, convention centres, utility projects, spillways, glacis, barrages etc.
- b. Development of design parameters for reinforced geopolymer concrete
- c. Precast Concrete Technology
- d. Use of Advanced Electronics in Construction and Condition Assessment of Concrete Structures
- e. Developed optimized concrete mixes and customized lab scale 3D

Printer for printing intricate concrete elements

- f. Studies on Mechanical and Durability Properties of High Strength Geopolymer Concrete
- g. The Centre also has its one Unit located at Ahmedabad. NCB Ahmedabad Unit has essential facilities for testing of cement, concrete, steel and soil in order to provide Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA-QC) and Third Party Quality Assurance (TPQA) services to the construction industry.

The Centre also has its one Unit located at Ahmedabad. NCB Ahmedabad Unit has essential facilities for testing of cement, concrete, steel and soil in order to provide Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA-QC) and Third Party Quality Assurance (TPQA) services to the construction industry.

Unit providing testing and TPQA services to various Government agencies of Gujarat, Union Territory (UT) of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The unit is ISO 9001:2015 certified and has ISO 17025:2017 accredited testing laboratories.

Following facilities are available in NCB-Ahmedabad unit.

Testing Facilities

- Testing facilities for building materials such as cement, concrete, steel, soils, building blocks, bricks.
- Cement and Cementitious Materials such as OPC, PPC, PSC, Fly ash, Slag, Silica-fume etc.
- Aggregates (Coarse & Fine) – complete physical analysis

- Special Concrete, Advance Concrete Composite, Standard Concrete Mix Designs & Self Compaction Concrete Mix Design.
- Ordinary concrete, standard concrete and High Strength Concrete using OPC, PPC, PSC, OPC + Fly ash, OPC+ Fly ash + Silica fume etc.
- Concrete mix designs are done from M15 to M80 grade of concrete.

Structural Assessment & Rehabilitation Services Offered

- In-situ quality assessment, durability investigation and residual life assessment of concrete structures
- Non Destructive Testing, Pile integrity testing
- Distress investigations of buildings, bridges, dams, power plants, chimney etc. deteriorated due to aggressive environment or fire damaged structure

Construction Technology & Management Services Offered

- Technical Audit (TA), Quality Assurance & Quality Control (QA/QC) and Third Party Quality Audit (TPQA) of new constructions- residential, commercial & institutional buildings; flyovers, concrete roads, bridges etc.

IV. Centre for Industrial Information Services

The Centre pursued its activities through six programmes viz. Library, Integrated IT Solutions, Publications & Image Building, Seminars and Conferences, International and National Linkages, and Technical Insight. CIS collects and disseminates information to cement, building materials and construction industries. Besides other facilities, the Centre includes a modern library and a computer centre.

NCB Library at Ballabgarh Unit serves as the national information centre for cement, building materials and construction industries. The holdings of the library have grown to 47,013 documents. The library has a bibliographic data base consisting of about 44,260 entries derived from the journals received. NCB scientists as well as cement plants and other user industries utilize it for interactive searches. A library automation system called 'LIBSYS' is being used for maintaining the library operations. The system is user-friendly and compatible to network communication.

NCB and IIT-Hyderabad jointly organized a National Conference on "Strategic Solutions and Opportunities for Cement Industry" on 24 & 25 August 2023 at NCB Hyderabad. More than 130 delegates from prominent cement and allied industries attended the conference. Technical exhibition was arranged to showcase the advanced and modern technologies and machinery. Conference was inaugurated by Shri Sunil Sharma, Special Chief Secretary (Energy), Government of Telangana.

V. Centre for Continuing Education Services

One Long Term Course (Online – Full time Post Graduate Diploma in Cement Technology, 16 Short Term Courses, 12 Special Group Sponsored Training Programmes (Bharathi & Kalburgi Cements, Ultratech Cement Ltd., Sagar Cement, Chettinad Cement & Keerthi Industries Ltd., Power Grid Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Irrigation Training Management Institute (IMTI), NTPC Ltd., etc.) were organized on different topics covering cement, concrete and construction technologies for about 493 participants. Training facilities at NCB-H were utilized by BIS, GCCA and India Cement Ltd.

Further, Short Term Courses about 17 (1 - 4 days) are scheduled to be organized till 31 March

2024. Also, special group training programmes for Irrigation Training Management Institute (IMTI) and Indian Air Force are scheduled and a few more expected to be organized during the period.

VI. Centre for Quality Management, Standards and Calibration services

- i. 10942 vials of certified reference materials and 1227 sets of standard hydrated lime have been supplied to cement and construction industries, national testing laboratories, academic institutions and overseas laboratories, etc.
- ii. A Total of 20 nos. of BNDs have been developed by NCB in collaboration with CSIR-NPL, the custodian of national standards in India. The Bhartiya Nirdeshak Dravyas (BNDs) is the Indian Certified Reference Materials which play pivotal role in maintaining the quality infrastructure through testing and calibration with precise measurement traceable to SI units. These BNDs are equivalent to International Standard CRMs like NIST-USA, NIM-China etc.
- iii. These indigenous products have been substituting the foreign product & saved the foreign exchange as well as boost to “Make in India” and “Atmanirbhar Bharat” programme. The details of BNDs are mentioned below:

BND No.	Material Description
5001	OPC-Blaine fineness
5002	PPC-Blaine fineness
5003	PSC-Blaine fineness
5004	Fly ash-Blaine fineness
5006	Composite Cement-Blaine fineness

BND No.	Material Description
5007	WPC-Blaine fineness
5008	Granulated Blast Furnace Slag- Blaine fineness
5009	OPC fineness by wet sieving
5011	OPC-Higher Blaine fineness
5021	OPC-Middle fineness
5051	OPC-Chemical
5052	PPC-Chemical
5054	Fly Ash-Chemical
5091	Coal-Chemical
5055	Composite Cement-Chemical
5056	Limestone-Chemical
5057	Raw Meal-Chemical
5058	Clinker-Chemical
5053	PSC-Chemical
5059	Blast Furnace Slag-Chemical

Foreign exchange earned is USD 4830 through sale of BNDs/CRMs.

- iv. 1114 equipment have been calibrated for cement plant's QC laboratories, construction laboratories, academic institutions and technical service organizations.
- v. Following Proficiency Testing (PT) schemes are completed. A total of 152 laboratories participated in the following schemes.

Scheme	Field
Water for concrete	Chemical
OPC	Mechanical
Building Brick	Mechanical

Scheme	Field
Steel bar	Mechanical
Concrete Cube	Mechanical
OPC	Chemical
Coal	Chemical
PPC	Chemical
PPC	Mechanical
Fly ash	Chemical
Limestone	Chemical
Clinker	Chemical
Mortar Cube	Mechanical
Coal	Chemical
PSC	Chemical
Fine Aggregate	Mechanical
NDT for concrete	Mechanical

vi. Total Quality Management programme is providing various consultancy services on Quality Management to cement plants, academic institutions laboratories, R&D organizations. This programme also provides consultancy services for accreditation as per ISO 17025, ISO 17034, and ISO 17043 Quality Management System standards. Following sponsored projects are completed till 31st December 2023:

- Consultancy Services for assistance in getting NABL Accreditation as per ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and Training on Mechanical and Chemical Testing Procedures for M/s Star Cement Ltd, Lumshnong, Meghalaya (SP-6485)

- Consultancy Services for assistance in getting NABL Accreditation as per ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and Training on Mechanical and Chemical Testing Procedures for M/s Star Cement Ltd (Siliguri Grinding Unit), Assam (SP-6486)
- Quality Audit Services as per ISO/IEC 17025:2017 requirements of Mechanical and Chemical Testing Laboratories of M/s Star Cement Ltd (Grinding Unit) Guwahati, (SP-6483)

Publications/Patents: During the year, more than 40 research papers were published in international / national journals and seminars. Three patents were granted and two new patents were filed.

15.8 NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL

15.8.1 National Productivity Council of India (NPC), established in the year 1958, is an autonomous organization under DPIIT, M/o Commerce and Industry. Besides undertaking research in the area of productivity, NPC has been providing consultancy and training services in areas of Industrial Engineering, Agri-Business, Economic Services, Quality Management, Human Resources Management, Information Technology, Technology Management, Energy Management, Environmental Management etc., to the Government and Public & Private sector organizations. NPC is a constituent of the Tokyo-based Asian Productivity Organisation (APO), an Inter Governmental Body of which the Government of India is a founding member.



15.8.2 Insight into Major Activities during 2022-23 LPC Conference

NPC organized a two-day conference of 26 Local Productivity Councils (LPCs) on theme, “Rejuvenating Productivity Movement towards Atmanirbhar Bharat” on 10 and 11 September, 2022 at NPC Head Quarters in New Delhi. It focused on contributions made by NPC and LPCs towards productivity enhancement at the national and state levels. This conference also discussed on development of a roadmap for collaborative activities by NPC with LPCs. NPC announced, “Navmantra”, a Nine-Pronged-Approach for Swavalambi Bharat: five thematic areas and four geographic focal regions. The thematic are as Youth & Productivity, Women & Productivity, Innovations, Agri & Co-operatives and Industry Partnerships. Each of the thematic areas and focal regions would be steered by professionals from NPC and co-steered by LPC representatives and concluded by stating that, “once we work together with inclusivity and multi-pronged approach towards problem solving, we can become ‘Swavalambi’, which is the essence of ‘Atmanirbhar Bharat’.

15.8.3 NEW INITIATIVES

15.8.3.1 Asian Productivity Organization accredits NPC-Certification Body

The APO Accreditation Body (APO-AB) has granted initial accreditation to the NPC Certification Body (CB), for a period of four years effective from 21 July 2023 to operate the scheme APO-PS 101:2019 Requirements for Productivity Specialists. The NPC-CB is accredited by the Asian Productivity Organization Accreditation Body (APO-AB) and is recognized by 20 other APO member countries.



The Productivity Specialist Certification Program is a program to certify a highly skilled individual whose work concentrates primarily on applications of productivity solutions and productivity-related activities such as Consultancy, Training, and Promotion & Research.

15.8.3.2 Water Audit Study of industries in the state of Gujarat

NPC appointed as certified auditors by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India to conduct the water audit of all industries abstracting ground water in excess of 100 m³ per day. NPC, RD Gandhinagar has conducted more than 20 water audits in different type of industries in Gujarat and all the industries get benefited by large potential of water savings that can be achieved by water harvesting, through the recycling of water and the use of rain water. These water audit studies provide a way to inventory all water uses in industry facility and identify ways to increase water use efficiency which leads to reduce water losses

15.8.3.3 Manpower Rationalization Study at Tummalapalle Unit of Uranium Corporation of India Limited

Regional Directorate (RD), Kolkata along with RD, Bengaluru carried out an assignment titled Manpower Rationalization Study at Tummalapalle Unit of Uranium Corporation of India Limited located in Kadappa District, Andhra Pradesh. The study was in continuation to the series of Manpower Rationalization Studies conducted by NPC in its other units Jaduguda, Jharkhand. All operations including underground mining, Grinding, Milling, Thickening, Autoclave, Product precipitation, product drying, etc. were covered in the study

and manpower were rationalized based on workload distribution. NPC has suggested various productivity improvements suggestions like use “beaten bar return roller” in the conveyer belts to prevent accumulation of dust in return rollers, use of sensor-based limit switches in the discharge bins to detect jamming, use of vibrator machine to prevent of jamming in Bins, etc. were suggested. The suggestions of NPC were well accepted by the management of Uranium Corporation of India Limited.

15.8.3.4 Consultancy on organization Study for Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL), New Delhi

NPC conducted a study on restructuring of Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL), New Delhi, an Indian natural gas distribution company that supplies natural gas as cooking and vehicular fuel, primarily in Delhi NCR. Established in 1998, the company is a joint venture between GAIL, Bharat Petroleum, and the Government of Delhi.



The recommendations comprised suggestions on redesigned structure, creation of new business vertical and posts, recruitment rules, rationalization of human resource and HR policy, future roadmap etc.

15.8.3.5 IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2023 - Partner Institute from India

The International Institute for Management Development (IMD) at Lausanne, Switzerland publishes a World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY) every year with the support of partner institutions from the participating countries. NPC has been serving as the Partner Institute from India. The Economic Services Group of NPC has been involved in facilitating IMD in the preparation of the yearbook since year 2000. The WCY reports the competitiveness ranking of the participating countries based on more than 300 (hard (published) and soft (survey)) data variables. The latest edition of the World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY 2023) provides the ranking for 64 economies in the world.

15.8.3.6 Performance evaluation of air pollution control equipment at a leading tire manufacturing company

The NPC, Gandhinagar office has undertaken study on “Performance Evaluation of Air Pollution Control Equipment” in a leading tire manufacturing company. NPC has carried out field study at the company and undertaken emission monitoring of various Air Pollution Control Equipment to ascertain their Performance. The monitoring results were compared with the emission discharge standards and reported upon.

The performance evaluation study by NPC has helped the company identify their actual emission status and compliance with the Consent granted by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board.



15.8.3.7 Bio-medical Waste Management Study of Government Hospitals in Gujarat

The IPL Centre for Rural Outreach (ICRO) has entrusted NPC, Gandhinagar office to undertake the Bio-Medical Waste Management Study of 9 Government Hospitals in Gujarat. Accordingly, NPC has coordinated with the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Gujarat and the respective study hospitals in Gujarat and has executed the study.



15.8.3.8 Organization Study for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

NPC, RD-Kolkata was entrusted with a prestigious assignment for undertaking Organization study of two Steel Plants of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) namely Bhilai Steel Plant including mines and Bokaro Steel Plant. Total manpower covered were 61,000.

Organizational Study is an integral part of the structural adjustment process consisting of

putting the right number of people, the right kind of people at the right place at the right time so that they do the right things for which they are suited for the achievement of goals of the organization. NPC completed this assignment successfully and the study outcomes were highly appreciated by the management of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).



15.8.3.9 Exhaustive Time Study of Production Activities in CLW, Chittaranjan

National Productivity Council (NPC) Regional Directorate, Kolkata carried out a prestigious study on Exhaustive Time Study of Production Activities at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW), under the Ministry of Railways, Government of India.

The objective of the study is to carry out a detailed Time Study of manufacturing processes of different products/activities performed at CLW and review/re-assess the Allowed Time for effective implementation of the Incentive scheme where the incentive is paid to the workers on the Amount of Time saved against Allowed Time.

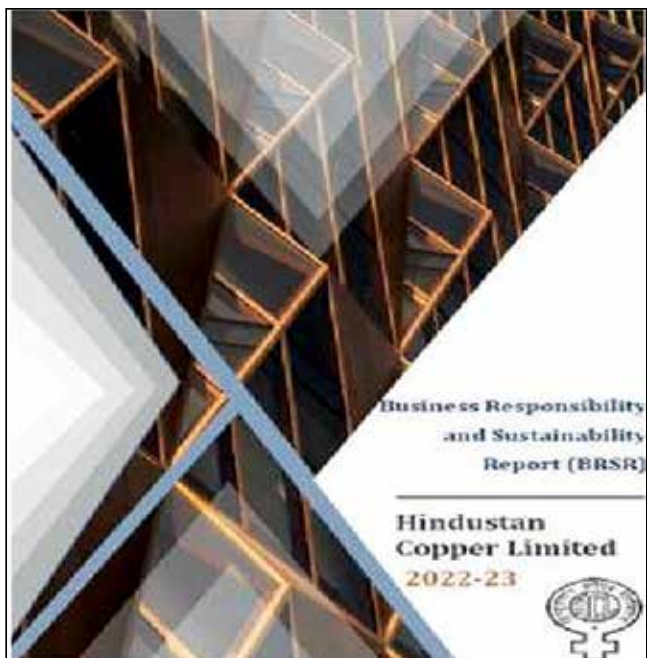
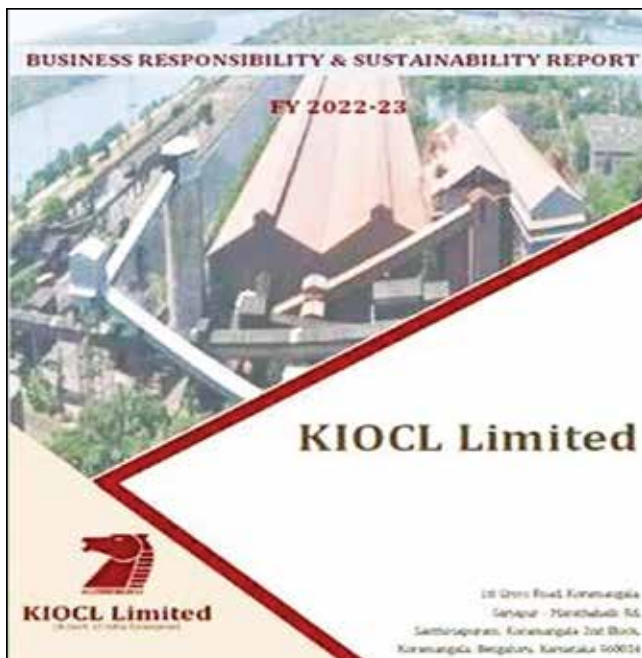


NPC has completed this study within the stipulated time frame and the study outcomes were highly appreciated by the management of CLW. This significant development marks a crucial step towards complying with the Railway Board's directive to rationalize the Allowed Time of all production activities of CLW, ensuring optimal resource utilization.

15.8.3.10 Preparation of Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report and Sustainability Report FY 2022-23

The NPC assisted three public sector undertakings of Government of India, namely KIOCL Limited, National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), and Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), in preparing Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reports (BRSR) for the fiscal year 2022-23. Additionally, NPC also prepared a Sustainability Report for HCL for the same period, following the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standard (2021 update).

The objective of preparing these reports complied to the requirements of mandatory disclosures to be reported as per SEBI notification May 2021. Additionally, these reports help to promote transparency, accountability, and sustainable practices within the respective organizations. The sustainability reports provide insights into the organizations' Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) performance, and they play a significant role in enhancing stakeholder engagement, addressing concerns, and fostering a culture of responsible business practices Activities.



15.9 Quality Council of India

15.9.1 Introduction

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 through its boards/divisions/cells is involved in accreditation and promotion of quality and to cater to various national needs with respect to quality.

An update on significant activities of Boards/ Divisions/Cells of QCI

15.9.2 National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL):

NABL operates accreditation program in accordance with the requirements of ISO/ IEC 17011:2017 "Conformity Assessment - General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies" and had obtained international recognition and is a

full member/ signatory (since 2000) to APAC (Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation) as well as ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRA). Such international arrangements facilitate acceptance of test/ calibration results between countries which MRA partners represent.

NABL provides accreditation services to:

1. Testing Laboratories as per ISO/ IEC 17025 "General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories"
2. Calibration Laboratories as per ISO/ IEC 17025 "General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories"
3. Medical Laboratories as per ISO 15189 "Medical laboratories- requirements for quality and competence"
4. Proficiency Testing Providers (PTP) as per ISO/IEC 17043 "Conformity assessment- General requirements for Proficiency Testing"

- Reference Material Producers (RMP) as per ISO 17034 “General requirements for the competence of Reference Material Producers”

Information related to significant activities:

- Current Status of Accreditations is as under:

Number of Accredited LABs (Total 8641)	
Testing Labs	5142
Calibration Laboratories	1196
Medical Laboratories	2222
Proficiency Testing Providers (PTP)	69
Reference Material Producers (RMP)	19

- NABL has started granting Product Based Accreditation also. More than 212 products have been mapped presently. These are prioritised based on various QCOs (Quality Control Orders) issued by DPIIT and other ministries.

15.9.3 National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH):

NABH operates accreditation and certification programmes for healthcare organisations. The board is structured to cater to much desired needs of the consumers and to set benchmarks for progress of healthcare organizations. The board while being supported by all stakeholders including industry, consumers, and government, operates within the overall internationally accepted benchmarks of quality. NABH, as an organisation, has been accredited by International Society for Quality in Health Care (ISQua) and is an Institutional Member of ISQua. NABH standards for Hospitals have also been accredited by ISQua. NABH is also a member as

well as on the Board of Asian Society for Quality in Healthcare (ASQua).

Information related to significant activities:

- NABH offers 21 programs for various categories of Healthcare Organisations under the heads of Accreditation, Certification and Empanelment Programs. The current status of the same is as under:

Program	Total Accreditation / Certification / Empanelment
Accreditation Program	3946
Certification Program	11646
Empanelment Program	4454

- NABH International:** NABH also started its operations overseas under NABH International (NABH- I).
- NABH e-Learning Course on Programme on Implementation (POI):** Self-Learning Mode e- course on POI of NABH 5th Edition Accreditation Standards for Hospitals has been introduced by NABH. The course duration is 13 hours.

15.9.4 National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB):

NABCB provides accreditation to Certification, Inspection and Validation & Verification Bodies based on assessment of their competence as per the Board's criteria and in accordance with International the Standards and Guidelines. NABCB is a member of International Accreditation Forum (IAF), International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) & Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (APAC) as well as signatory to their Multilateral Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MLAs / MRAs) for Quality Management Systems (QMS), Environmental Management Systems (EMS),

Food Safety Management Systems (FSMS), Information Security Management Systems (ISMS), Energy Management Systems (EnMS), Occupational Health & Safety Management Systems (OHSMS), Medical Devices Quality Management Systems (MDQMS), Business Continuity Management Systems (BCMS), Information Technology Service Management Systems (ITSMS), Product Certification, Global G.A.P., Personnel Certification, Inspection, Validation and Verification including Greenhouse Gas (GHG), Environmental Information & ICAO CORSIA. NABCB accreditations are internationally equivalent and facilitate global acceptance of certifications / inspections carried out by accredited bodies under NABCB accreditation. In India, NABCB accreditation and/or NABCB accredited conformity assessment is required by various Govt. Ministries / Authorities, Regulators, and Industry.

Information related to significant activities:

1. NABCB has launched Accreditation Scheme for Certification Bodies certifying organizations for Aerospace Quality Management Systems in accordance with AS 9104-1 standard.
2. NABCB secures International Equivalence for ITSMS ((ISO/IEC 20000-6 / 20000-1), BCMS (ISO 22301), VVB (ISO/IEC 17029:2019) and Environmental Information (ISO/IEC 14065:2020)
3. NABCB has obtained official approval as a recognized Accreditation Body (AB) from the International Aerospace Quality Group (IAQG) within the United Kingdom Regional Management Structure (UKRMS) framework to provide accreditation to certification bodies for certifying organizations as per AS 9100 series of standards.

4. NABCB accreditation has been prescribed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for approval of Independent Institution or Agencies as Certification Bodies for Indian Forest and Wood Certification Scheme under Program for Recognition and Accreditation of Sustainable Management Practices for Agroforestry and Natural Forestry Resources
5. NABCB signed MoU with Automation Standards Compliance Institute (ASCI) ISA Secure Industrial Automation and Control Systems (IACS) cybersecurity certification scheme on 22 May 2023.
6. Current Status of Accreditations:

Scheme	Accreditation
Quality Management Systems Accreditations	46
Inspection Bodies Accreditations	103
Food Safety Management Systems Accreditations	27
Environmental Management Systems Accreditations	21
Product Certification Accreditations	32
Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems Accreditations	17
Information Security Management Systems Accreditations	10
Energy Management Systems Accreditations	08
Information Technology Service Management Systems Accreditations	03
Trustworthy Digital Repositories Management Systems Accreditations	01

Scheme	Accreditation
Business Continuity Management Systems Accreditations	02
Certification of Persons Accreditations	08
Validation and Verification Bodies	05
Medical Devices-Quality Management Systems	16

15.9.5 National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (NABET):

NABET's core operations span various verticals, each contributing significantly to its mission of enhancing education, training, and environmental impact. Noteworthy activities include:

Formal Education and Excellence Division (FEED): Assessment & rating of - Medical Colleges- National Medical Council - Homeopathy colleges- National Commission for Homeopathy - Ayurveda, Siddha & Unani colleges- National Commission for Indian system of Medicine: Pilot assessment has been completed.

Professional Development Unit: eQuest: 100 e-learning programs, 4500+ participants, and 430+ successful course completions. iGOT: About 2260 enrolments; NICPP (National Institute of Chartered Program and Project Professionals): Around 300 registrations.

15.9.6 National Board for Quality Promotion (NBQP):

NBQP is implementing new initiatives in line with its mission "to build a culture of Quality consciousness that enables both demand and supply of Quality in all walks of life". The highlights of the major activities/events carried

out by the Board are listed below:

1. **Gunvatta Sankalp:** The Uttar Pradesh Quality Mission, held in Lucknow on March 23, 2023, focused on critical quality interventions in healthcare, education, skilling, and MSMEs. The event attracted 400+ participants. The Odisha Gunvatta Sankalp, held in Bhubaneswar on June 26, 2023, with technical sessions on tourism, culture, healthcare, industry, MSME, and education. The Assam Gunvatta Sankalp, held in Guwahati on September 12, 2023, launched a video focusing on education, skills, quality manufacturing, sustainable agriculture, and tourism. The Andhra Pradesh Gunvatta Sankalp, held on December 19, 2023.
2. **Awards:** NBQP provided end-to-end technical support in executing their Award Schemes to:
 - Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) for the National Awards on e-Governance (NAeG)
 - Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) for a project pertaining to excellence in various categories for Children & Women.
 - Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying for the National Gopal Ratna Award during 2023.
 - National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for the Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar 2023-24.
 - Engineering Export Promotion

Council of India (EEPC) for EEPC India Quality Award

3. **Education Quality Promotion:** NBQP organized Quality Summer Fun Camp with the theme “Let’s make quality a habit” to promote the concept of quality, especially amongst children who are future decision-makers, encouraging them to recognize the importance of an overall quality focus.
4. **Quality Times:** NBQP initiated a quarterly video capsule, aimed to reach out to the masses with the message of Quality. The segments broadly cover trivia on quality, a quality Newsmaker and Spotlight.
5. **Quality Setu:** National Information & Enquiry Service (NIES) has been re-branded as QUALITY SETU. It is a progressive effort to enhance QCI’s reach & services with increased transparency and interaction among its stakeholders, associates and common public. This platform shall serve in future as a single source of information that is an up-to-date and **one-stop platform for all queries** regarding quality in India.

15.9.7 Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED):

The ZED Division leads various projects of National importance with a focus on ‘Atmanirbhar Bharat’. The division is involved in flagship programmes of Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs amongst others.

Information related to significant activities:

1. MSME Sustainable (ZED) Certification Scheme, Ministry of MSME: Ongoing
 - o ZED Registered MSMEs: 90647

- o Certified MSMEs: 56420 (Bronze: 56023, Silver: 209 and Gold: 188)
 - o ZED Awareness Program Conducted: 100+ (7500+ participants)
 - o ZED Assessor Training Program Conducted: 02 (59 assessors trained)
 - o ZED Consultant Training Program Conducted: 04 (129 consultants trained)
 - o Handholding/Consultancy support applications received: 399
 - o MSMEs availed Financial Assistance on System (Quality)/Testing/Product Certification: 569
2. System for Advance Manufacturing Assessment and Rating (SAMAR) Certification, DRDO, Ministry of Defence: Ongoing
 - o Number of Applications for assessment: 29
 - o Number of Assessments conducted: 06
 - o Number of Certified Manufactures: 05

15.9.8 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.

Information related to various major activities:

1. Traditional Community Healthcare Providers Certification -1800 TCHPs certified and recognized by Govt of Goa and Tamil Nadu.

2. Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) Mark Scheme - a total of 6250 products certified by 80 manufacturers.
3. National Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) Programme - 57 inspections and 05 TC meetings and 07 trainings
4. Unmanned Aircraft Systems (CSUAS) Certification Scheme- 42 Type Certificates issued. QCI nominated as member of BOARD OF OFFICERS for Military Worthiness of Drones for Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA), MoD.
5. Medicinal Plant Certification - 89 trainings conducted with 5417 participants.
6. Hygiene Rating scheme - Recognized 50 HRAAs and 5 HRAA auditors training.
7. Accessibility and Mapping of 143 monuments for Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).
8. Digi Ready Certification – A portal cum assessment tool designed for ONDC.
9. QCI under the aegis of United Nation Forum for Sustainability Standard (UNFSS) hosted an international event comprising of 6 UN agencies included 17 Sessions, 47 Speakers, 10 Sponsors and 400 participants,

Project Planning & Implementation Division (PPID):

PPID works with various Union and State Government Ministries and departments in the area of Policy Support and Implementation Projects. Currently, QCI is associated with 46 Ministries / Ministerial departments in carrying out 68 Projects.

Information related to significant projects:

Quality analysis of coal at VOC Port Tuticorin for NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited (NTPL); Government- e-Market Place (GeM) vendor assessment; Quality Assessment of Compressed Biogas; Reassessment of 492 Food Corporation of India) FCI warehouses; National Highways Excellence Awards (2022); Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) ODF and Star Rating Protocols; National Program and Project Management Policy Framework (NPMPPF); City Finance Rankings; Third Party Inspection of Water Supply Schemes under 'Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)' in Himachal Pradesh; Atal Bhujal Yojana; Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PMJAY) Quality Certification Scheme; Third Party Audit of Civil/Electrical Projects OF U.P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam (UPRNN); Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) Reforms - across Ministries; PM SVANidhi se Samridhi; Assessment of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) warehouse; Video Surveillance System (VSS) for CWC; Impact assessment of National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) Scheme; Integrated Command & Control Center (ICCC) Audit; Pan India Survey of Milk Products; Impact Evaluation of Policing Reforms; multiple active Project Management Units across Ministries (CBC, DARPG, DPE, etc.)

15.9.9 Training and Capacity Building (TCB):

Training and Capacity Building (TCB) Cell offers training, awareness workshops, and 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.

Information related to significant activities:

	Till 30 Nov 2023	01 Dec 2023 – 31 Mar 2024
No. of Professionals (National & International) Trained	6425	2,000
Capacity Building projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Jal Jeevan Mission Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (Gap analysis of AGMARK labs) Food Safety and Drug Administration, UP Deptt. of Horticulture, Haryana AIIMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Jal Jeevan Mission Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (Anganwadi Worker's Capacity Building) Directorate of MSME, Government of Haryana AIIMS

Photographs

Environment Division has attended - International Climate Summit 2023: CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION through Mainstreaming Lifestyle for Environment and Green Energy on 14th & 15th September 2023, at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. NABET was represented by Dr. Yati Kachhawa- Deputy Director, Ms. Samra Khan- Assistant Director, Ms. Kritika Sharma, Mr. Vipin Pant and Ms. Chinmayee Salooja- Accreditation Officer.



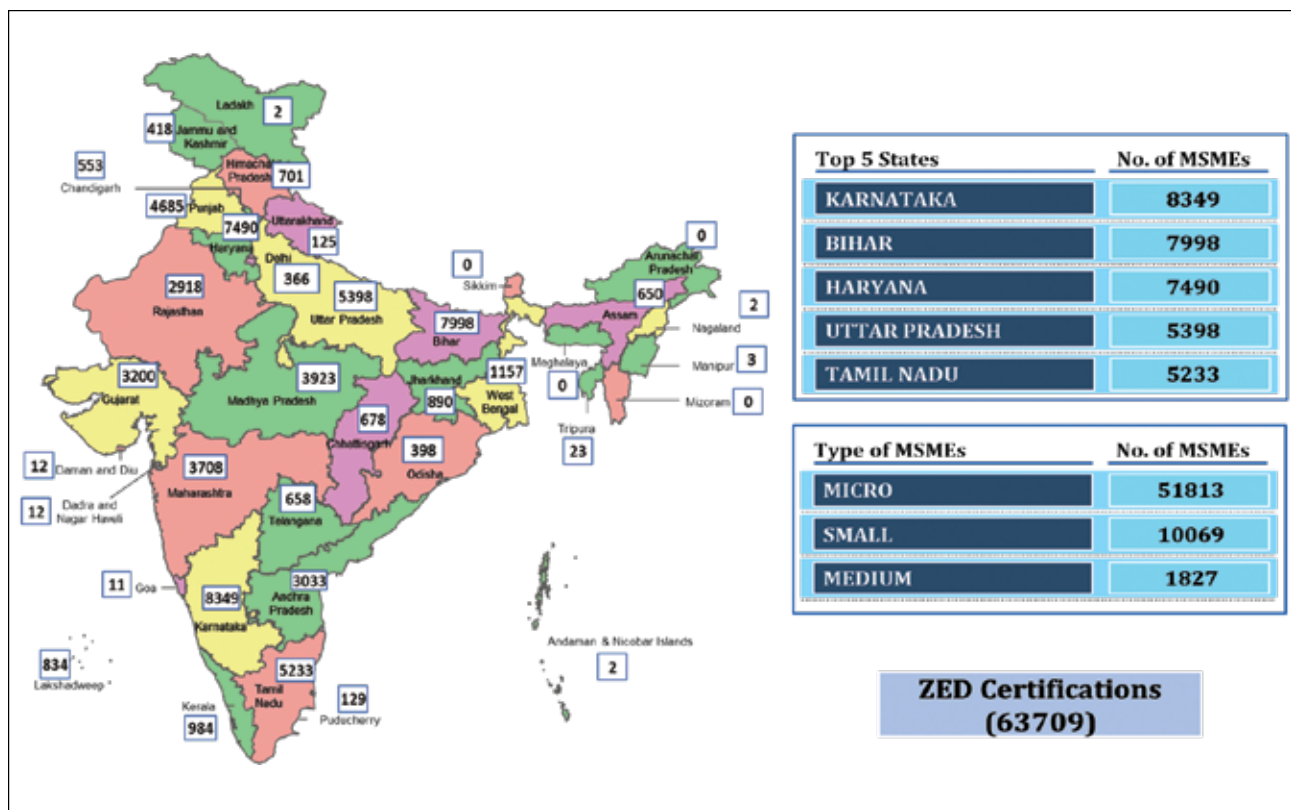
QCI-NABET, Awareness Workshop for EIA Consultants on October 30, 2023, (Monday) at the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Ministry of Earth Sciences, Port Blair



Third-party audit of Special Cells for Women- Violence free homes', field interviews were undertaken in eight states in the months of September and October 2023



Meeting with the Honorable Municipal Commissioner, Nodal Officer for Quality City, along with Nashik Municipal Corporation officials.



Launch of UNIDO White Paper 'Sustainable Supply Chains Solutions for step-by-step integration of industrializing countries into sustainable value.



UNFSS Steering Committee members at the 3rd International Convention on Sustainable Trade and Standards (ICSTS) held on 2-3 Nov 2023 at New Delhi.



November 29, 2023: Gunvatta Gurukul Office Inauguration (New Delhi)

15.10 National Institute of Design (NIDs)

15.10.1 National Institutes of Design (NIDs) are internationally acclaimed as one of the foremost multi-disciplinary institutions in the field of design education and research.

15.10.2 NID, Ahmedabad

15.10.2.1 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.

15.10.2.2 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.

15.10.2.3 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. It conducts design research in the areas of Industrial Design, Communication Design, Textile and Apparel Design, Lifestyle Accessory Design, IT Integrated Design, and Design Management in domains related to industrial, social, and cultural concerns through basic and applied research, through experimental development and other activities. NID's research initiatives are fully integrated into its undergraduate and postgraduate curricula.

15.10.2.4 Centres/Cells under Research & Development

- Railway Design Centre (RDC), Ahmedabad Campus
- Centre for Bamboo Initiatives (CFBI), Bengaluru Campus
- Smart Handloom Innovation Centre (SHIC), Bengaluru Campus
- Innovation Centre for Natural Fibre (ICNF), Gandhinagar Campus
- Intellectual Property Rights Cell (IPR), Ahmedabad Campus
- International Centre for Indian Crafts (ICIC), Ahmedabad Campus
- WIRIN Project-WIPRO-IISC-NID Research and Innovation Programme, Bengaluru and Gandhinagar Campuses

15.10.2.5 Notable recent developments

- Open Electives 2023, a two-week multi-disciplinary series of workshops were held across NID's - Ahmedabad, Bengaluru and Gandhinagar campuses, for the students of Bachelor's and Master's Programme and exchange students from MoU partner institutions from 16 to 27 January 2023.

- NID Ahmedabad designed the India Pavilion at Cannes 2023.
- Kochi Design Fellowship Programme on 2nd August, 2023.
- NID invited to Terra Carta Design Lab 2.0 Competition on 28th September, 2023.
- Annual Swachhata Hi Sewa (SHS) Campaign was celebrated by NID Ahmedabad on 2nd October, 2023.
- Relating Systems Thinking to Design Symposium (RSD 12) at NID AHMEDABAD INDIA HUB themed HOPEFUL FUTURES during 8 & 9 October, 2023.

15.10.2.6 Noteworthy MoUs signed by NID, Ahmedabad

- NID Ahmedabad and Human Spaceflight Centre (HSFC), Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)
- NID Ahmedabad, and SAP Labs India Pvt Ltd,
- NID, Ahmedabad signed a Memorandum of Association (MoA) with the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), Kanpur

15.10.3 New National Institutes of Design (NIDs)

15.10.3.1 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.

15.10.3.2 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.

15.10.3.3 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.

15.10.4 NID Andhra Pradesh

15.10.4.1 The National Institute of Design (NID), Andhra Pradesh established in September 2015, is the second autonomous multi-disciplinary design institute, under the DPIIT. NID Andhra Pradesh has started functioning from its Permanent Campus from March 2024.

15.10.4.2 1st convocation ceremony of NID AP was conducted on 20th January 2023. During this significant event, Director of NID AP extended gratitude to the Honourable Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal, and Shri Anurag Jain, Secretary, DPIIT. Their esteemed guidance and support have enabled NIDs across India to collaborate, fostering

industry-oriented designs and engagement with national priority areas. The ceremony was graced by distinguished guests, including Chief Guest Smt. Sunitha Kolaventy (IAS), Principal Secretary of AP Textile & Handloom, Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh, Chairman I/C Governing Council, and Dr. Satyanarayana Kalidindi, Director of IIT Tirupati, GC Member, along with other faculty members and students. A total of 49 students were awarded degrees in acknowledgment of their dedication and academic achievements. In an effort to promote regional craftsmanship, NID AP invited artisans to showcase their products at the premises. The convocation received extensive coverage and appreciation from both regional and national press outlets.

NID'-AP convocation: Hone skills, think big

2015 batch students get degrees at 1st convocation

DC CORRESPONDENT
VUJAYAWADA, JAN 26

The students were told to hone their skills with the help of latest technologies in the present global competition during the first Convocation of National Institute of Design Andhra Pradesh for the Foundation Batch of Year 2015 held in the transit campus at Acharya Nagarjuna University on Friday.

Ms. Sunitha, Kolaventi, Principal Secretary, AP department of Handloom & textile graced the occasion as chief guest and gave the convocation speech.

Ms. Sunitha mentioned that NID reflect our local heritage and culture through its activities and design that AP government is happy to continue its collaborations. She stated that students should upgrade their skills with the time, need, tradition and cultures with the help of modern technologies. She said that students can reflect the greatness of India through their designs which would carry forward the treasure of our ancient culture and tradition to the future generations.

All the students and fac-



Students of the National Institute of Design Andhra Pradesh take a selfie after receiving medals and certificates at the 1st convocation at Acharya Nagarjuna University campus in Guntur district on Friday.

— BY ARRANGEMENT

ulty who attended the event were wearing traditional attire which enhanced the grandeur of the event. The NID AP's brand new 50 acre campus coming up in the green & fertile region of Amaravati, meanwhile full-fledged academic program is on from its transit campus at Acharya Nagarjuna University. Prof. Sekhar

Mukherjee, Director NID said that the National Institute of Design, Andhra Pradesh (NID AP) was established in September 2015, which is the second autonomous multi-disciplinary design institute, under the DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. He highlighted that at NID, through collaborations

we spread design culture and that design is not an end product but a process of thinking and attitude. He also mentioned that NID has MoUs with premier institutes like AIIIMS and are looking forward to collaborating with IITs. R K Singh, Governing Council's chairperson awarded the degrees to students.

Andhra Pradesh - NID, Andhra Pradesh crafted certificates and awards (trophies) for the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to felicitate achievements. These awards are designed in accordance with NID AP's previously designed logo for LSDG (Localization of Sustainable Development Goals). The awards were presented to winning districts or villages by the Honourable President of India on April 19, 2023, at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

15.10.4.4 Collaborations and MOUs NID AP entered into a collaborative partnership with Media Academy of Arts, Koln, Germany, presenting a unique opportunity to engage in global collaborations and contribute to the production of animation films on climate change through online platform. These students' films were subsequently showcased at Chitrakatha'23. NID AP students also earned reputation through SRIB (Samsung Research Institute Bengaluru) collaboration and Samsung renewed MoU to continue this relevant Industry Academia initiative of NID AP.

15.10.5 NID Madhya Pradesh

15.10.5.1 National Institute of Design (NID), Madhya Pradesh commenced its first academic session with a batch of 57 students from July 2019 in its own campus at Acharpura, EintKhedi, Arwaliya, Bhopal. Presently, the Institute has 261 students, pursuing their Bachelor programme.

15.10.5.2 1st Convocation Ceremony of NID MP: NID MP, organised its first Convocation Ceremony on 12th December 2023. The Ceremony was graced by Dr. Udayant Malhoutra, Chairperson CII National Committee on Design and Eminent Industrialist as Chief Guest. Total 45 students of 2019-23 batch were awarded the B.Des Degree including in absentia.

15.10.4.3 Notable recent developments of NID



15.10.5.3 Notable Recent developments of NID, Madhya Pradesh

- i. A documentary film of one of the Student of NID MP was selected for VGIK International Student festival organized by Ministry of Culture, Govt. of Russia.
- ii. NID MP has signed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) for Providing Consultancy Services on IP Filing and Technology/Design Commercialization.
- iii. Memorandum of Agreement with Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board was signed.
- iv. Memorandum of Understanding with Kerala State Coir Cooperation Limited was signed.
- v. National Institute of Design, Madhya Pradesh signed an MoU with Department of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of MP for establishment of TRYB center at NID MP.
- vi. The Senate and Academic Advisory committee of NID,MP was formulated.
- vii. National Institute of Design, Madhya Pradesh have completed the Design Registration (Certificate Issued) -06, Patent Application Filed- 01, Design Application in process- 01, Patent provisional application filed – 01 and Trademark Application Filed-01 (NID MP Logo)
- viii. Total 07 Research Paper presented by the Faculties of the Institute in the Conference.
- ix. An ISO 9001:2015 certification has been received by the National Institute of Design, Madhya Pradesh.
- x. Institute has implemented the E-SAMARTH ERP for process automation.
- xi. NID MP was conferred the membership of Cumulus Association.
- xii. A student project by Ms. Dilu Maliackal's Film "Alvida- The Last Goodbye" won 2024 Ca' Foscari Short Film Festival Award,

Venice (Italy) & Officially selected in the Kolkata International Film Festival, 2023.

- xiii. A student project by Mr. Tejaswat Kadam's Film "Pandari" won World Indie Film Award for the best world TV Pilot/Web Series and officially selected in Chitkara International Animation Film Festival, 2024.
- xiv. A student project by Ms. Gayathry Shreejith Film "Vivarta" won second best film award and best Sound Production Award in the International Short Film Festival of Kerala (ISFOK), and officially selected in the VGIK International Student Film Festival 2023, 7th International Folklore Film Festival 2024, 25th Madurai International Documentary and Short Film Festival, Festival Film Bahari Sea and Coastal Film Festival & Nature Stories Festival etc.
- xv. A student project by Mr. Kartik Mahajan's Animation Film 'Phool Dei' got selections/shortlisted in the film festivals; 46th Moscow International Film Festival (Russia), Orlando International Film Festival (US) and Chitkara International Animation Film Festival, 2024.
- xvi. A student project by Ms. Agni Maya's Film "Chaar" got selected in CMS, International Children's Film Festival (ICFF) 2024
- xvii. A project by students Ms. Arika Shukla and Mr. Shubham Neware have won the Special Mention-II for their short film "Warrior of the Woods"- A day in life of Vanrakshak, by a joint initiative of Pench Tiger Reserve & MP Tiger Foundation Society.
- xviii. A student project by Ms. Arika Shukla's work "Off Period Poverty" have won the Jury choice award and the Relevance Award, 1st Runner up Film & Animation Design category, of Battle Projects 2024 of (ADI) Association of Designers of India.

- xix. A project by students Ms. Priyanga Rajkumar & Ms. Kaveri Khandelwal, winners of 'Solve the SDGs' hackathon.
- xx. A project by student Mr. Rushikesh Pingale 2nd Runners-up of 'Battle of Project', an Annual International Students' Academic Project competition, by Association of Designers India (ADI), 18th Pune Design Festival.
- xxi. Design Shivir, Faculty Developments Programme, First Design Conference and were organized at NID,MP.

15.10.6 NID Haryana

15.8.6.1 National Institute of Design (NID), Haryana was established in 2015. The Institute started operations from transit campus at Government Polytechnic at Umri, Kurukshetra and subsequently shifted its operations fully to its own campus in January 2022. The new campus is spread over 20 Acres area.

15.8.6.2 Notable Recent developments and events

- i. The Institute aims at providing its students with fulfilling design education experience in their chosen disciplines and achieve their individual goals. Aligned with NEP 2020, Institute offers multidisciplinary education including courses of Indian Knowledge System. Focusing on overall development of students, including academic, sports and other co-curricular activities, this year the Institute constituted a total of 5 student activity clubs which have been instrumental in organizing various events at the campus.
- ii. The institute developed the sports facilities for the students. It also organized the 2nd Annual Sports day "Josh 2023" after a hiatus of two years due to the COVID-19

pandemic and it showcased the zeal, talent and spirit of sportsmanship of the students and staff of NID Haryana. “Josh 2024” was also conducted as an Annual event in February 2024 and it had even higher participation of students and staff members. The Institute initiated the cultural activities under SPIC-MACAY initiative. The Cultural Club further presented a grand show on Independence Day 2023. The Institute also celebrated two remarkable events this year, the Foundation Day 2023-‘Aaroh’ and the first Inter-college student cultural festival “Kashti” to showcase talent, creativity and innovation.

- iii. NID Haryana conducted a national workshop on Design Education and NEP 2020 in collaboration with other NIDs at Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi on 1st and 2nd December, 2023. A compendium edited by Dr. Vanita Ahuja, Director, NIDH and Dr. Shruti Singh, Faculty title” Design Education-Now and Ahead” was released on the occasion that discussed the deliberations in the five webinar series and forwards a Vision for Design Education in the Country that shall equip designers with the skills and perspectives to design at the global level more inclusive, sustainable, equitable, and responsible future products, systems, organizations, and societies that are embedded in technological inventions of the times. The first issue of the Institute quarterly newsletter was also released on this event.
- iv. NID Haryana has contributed in the initiative of Hon’ble Commerce and Industry Minister of convergence between five institutes NIDs, NIFT, IIP, IIFT, FDDI. NID Haryana has organized the Faculty Development Program for the Faculty of NID Haryana and other Design

Institute. It was conducted by three senior experts in hybrid mode on “Creative and Collaborative Design Thinking” and was in a workshop format to involve and engage Design Faculties from different design disciplines and Institutes. Faculty from NIFT also participated. A joint research journal issue is also planned with 5 Institutes of Convergence.

- v. 2nd convocation of the Institute was conducted in March 2024 in which 90 Students got Bachelor of Design degrees and Convocation awards were awarded. Chief Guest for the event was Dr. Vikas Kumar, MD DMRC and Convocation was presided by GC Chairperson JS DPIIT, Ms. Himani Pande.
- vi. Students have won awards at National and International level and Institute has initiated and conducted Outreach and Consultancy activities including Conducting ‘Curious Creators Residential Design Camp’ for 9th -12th School students and 3 days Design Internship for students of PM Shri Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kurukshetra.

15.10.7 NID Assam

15.8.7.1 National Institute of Design (NID), Assam commenced its academic session from July 2019. The campus is located at Tocklai village in Jorhat, Assam. NID Assam’s presence in Jorhat gives a great opportunity to young creative talent and design aspirants from North East India and across the country.

15.10.7.2 Notable Recent developments and events

- i. Students Activities Committees organized Rongali Bihu on the campus of the Institute on 19th April, 2023.



- ii. A Japanese Delegation Visit, Prof Ito and his team, as well as Prof Wakasugi from Musashino Art University, Tokyo, along with a delegation from Muji brand and JICA consultant Ms Ochida on October 25, 2023, a proposal has been formulated for a collaborative workshop between Industrial Design students at NID Assam and students from Musashino Art University, Tokyo. This workshop marks the initial phase in the creation of bamboo product prototypes with the assistance of artisans from various bamboo clusters.

The upcoming workshop agenda may include the following activities:

- A visit to the target cluster (Proposed Bamboo Cluster - Bezara near Guwahati & Dimapur).
- Branding Workshop hosted at NID Assam Campus.
- Bamboo Dome Workshop, designed to foster team building and provide an insight into the future of bamboo.

- d) Design Workshop conducted in collaboration with cluster craftsmen at the NID Assam campus.



- iii. The students of Semester-III of Industrial Design visited CEPET Guwahati and Sarthebari as a part of their academic curriculum of the Course “Materials, Process and Applications” from 04th October to 06th October, 2023.
- iv. On Swachchhta Day on 2nd October 2023, Bamboo dustbins were put in and around the institute premises. Poster competition, cleanliness drive, inspection of cleanest room in the students’ hostel were the activities carried out during the period of Swachchta Pakhwada. The inspection of cleanliness campaign on the campus was also overseen by Shri Kshitij Mohan, Director, DPIIT.
- v. Students organized Annual Fest “KIRILI” for the first time in the campus on 25th and 26th November, 2023. Several competitions were organized among the students on these occasions. A large number of higher educational institutes from Jorhat took part in the annual fest.

15.10.8 Present number of Students in NIDs

Name of NID	Established in	Number of students (including EWS)			
		B. Des	M. Des.	PhD	Total
NID, Ahmedabad	1961	672	1170	29	1871
*Ahmedabad	1961	672	440	29	1141
*Gandhinagar	2004	NA	417	NA	417
*Bengaluru	2007	NA	313	NA	313
NID Andhra Pradesh	2015	318	-	-	318
NID, Assam	2019	289	-	-	289
NID Haryana	2015	250	-	-	250
NID, Madhya Pradesh	2019	262	-	-	262

**campuses of NID Ahmedabad*

15.10.9 Total financial support offered by DPIIT to five (5) NIDs during last 3 financial years.

(in Rs. crores)

NIDs

S. No	NID	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
		Revenue Grant	Capital Grant	Total Grant	Revenue Grant	Capital Grant	Total Grant	Revenue Grant	Capital Grant	Total Grant
1.	NID Andhra Pradesh	5.83	2.94	8.77	6.30	2.64	8.94	7.44	0.65	8.09
2	NID Haryana	4.74	--	4.74	7.09	0.18	7.27	7.91	0.26	8.17
3	NID Madhya Pradesh	5.66	3.24	8.90	9.09	11.06	20.15	12.42	3.52	15.94
4	NID Assam	3.00	2.73	5.73	6.99	27.27	34.26	10.52	3.69	14.21
5	NID Ahmedabad	37.62	0.25	37.88	32.40	5.55	37.95	36.70	15.96	52.66
	Total	56.85	9.16	66.02	61.87	46.7	108.57	74.99	24.08	99.07

15.11 Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI)

15.11.1 The Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) was set-up in the year 1986 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 with an objective to provide skilled manpower and technical services to the leather and footwear industry.

15.11.2 FDDI has been conferred the status of “Institution of National Importance” as per the Footwear Design and Development Institute Act, 2017. FDDI has been playing a pivotal role in facilitating Indian industry by bridging

the skill gaps in the areas of footwear, leather, fashion, retail and management. The Institute has a pan-India presence with well-designed campuses at Noida, Fursatganj, Chennai, Kolkata, Chhindwara, Rohtak, Jodhpur, Guna, Patna, Hyderabad, Ankleshwar and Banur (Chandigarh).

15.11.3 FDDI offers Bachelor and Master degree programmes in the areas of Footwear Design & Production, Fashion Design, Leather Lifestyle & Product Design and Retail & Fashion Merchandise, besides offering short term industry specific programmes.



Representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/OBCs/Ex-servicemen and Physically Disabled persons in Services

16.1 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.

16.2 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.

16.3 Periodic directions are also issued by

the Department to all administrative sections as well as the appointing authorities under its control to ensure proper implementation of the directives on reservation for members of the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/OBCs/Ex-servicemen and Physically Disabled Persons.

16.2 Representation of Person with Disabilities in Service

16.2.1 Section 3(1) of the RPwD Act requires the appropriate government to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy the right to equality, life with dignity and respect for his or her integrity equally with others. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has been making efforts in the matter and the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time are being implemented in the Department and circulated to all attached/subordinate offices and autonomous organizations under the Department, ensuring its compliance.

16.2.2 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:

Representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/OBCs/Ex-servicemen and Physically Disabled persons in Services

PROFORMA

S. No.	Category of Post	Sanctioned Strength	No. of Physically Handicapped Persons	No. of Ex-Servicemen
1.	A	2539	25	8
2.	B	1353	10	5
3.	C & D*	1630	29	22

*Erstwhile Group 'D'

Women Welfare Activities

17.1 The Constitution of India strongly emphasizes the principles of gender equality, empowering the government to formulate and execute policies aimed towards the progress of women across various spheres of life. The government has consistently strived to promote the social and economic empowerment of women through comprehensive policies and programs, incorporating gender considerations into mainstream initiatives. This includes raising awareness about women's rights, facilitating institutional and legislative support, and enabling them to realize their rights and reach their full potential.

17.2 The Government of India has always emphasised the importance of empowered women living with dignity and contributing as equal partners in development, fostering an environment free from violence and discrimination. Recognizing these priorities and aiming to address concerns related to the

safety and dignity of women in workplaces, the government enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013. The Act establishes a comprehensive set of institutional and legal measures, requiring every Ministry/Department to have an Internal Complaints Committee to address complaints of sexual harassment of women at the workplace. The department has constituted an Internal Complaints Committee meeting all its requirements, including its composition and hierarchy.

17.3 In addition to constituting the Internal Complaints Committee, the department has taken proactive measures to maintain a positive and supportive atmosphere for women employees, adhering to government guidelines. Women employees are actively encouraged to contribute as equal partners and suggest improvements to the working conditions.



Implementation of Official Language Policy in the Department

18.1 Official Language Policy of the Union Government

18.1.1 The Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal department to ensure appropriate compliance of the Official Language Policy in all the Ministries/Departments and subordinate offices of the Union Government. The Department implements the official language policy through various constitutional provisions, rules and orders. It sets out goals and programmes with respect to Official Language Hindi every year through its annual programme. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has made efforts to achieve these goals. The Official Language Section of the Department has completed all types of translation as well as Official Language implementation work in a time bound manner.

18.2 Compliance of Official Language Rules

18.2.1 The provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 are being implemented in the Department. All documents viz. Resolutions, General Orders, Rules, Notifications, Administrative and Other Reports, Press Communiques, Administrative and Other Reports and Official Papers to be laid before a House or Houses of Parliament, Contract, Agreements, Licenses, Permits, Tender Notices, Tender Forms etc. specified under Official Languages section 3(3) of the Act have been issued bilingually i.e. both in Hindi as well as

English. Similarly, as per Rule-5, all the letters received in Hindi were answered to in Hindi only. During the quarter ending September 2023, the original Hindi correspondence has been 76 percent in 'A' region, 72 percent in 'B' region and 68 percent in 'C' region in the offices under the Department. The Department has done hindi correspondence in 'C' region as per the target.

18.3 Implementation of Official Language Hindi

18.3.1 Orders, rules, resolutions and directions received from the Department of Official Language were circulated from time to time for smooth implementation of the Official Language Policy in all the attached/subordinate offices of the Department. A review has been done for quarterly progress reports from all subordinate offices every quarter. There has been commendable progress in the progressive use of official language Hindi in some subordinate offices of the Department.

18.3.2 In order to promote Hindi typing work on e-office in the Department, Hindi Indic input tool has been enabled on all the computers of the Department by the Hindi section and an Office Memorandum has been circulated to all section of Department regarding its installation process and officials of various sections were also briefed about its use. In order to assess the status of progressive use of Hindi by various sections of the Department the Official Language Section carried out Official Language inspections of 10 different sections during the reviewed period.

As regards to increase Hindi typing work in the Department, a total of 14 officials have been nominated for training under the Hindi Typing Training Programme being conducted by the Department of Official Language.

18.3.3 Workshops have been organized to remove the hesitation of the officers/officials of the Department regarding working in Hindi. Information about official language policy and rules was also provided in the Hindi workshops. Further, the rules and procedures regarding filling quarterly progress reports correctly were explained to the officials attending the workshops. A workshop was organized on 27.12.2023 in the department to impart training its officers/employees regarding the use of Kantasth Translation Tool-2.0.

18.4 Monitoring of Official Language Implementation in the Department

18.4.1 In order to monitor the status of successful implementation of the Official Language Policy in the Department, there is an Official Language Implementation Committee of the Department constituted under the chairmanship of the Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary (in-charge of Official Language) in which Directors, Deputy Secretary and Senior Development level Officers are members. Total 03 meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were held during the reported period. The progressive use of

Hindi progress is reviewed in the meetings of the committee and decisions are taken on issues found lacking as regards implementation. Follow-up action is ensured on the decisions taken in the meetings of the committee.

18.5 Organization of Hindi Fortnight in the Department

18.5.1 The Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs on 14th September organized All India Hindi Conference at Pune, Maharashtra, following this Hindi Diwas and Hindi fortnight was organized by the department to encourage the officers/staff to do majority at their work in Hindi. On the occasion of Hindi Diwas, messages from Hon'ble Home Minister, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry and appeal from the Secretary were circulated in the Department and all the attached and subordinate offices under the administrative control of the Department.

18.5.2 Hindi fortnight was held in the Department from 16th to 30th September, 2023. During this period, competitions were organized for all the officers/employees of the department on the topics of daily work to be done in the office such as Hindi Noting and Drafting, Cabinet Notes, Official Language Rules and Spelling, D.O. Letters and Office Memorandum. Officers and employees participated enthusiastically in these competitions. There is a provision to award first, second, third and consolation prizes for each competition.



Hindi Pakhwada Organized from 16 to 30 September, 2023

18.5.3 In order to promote Hindi in the official functioning of the Department, the Cash Award Incentive Scheme issued by the Department of Official Language for noting/drafting was circulated to the Department for the year 2022-23. There is a provision of first (two), second (three) and third (five) prizes in this scheme. Only 04 employees of the Department participated under this scheme and sent their entries as per the eligibility conditions an Evaluation Committee was constituted with the approval of In charge Official Language Division to evaluate the entries received. The committee evaluated all the entries and as per the result prepared by the committee, Shri Mukesh Solanki (DEO, Grade-C) was awarded the first prize and Shri Sanjay Kumar Gautam (Assistant Section Officer) was awarded the second prize while Shri Bhagwan Singh (Assistant Section Officer) and Shri Sunil Kumar Verma (Assistant Section Officer) was awarded the third prize.

18.6 'Hindi Parivar-Aapke Dwar' Training Programme

18.6.1 With the objective of promoting

Official Language Hindi in official work of the Department, 'Hindi Parivar-Aapke Dwar' training programme was conducted for all the sections of DPIIT by the Official Language Section, the idea behind this was to impart Official Language related training to all the officers/staff of department in a phased manner. This programme was launched on January 16, 2024. Under this programme, after discussion with officers/employees of each section of the department, training were imparted regarding doing their official work easily in Hindi. The programme deliberated in detail on variety of work being handled by the section and emphasized on getting the similar type of notings and drafts translated into hindi and utilize these in future. Information about various facilities available in e-office was also given through PPT about how to work in Hindi easily. It was emphasized upon to send e-mails in Hindi so that the volume of correspondence in official language could be increased. All the sections participated of the department enthusiastically in this programme which has resulted in a significant increase in the use of Hindi in recent correspondence through e-mail.



Discussion during Hindi Pariwar Aapke Dwar Programme

18.7 Inspection by Parliamentary Committee on Official Language

18.7.1 The Empowered Parliamentary Committee on Official Language carried out Official Language Inspection in the attached/subordinate offices of the Department to review the progress of Official Language. From January, 2023 to March, 2024, the said committee inspected thirteen (13) subordinate and regional offices of the department viz. Footwear Design and Development Institute, Rohtak, Quality Council of India, New Delhi, National Council of Cement and Building Materials, Ballabgarh, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization, Raipur, National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (NICDC), New Delhi, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization, Prayagraj, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization, Chandigarh, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization, Jaipur, National Institute of Design, Bhopal,

Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization, Mumbai, CGPDTM, Mumbai, National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, Trade Mark Registry, Ahmedabad etc. As a result of these inspections carried out by the said Committee the progressive use of Hindi as the official language increased in the attached/subordinate offices of the Department and the compliance of official language rules has been ensured. Footwear Design & Development Institute, Rohtak, National Productivity Council Regional Office, Gandhinagar and NICDC, New Delhi Office have been notified by the Department under Official Language Rule 10(4) during the reported period. As result of the instructions and orders issued regarding use of Hindi as official language by the this Department from time to time, the official language inspections of most of the offices were successful and the said Parliamentary Committee has expressed satisfaction over the use of Hindi in these offices.



Parliamentary Committee Inspection



18.8 Participation in the meeting of the Central Official Language Implementation Committee

18.8.1 The work done in Hindi by all the Ministries/ Departments of the Union Government is reviewed by a Central Official Language Implementation Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (Official

Language). Its main objective is to promote the progressive use of official language Hindi in official work. The officer nominated by the Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary (In-charge of Official Language) represented the Department in these meetings. The committee reviewed the work of the Department regarding the progressive use of official language Hindi and suggested the Department to work

according to the targets set by the Department of Official Language.

18.9 Organising Meetings of Hindi Advisory committee

18.9.1 Hindi Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the concerned Cabinet Minister is constituted in all the Ministries/ Departments of the Union Government. Hon'ble Members of Parliament and scholars from different institutions associated with the Official Language Hindi are nominated as non-official members in the Committee. The first meeting of the reconstituted Hindi Advisory Committee of the Department under the Chairmanship of

Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry was held on August 03, 2023 at Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi. This meeting was attended by 05 Hon'ble Members of Parliament and 06 other Members as non-official members. Successful discussions were held in this meeting on enhancing the implementation of official language. The second meeting of this Advisory committee was held in Srinagar on October 27, 2023 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Industry. In both these meetings, several important suggestions were given by the members of the Committee in order to promote the use of Hindi in the official work which are being followed up. Photo



Hindi Advisory Committee first meeting held on 03 Aug, 2023



Hindi Advisory Committee second meeting held on 27 Oct, 2023.



Vigilance Activities

19.1 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 major functions:

- i. Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/temptations and taking preventive measures to ensure integrity/efficiency in Government functioning.
- ii. Taking suitable action to achieve the targets fixed by the Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) on anti-corruption measures.
- iii. Processing and initiation of disciplinary proceedings involving vigilance angle against Group 'A' and Group 'B' Officers of DPIIT and such officers of attached/subordinate offices under this Department in whose cases the appointing authority is President.
- iv. Maintenance of Property Folders and issue of permission/sanction under AIS/CCS (Conduct) Rules/FR&SR in respect of officers/officials of DPIIT.
- v. Identification of sensitive posts/sections/divisions and ensure rotational transfer of the officials posted in these posts/sections/divisions in phased manner.
- vi. Circulation of orders/instructions of DoPT & CVC concerning vigilance matters.
- vii. Generation and maintenance of Annual Performance Appraisal Reports of Officers/

Officials of DPIIT in SPARROW in respect of **IAS / IPS / IES / LRS / IoFS / IFS / ISS / IDAS/ITS/MIN-RAIL/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 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) and autonomous bodies under its purview. Vigilance Section handles the proposal for appointment of part-time CVOs in these attached/subordinate offices./ autonomous bodies
- ix. Preventive vigilance continues to receive priority attention with emphasis on identification of areas sensitive/prone to malpractices and temptation. The guidelines/instructions etc. issued by the DoPT and CVC from time to time in this regard are followed. All the attached/subordinate officers are sensitized to follow them in true spirit.

19.2 Vigilance Awareness Week (VAW), 2023 was organized from 30th October to 5th November, 2023 with the theme "Say no to corruption; commit to the Nation, "भ्रष्टाचार का विरोध करें, राष्ट्र के प्रति समर्पित रहें"। As part of observation of Vigilance Awareness Week, Lecture on 'Ethics in Governance' was organised on 02.11.2023. In addition, an essay competition on this year's theme of VAW was also organized on 01.11.2023 for officers / officials of the Department.

Citizen's Charter

20.1 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.

20.2 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 20.1.

20.3 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.

20.4 Service Audit

20.4.1 The Department is committed to periodical audit of the quality of the services based on stringent benchmarks and standards set, both at the unit and national levels. It is envisaged to hold independent surveys to capture the stakeholder's perceptions and assessment of the quality of services.

20.5 Information Support

20.5.1 The Department's cell for investment promotion and Infrastructure development provides information, guidance and escort services on investment promotion and infrastructure development.

20.5.2 Printed publications of the Department can be obtained from any outlet of the controller of Publications. Users may visit Department's website* for downloading relevant forms for making applications for Industrial Entrepreneurs-Memorandum, letter of intent, Foreign Collaboration etc.

20.6 Investor facilitation cell at Invest India

20.6.1 Investor facilitation Cell (IFC) at Invest India is the first point of reference for foreign and domestic investor and acts at the

primary support for all queries and provides handholding and liaisons services. Its experts, specializing across different countries, India States and sectors, handhold investors through their investment lifecycle from pre-investment to after-care. Queries could be raised through filling up a web-form at Invest India's website or by writing an email to contact@investindia.org.in and Telephone Number 011-23048155.

20.7 Grievance Redressal

20.7.1 DPIIT is committed to redressal of all grievances received from stakeholders with a view to accelerate the pace of industrial development in the country. DPIIT has put in place a mechanism to promptly examine all grievances, which are directly attended by the officers of the Department, to ensure a well-coordinated and timely response. Senior Officers regularly review the redressal of grievances and issue directions for providing effective redressal, wherever required. With the object of strengthening the grievances redressal mechanism in the Department internally and to improve the quality of responses, a web-based form/template has been designed on the official website of DPIIT*, so that the end user can submit their queries and grievances on the official website. A grievance pertaining to this department can be submitted through any of the following modes:

- i. Grievance can be e-mailed to: dpiit@gov.in
- ii. Grievance can also be submitted online at: <https://grievance.dpiit.gov.in>
- iii. Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS): <https://pgportal.gov.in>

Table 20.1

*<https://dpiit.gov.in>

* <https://dipp.gov.in/complaints-grievances>

List of Some Services/ Transaction included in the Citizen's Charter

S.No.	Services
1.	Grant of ad-hoc permission for manufacture and sale of cement without standard mark for a maximum period of 150 days.
2.	Certification of essentiality for import of capital goods required for initial setting up of new projects or expansion of the existing projects.
3.	Furnishing of comments of the DPIIT to the Ministry of Coal for long term of Coal linkage and allocation of coal blocks for cement sector.
4.	Release of funds to National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM) and Development Council for Cement Industry (DCCI).
5.	Inclusion of Paper Mill in Schedule I of Newsprint Control Order 2004.
6.	Sponsoring of priority movement of Coal to paper mill.
7.	Release of Plan and Non-plan funds to Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI). and Development Council for Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries (DCPPAI)
8.	Essentiality Certificate for projects in Explosives sector.
9.	Issuing Industrial License for compulsory licensable items under IDR Act,1951 and Issuing Arms License under Arms Act,1959 as per powers delegated to Secretary, DPIIT
10.	Issuing Acknowledgement for Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM)
11.	Recognition of Competent Authority(CA), Inspecting Authority(IA), Well-Known Material Testing Laboratory, Well-Known Steel Maker, Well-Known Foundry/Forge, Well-Known Tube/Pipe Maker And Well Known Remnant Life Assessment Organisation under the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.
12.	Issue of Central Boilers Board (CBB) Authorization cards to Competent Persons under the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 for inspection and certification of boilers and boiler components during manufacture, erection & use.
13.	Grant of Certificate of Proficiency to Boiler Operation Engineers.
14.	Approval of pressure parts materials for boilers & boiler components made outside the country under Regulation 393 (b) of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.
15.	Miscellaneous approvals/clarifications under the Boilers Act, 1923/ Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950.
16.	Release of funds to SPVs/SIAs for project under IIUS/MIIUS.
17.	Preparation and scrutiny of Bills to make payment to private firms/suppliers.
18.	Essentiality Certificate for project in Consumers Industry.
19.	Essentiality Certificate for projects in Light Engineering Industry.
20.	Release of Wholesale Price Index.
21.	Approval Foreign visit of Ministers/officers of the State Government concerning industry sector.
22.	Release of funds.

S.No.	Services
23.	Views on MOUs Agreements, Guidelines etc.
24.	Views on NITs, EOIs, RFPs etc.
25.	Concurrence to foreign deputations.
26.	Views on SFC/EFC NOTES/Cabinet Notes.
27.	Misc. Administrative matters having financial implications.
28.	Payments of bills by PAO.
29.	Despatch of Pension Authority to the CPAO.
30.	Issue of annual account of GPF.
31.	Certificate of Recognition to start-ups.
32.	Processing applications for Section 80-IAC (Income Tax) Exemption for Startups.
33.	Processing applications for Section 56 (Angel Tax Exemption) for start-ups.
34.	Query Resolution for Startups.
35.	Grievance redressal related to procurement from start-ups.
36.	Release of grant under the scheme 'Indian Footwear, Leather and Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP).
37.	Coordination of activities of NPC and QCI.
38.	Release of funds to National Productivity Council (NPC).
39.	Dissemination and identification of the concerned Administrative Ministry/Department and e-transfer the proposal.

Useful Addresses
Information and Facilitation Counter

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Address	Tel. No & e-mail
1	Smt. Uma Lohani Section Officer	Room No. 472, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.	011-523061711 rti.omsection@gov.in
2	Shri Anshu Mauli Kumar Deputy Secretary	Room No. 440A, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.	011-23063164 amkumar@nic.in
3	Shri Rajeev Singh Thakur Additional Secretary	Room No. 236, Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi.	011-23038963, 23038885 as-dpiit@gov.in



Right to Information (RTI)

21.1 The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been implementing the Right to Information Act, 2005 since its inception. A dedicated RTI Cell has been set up in the Department for receiving the RTI Applications/Appeals for the entire Department and forwarding the same to the concerned CPIOs of the Department and transferring to other Public Authorities concerned. RTI Section keeps record of all the RTI applications/Appeals being received in the Department and also monitors their timely disposal.

21.2 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, all Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary level officers have also been designated as First Appellate Authorities (FAAs) for addressing the Appeals filed by the Appellant under Section 19 of the RTI Act, 2005.

21.3 DPIIT has provided the required information on the Department's Website* under *suo motu disclosure* on proactive basis. All the items which are required to be published in public domain proactively in terms of Section 4 (1) (b) of the RTI Act, 2005 have been

uploaded on the Department's website and are updated on regular basis.

21.4 During the financial year 2023-24 (up to 31.03.2024), total number of 1036 RTI applications and 72 First Appeals have been received in the Department. Quarter-wise breakup of RTI applications and First Appeals received during 2023-24 is given below:

Quarter	No. of RTI Applications	No. of First Appeals
1 st Quarter (1 st April to 30 th June, 2023)	250	17
2 nd Quarter (1 st July to 30 th September, 2023)	281	24
3 rd Quarter (1 st October to 31 st December, 2023)	243	17
4 th Quarter (1 st January 2024 to 31 st March, 2024)	262	14
Total	1036	72

21.6 A Report under the RTI Act, is furnished to the Central information Commission (CIC) on quarterly basis.

* <http://dipp.nic.in>



Annexure-A

Compliance to Cyber Security Guidelines

With ubiquitous applications of Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) in almost all facets of service delivery and operations, continuously evolving cyber threats have become a concern for the Government. Cyber-attacks can come in the form of malware, ransomware, phishing, data breach etc., that adversely affect an organisation's information and systems. Cyber threats leading to cyber-attacks or incidents can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of an organisation's information and systems and can have far reaching impact on essential services and national interests. Cybersecurity is therefore an important practice that aims at protecting systems, networks, websites, portals, mobile apps and applications from digital attacks. Effective cyber security measures safeguard the data from unauthorized access, theft or misuse, preserving the organization's integrity and maintaining the trust of customers, partners, and stakeholders.

Following are measures being taken up by DPIIT to strengthen the Cyber Security posture of the Department :

1. Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) and Chief Information Officer (CIO) has been appointed for DPIIT and a Dy. CISO from NIC to support CISO has also been appointed.
2. Officers / Officials of DPIIT have been sensitized to take all measures to keep digital infrastructure cyber safe and to maintain cyber hygiene . They have been requested to follow Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) on Cyber Security for Government Employees.
3. Cybersecurity incidents are being reported to NIC-CERT and CERT-IN within stipulated time.
4. Timely action on alerts shared by NIC-CERT and CERT-IN for proactive incident response.
5. **Network Protection (Udyog Bhawan and Vanijya Bhawan)**
 - VLAN Segmentation is implemented for the ease of administration, confinement of broadcast domains, reduced network traffic and enforcement of security policies
 - MAC binding of each and every node connected with network is in place.
 - Visitors and Vendors are being given network access on a separate Swagat Wi-Fi service.
 - Use of separate SSID's for the employees of DPIIT
 - Updating of latest security patches on Network Devices (routers and switches)
6. **Security of Desktops / Laptops / Printers / Scanners :**
 - Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) tools have been deployed on all the nodes of DPIIT.

- Isolation of all those devices from the network that do not meet security compliance standards.
- Time to time updating of latest patches on Desktops, Laptops , Printers and Scanners.

Security of Cloud Resources :

- Periodical Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VA/PT) of virtual machines on NIC / NICSI cloud allocated to DPIIT.
- Ensuring controlled and minimal access to the cloud resources only through secured channels.

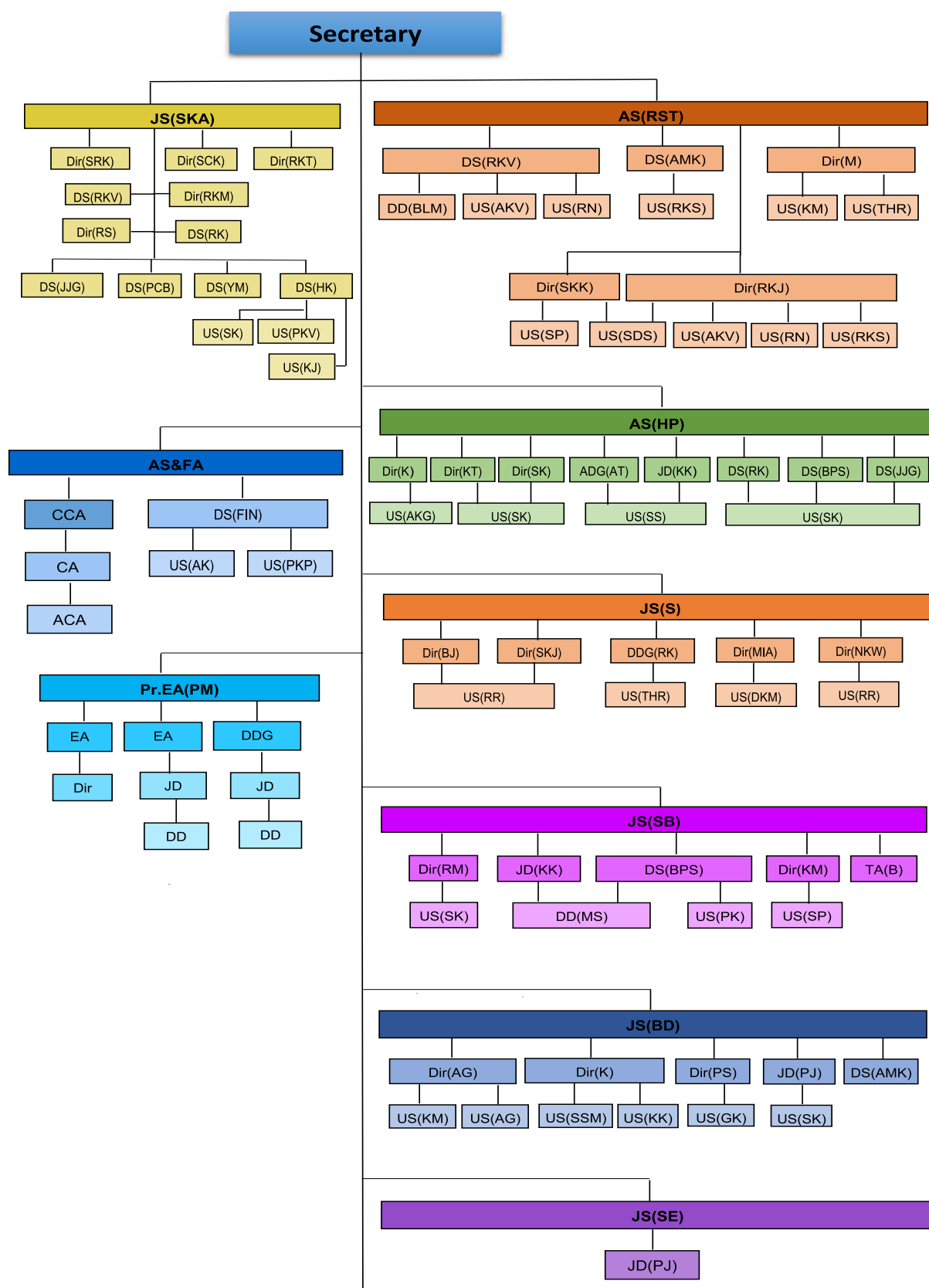
7. Websites / Portals and Applications :

- Websites, portals and applications of DPIIT are operational on NIC / MeitY empaneled clouds.
- DPIIT website is operational behind Web Application Firewall (WAF) on NIC cloud and has achieved STQC certification for GIGW-2.0.
- Periodic Application Security audit of Websites, Portals, Mobile Apps and APIs are being conducted and for which a Cert-In empaneled agency has been hired by DPIIT.
- Alerts / messages are being sent to intended recipients through auto e-mailing and SMS services.

8. Following are the key initiatives which have been planned for the year 2024

- Network and End point audit of all the nodes of DPIIT
- Further segmentation of DPIIT's VLAN into smaller subnets is in progress to restrict the spread of malwares.

- Appointment of CISO in all the organization under DPIIT
- Deployment of Unified Endpoint Management (UEM) tools on all the nodes of DPIIT.
- Submission of Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) to CERT-In for dealing with cyber-related incidents.
- Implementation of Cyber Security postures in all the organization under DPIIT.
- Digital Asset Inventory Management
- Maintain a list of authorized applications to be installed on the systems
- Separate administrative access and user access on all the systems to minimize the risk of unauthorized actions.
- Granting internet access to limited users as determined by the CISO.
- Restricting the use of external devices within the DPIIT's network unless properly authorized and scanned for malwares.
- Banning the connection of mobile hotspots and other public networks to ensure secure network connections
- Secure Disposal of IT Assets
- Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) on portals / applications to enhance security
- Periodic security audit of websites, portals, mobile apps and applications.



S.No.	Name and Type of Organisation
A.	ATTACHED OFFICES
1	Office of the Economic Adviser, New Delhi.
2	Office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur
B.	SUBORDINATE OFFICES
3	Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks, Mumbai
4	Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation, Nagpur
5	Office of the Chief Controller of Accounts, New Delhi
C.	AUTONOMOUS BODIES
6	Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), Saharanpur
7	Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Institute (IRMRI), Thane
8	National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), Ballabgarh
9	National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (NICDC) Limited, New Delhi
10	National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, Gujarat
11	National Institute of Design (NID), Andhra Pradesh
12	National Institute of Design (NID), Madhya Pradesh
13	National Institute of Design (NID), Assam.
14	National Institute of Design (NID), Haryana
15	National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi
16	Quality Council of India (QCI), New Delhi.
17	Footwear Design and Development Institute, Noida
D.	OTHER BODIES (Central Public Sector Enterprises)
18	India International Convention and Exhibition Centre (IICC), New Delhi.
19	Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation (JKDFC)

Appendix - III

STATE WISE BREAK-UP OF INVESTMENT INTENTIONS (IEM PART A)										
Name of the State	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Numbers Filed	Proposed Investment (Rs in crore)	Number	Proposed investment Rs in crore)	Number	Proposed Investment (in crore)	Numbers Filed	Proposed Investment (in Rs crore)	Numbers Filed	Proposed Investment (in Rs crore)
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	139	18823	59	9727	47	9373	54	16137	51	12238
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	60	2	15	0	0	0	0
Assam	23	2361	4	99	17	1221	14	18582	9	1324
Bihar	8	671	5	1304	21	11004	7	1305	8	850
Chandigarh	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	12
Chhattisgarh	61	5132	109	22193	98	31564	35	7443	42	10196
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15	151	13	516	8	2787	11	493	17	509
Daman & Diu	14	109	5	0	6	700	5	2	3	109
Delhi	8	48	32	3710	7	901	22	15102	24	3285
Goa	13	589	5	0	7	163	5	2065	6	1549
Gujarat	433	343834	220	46141	214	92566	191	100089	190	62535
Haryana	82	8283	42	2243	44	5714	38	3302	60	18911
Himachal Pradesh	15	345	7	218	5	591	9	400	9	169
Jammu & Kashmir	10	346	4	151	5	681	12	1385	19	2354
Jharkhand	25	1159	8	547	10	1347	7	4270	13	774
Karnataka	251	83492	120	162492	114	61726	103	70695	66	21097
Kerala	5	129	10	382	4	121	3	16	5	423
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	178	17262	93	32831	113	21859	75	11956	61	22163
Maharashtra	410	115277	296	44188	273	277335	232	38986	264	59551
Manipur	1	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	2	0	1	405	0	0	4	358	2	112
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	220	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	76	29826	46	37721	60	137939	55	72345	50	210837
Puducherry	5	109	0	0	5	406	3	1305	3	75
Punjab	57	1843	42	1479	40	8016	26	3789	26	2940
Rajasthan	100	10108	40	12698	61	42452	45	22155	60	16289
Sikkim	3	72	0	0	2	40	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	129	8562	76	6807	115	29636	68	9383	94	20010
Telangana	71	5432	57	7392	41	4614	34	5887	59	13242
Tripura	1	10	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	147	16799	91	11384	114	17278	71	10375	70	21577
Uttarakhand	46	2142	18	377	27	5609	30	1744	17	1235
West Bengal	48	5844	27	9552	27	5535	26	4532	37	6486
Total	2378	678852	1432	414620	1489	771428	1185	424101	1267	510852

Appendix – IV

SECTORWISE INVESTMENT INTENTION BASED ON PART A DURING LAST FIVE YEARS										
SCHEDULED INDUSTRY	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	No. Filed	Proposed Investment in Rs Crore	No. Filed	Proposed Investment in Rs Crore	No. Filed	Proposed Investment in Rs crore	No. Filed	Proposed Investment in Rs Crore	No. Filed	Proposed Investment in Rs Crore
Metallurgical Industries	137	21514	100	91516	100	172208	90	86165	102	30730
Agricultural Machinery	4	385	1	9	4	217	1	100	0	0
Boilers & Steam Gen. Plants	3	563	2	622	5	1858	5	436	4	100
Cement and Gypsum	54	16894	35	8256	51	20348	12	9081	26	11328
Ceramics	34	1527	11	957	7	720	14	1718	17	1528
Chemicals (Except Fertilizers)	193	81579	143	34673	163	69040	111	75018	91	27021
Comm/Office/Hold equpts	92	70945	44	17839	38	4020	17	3198	21	4014
Defence Industries	0	0	0	0	1	60	1	60	0	0
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	87	5195	77	7376	75	13611	53	8032	37	7899
Dye Stuffs	6	848	4	538	1	71	1	0	2	100
Earth Moving Machinery	3	3500	1	73	2	177	0	0	1	2
Electrical Equipments	249	76728	164	176610	158	65979	91	42968	108	110436
Fermentation Industries	44	4017	58	6889	205	42880	145	27542	119	13024
Fertilizers	16	48368	6	368	9	1112	7	1616	12	9779
Food Processing Industry	249	20692	119	6781	105	12781	126	12037	141	13277
Fuels	9	63093	5	317	11	2316	7	19063	12	1398
Glass	23	3828	7	567	9	5712	4	1612	2	1129
Glue and Gelatin	5	161	3	112	4	716	1	136	3	145
Industrial Instruments	2	30	6	240	1	100	1	50	11	327
Industrial Machinery	37	2471	13	1204	15	1908	21	2477	30	2205
Leather	8	108	2	58	1	48	2	295	4	396
Machine Tools	9	963	7	240	4	790	3	279	2	55
Math, Survey, Drawing Inst.	0	0	1	88	1	0	0	0	3	170
Medical and Surgical equip	3	167	9	467	9	556	6	461	8	454
Misc. Industry	188	8050	107	6915	54	7338	39	8129	75	5763
Misc. Mechanical & Engg. Ind	155	10512	70	5816	71	10047	45	2611	80	7821
Others	269	195103	175	29503	130	287045	122	90319	142	201440
Paper and Pulp	65	1914	35	1898	24	2851	19	2321	16	7091
Photographic raw film/Paper	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0
Prime Movers	19	3114	5	1018	5	1574	4	65	7	243
Rubber Goods	21	3015	14	1383	14	899	15	3040	9	203
Scientific Instruments	4	193	1	148	0	0	1	50	4	176
Soaps, Cosmetics and Toiletries	12	349	13	703	8	864	17	226	3	1069
Sugar	22	1675	26	1715	32	15776	23	4604	16	4512
Telecommunications	13	1548	9	331	7	5368	7	2089	5	1300
Textiles	192	8534	94	6197	86	11520	93	11381	76	11900
Timber Products	12	497	8	621	6	2110	5	365	6	1085
Transportation Industry	127	19618	52	2346	62	7040	71	6460	62	21702
Vegetable Oil & Vanaspathi	12	1154	5	226	10	1718	5	97	10	1030
Total	2378	678852	1432	414620	1489	771428	1185	424101	1267	510852

Appendix - V

STATEWISE BREAK UP OF IEMS IMPLEMENTED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS BASED ON PART B OF IEM FORM FILED BY ENTREPRENEURS										
Name of the State/UTs	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	No. Filed	Inv. (Rs. Cr)	No. Filed	Inv. (Rs Cr)	No. Filed	Inv. (Rs Cr)	No. Filed	Inv. (Rs Cr)	No. Filed	Inv. (Rs Cr)
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	73	34696	42	9840	47	10350	46	45217	49	10536
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	9	322	9	989	4	452	13	633	12	18778
Bihar	3	242	2	121	2	71	4	646	11	1257
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	24	14345	51	73567	70	16492	27	2766	17	1310
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	248	8	2364	4	68	16	3226	9	186
Daman & Diu	2	57	5	326	3	176	2	642	2	2824
Delhi	2	1207	0	0	2	106	0	0	7	2924
Goa	3	16	0	0	3	62	4	488	5	730
Gujarat	434	1518861	285	34866	110	104968	154	39259	180	61407
Haryana	34	3842	15	4915	19	3562	20	2891	37	6652
Himachal Pradesh	4	247	5	855	8	1473	9	1131	9	829
Jammu & Kashmir	1	114	1	15	5	126	5	169	3	298
Jharkhand	12	44199	18	1667	11	2728	10	15489	10	446
Karnataka	61	21984	41	6565	43	6327	57	8042	41	6368
Kerala	2	11	1	97	4	79	2	1	2	102
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	121	11335	60	5275	63	14500	53	7153	67	12801
Maharashtra	144	34190	101	33715	171	45855	201	35675	189	52201
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	306
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	29	47434	28	28954	30	89167	22	37266	29	25138
Puducherry	1	54	0	0	3	6	1	0	2	93
Punjab	43	27751	22	1198	29	5627	31	4466	29	32182
Rajasthan	55	12258	21	5917	14	7571	43	17403	37	8868
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22	0	0
Tamil Nadu	29	2860	17	1184	40	13684	60	9268	42	6746
Telangana	38	7364	42	6057	25	6739	34	3915	31	3464
Tripura	0	0	1	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	38	6162	51	14177	60	11333	53	8896	96	13720
Uttarakhand	41	4392	11	459	22	4489	21	1665	22	1829
West Bengal	19	2361	11	817	20	1967	26	3735	27	4930
Total	1229	1796552	848	233969	812	347978	916	250064	968	276925

Appendix - VI

SECTOR WISE INVESTMENT IMPLEMENTED BASED ON PART B										
SCHEDULED INDUSTRY	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	No. Filed	Investment in Rs Crore	No. Filed	Investment in Rs Crore	No. Filed	Investment in Rs Crore	No. Filed	Investment in Rs Crore	No. Filed	Investment in Rs Crore
Metallurgical Industries	78	53188	91	80473	107	129984	66	43055	69	13204
Agricultural Machinery	5	1047	3	244	6	843	7	1864	2	1395
Boilers & Steam Gen.Plants	2	399	0	0	1	612	0	0	3	16
Cement and Gypsum	23	6541	23	8697	35	23674	32	16734	39	17220
Ceramics	74	3331	27	1642	13	1151	10	1287	19	2229
Chemicals (Except Fertilizers)	110	1475236	83	24801	70	60924	137	25086	112	68421
Comm/Office/Hold equpts	22	928	17	19483	17	1617	16	4915	21	3670
Defence Industries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	36	4854	39	5599	30	3599	23	3185	38	8165
Dye Stuffs	5	957	1	151	4	368	1	0	4	212
Earth Moving Machinery	1	111	1	46	2	302	2	401	3	9428
Electrical Equipments	156	103520	88	25272	65	18879	81	68682	75	26528
Fermentation Industries	19	1199	9	856	34	2741	35	4665	39	5058
Fertilizers	7	1267	9	2299	6	5964	7	214	7	6247
Food Processing Industry	107	9677	80	7571	72	7236	102	15679	120	31017
Fuels	3	40109	3	544	1	10	3	79	6	18224
Glass	8	1345	3	469	5	1069	6	1721	6	2859
Glue and Gelatin	4	223	3	558	0	0	3	169	2	290
Industrial Instruments	3	31	0	0	1	0	3	362	4	38
Industrial Machinery	9	1101	17	2308	6	581	13	552	9	944
Leather	3	163	2	57	0	0	2	61	0	0
Machine Tools	5	246	0	0	1	36	1	10	1	0
Math, Survey, Drawing Inst.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical and Surgical equip	1	1313	1	13	2	213	2	74	1	54
Misc. Industry	82	3972	42	3648	41	4270	38	3987	50	9488
Misc. Mechanical & Engg. Ind	73	15478	67	8649	38	5338	56	6599	58	4543
Others	92	22333	57	7433	74	23413	53	8113	63	4738
Paper and Pulp	27	6064	28	1875	25	1591	27	4216	23	2571
Photographic raw film/Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prime Movers	15	3006	3	567	10	4381	13	3773	17	1960
Rubber Goods	5	294	12	6065	2	207	17	11246	12	4104
Scientific Instruments	0	0	1	37	0	0	2	137	1	263
Soaps, Cosmetics and Toiletries	12	1875	10	1177	5	448	13	1718	3	322
Sugar	15	1129	7	4703	26	4641	25	3025	33	4654
Telecommunications	8	1636	5	375	8	10286	1	35	4	1218
Textiles	128	11296	73	8541	50	5579	64	9068	59	10024
Timber Products	9	268	1	47	2	560	1	265	4	1001
Transportation Industry	74	22078	33	9007	45	27087	37	6844	51	16082
Vegetable Oil & Vanaspathi	8	337	9	762	8	374	17	2243	10	738
Total	1229	1796552	848	233969	812	347978	916	250064	968	276925

IPR Statistics

1. Patents

Year	Filed	Examined	Granted	Disposal
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	66440	66590	30074	35964*
2022-23	82811	49961	34134	60046
2023-24	92168	18438	103057	126003

*Disposal of 15991 applications U/s 21(1) was deferred due to extension of the prescribed period of limitation by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and disposed in 2022-23.

2. Designs

Year	Filed	Examined	Registered
2013-14	8533	7281	7178
2014-15	9327	7459	7147
2015-16	11108	9426	7904
2016-17	10213	11940	8276
2017-18	11837	11850	10020
2018-19	12585	12661	9483
2019-20	14290	13642	12256
2020-21	14241	13847	9147
2021-22	22699	15764	15262
2022-23	22698	21905	23400
2023-24	30388	29207	30672

3. Trade Marks

Year	Filed	Examined	Registered	Disposal
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	462910	431520	261408	318878
2022-23	466580	395405	231977	292154
2023-24	476274	721934	279719	433754

4. Geographical Indications

Year	Filed	Registered
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	116	50
2022-23	211	55
2023-24	134	160

5. Copyright

F. Y.	Applications Received	Applications Examined	Registrations	Total Disposal
2015-16	14812	9325	4505	16203
2016-17	16617	16584	3596	5444
2017-18	17841	34388	19997	39799
2018-19	18250	22658	14625	21546
2019-20	21905	19460	16048	19490
2020-21	23043	20724	16402	19193
2021-22	30988	29105	20673	20837
2022-23	29466	24896	12082	21171
2023-24	36744	56263	38003	45731

Appendix – VIII

LIST OF COMPLETED PROJECTS UNDER IIUS/MIIUS

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Date of approval	Project Cost (in ₹ Cr.)	Approved Gol grant (in ₹ Cr.)	Released Gol grant (in ₹ Cr.)	Completed on
1	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Pune	Maharashtra	06-09-04	59.99	44.99	44.54	03-03-08
2	IIUS	Chemical Cluster, Ankleshwar	Gujarat	02-07-04	152.83	50.00	49.50	17-06-08
3	IIUS	Textiles Cluster, Tirupur	TN	09-03-04	143.00	50.00	49.50	21-11-08
4	IIUS	Foundry/Pump/ Motor Cluster, Coimbatore	TN	14-03-05	55.57	39.66	39.08	31-03-09
5	IIUS	Chemical Cluster, Vapi	Gujarat	25-03-04	54.31	40.49	39.28	30-08-10
6	IIUS	Textiles Cluster, Ludhiana, Punjab *	Punjab	06-09-04	17.19	12.24	13.16	30-08-10
7	IIUS	Chemical Cluster, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	14-03-05	73.02	41.8	41.39	30-09-10
8	IIUS	Foundry Cluster, Belgaum	Karnataka	28-10-04	24.78	18.58	18.02	30-09-10
9	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Chennai	TN	02-07-04	57.06	29.32	29.02	30-09-10
10	IIUS	Leather Cluster, Ambur	TN	14-03-05	113.51	45.08	43.50	30-09-10
11	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Pithampur	MP	28-10-04	65.20	47.23	46.76	10-03-11
12	IIUS	Textile Cluster, Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra	14-03-05	68.49	33.25	32.91	04-07-11
13	IIUS	Machine Tools Cluster, Bangalore	Karnataka	28-10-04	135.50	49.12	47.65	30-08-11
14	IIUS	Cereals Pulses & Staples Cluster, Madurai	TN	06-09-04	40.2	30.15	29.85	24-03-12
15	IIUS	Pharma Cluster, Hyderabad	Telangana	04-11-04	66.16	49.62	48.13	20-07-12
16	IIUS	Multi Industry Cluster, Haldia*	WB	04-03-05	58.85	25.40	34.89	04-10-12
17	IIUS	Engineering Cluster, Nashik	Maharashtra	24-03-08	67.26	42.88	42.45	12-04-13
18	IIUS	Marble Cluster, Kishangarh	Rajasthan	28-10-04	52.87	26.79	26.53	30-06-13
19	IIUS	Metallurgical Cluster, Jaipur	Odisha	02-07-04	88.62	50.00	49.50	31-03-14
20	IIUS	Leather Cluster, Kanpur	UP	04-03-05	14.34	9.32	9.04	31-03-14
21	IIUS	Gem & Jewellery Cluster, Surat	Gujarat	24-11-04	61.00	45.61	44.36	31-12-14
22	IIUS	Iron & Steel Cluster, Raipur	Chattishgarh	04-03-05	58.82	21.16	20.94	31-03-15
23	IIUS	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala	31-12-04	60.55	42.60	42.174	31-03-15
24	IIUS	Auto Components Cluster, Vijaywada	AP	02-07-04	30.67	23.01	22.31	31-03-15
25	IIUS	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	HP	19-11-10	88.43	59.95	58.15	31-03-15
26	IIUS	Marathwada Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	31-05-10	82.55	60.00	58.20	31-03-16
27	IIUS	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra	31-01-12	44.90	32.59	31.62	31-03-16
28	IIUS	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam	01-10-10	62.28	52.63	51.05	18-10-16
29	IIUS	Narol Textiles Infra. Env. Management, Narol	Gujarat	19-11-10	196.56	58.28	56.53	29-03-17
30	IIUS	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi	MP	27-03-08	44.75	22.39	21.78	28-04-17

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Date of approval	Project Cost (in ₹ Cr.)	Approved Gol grant (in ₹ Cr.)	Released Gol grant (in ₹ Cr.)	Completed on
31	MIUS	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	MP	05-03-15	48.48	12.62	12.62	30-07-18
32	MIUS	Hosur Engineering Industry Cluster	Tamil Nadu	01-03-16	31.306	7.69	7.69	31-08-18
33	IIUS	Auto Cluster, Adityapur	Jharkhand	13-08-08	65.63	47.79	46.37	30-09-18
34	MIUS	Bobbili growth Center, Vizianagaram District	Andhra Pradesh	01-03-16	10.16	2.54	2.54	01-11-18
35	MIUS	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	05-03-15	49.83	12.26	12.26	09-01-19
36	MIUS	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	10-08-15	41.76	8.74	8.74	09-01-19
37	MIUS	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	MP	05-03-15	75.00	12.75	12.75	18-11-19
38	MIUS	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	05-03-15	22.54	7.00	7.00	15-01-20
39	MIUS	RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	01-03-16	63.75	38.76	38.76	12-05-20
40	MIUS	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	05-03-15	59.02	43.51	43.51	22-05-20
41	MIUS	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	05-03-15	31.83	9.43	9.43	31-07-20
42	MIUS	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	28-03-16	114.06	49.55	49.55	10-11-20
43	MIUS	Industrial Estate, Kathua*	J & K	10-08-15	32.98	12.92	14.00	15-12-19
44	MIUS	Hindupur Growth Centre & IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District	Andhra Pradesh	01-03-16	25.62	7.316	7.316	30-10-20
45	MIUS	Zuangtui Industrial Estate, Aizawl	Mizoram	01-03-16	18.02	14.18	14.18	11-02-21
46	MIUS	Industrial Area, Kandrori	HP	05-03-15	57.55	18.85	18.85	15-06-22
47	MIUS	Industrial Area, Pandoga	HP	05-03-15	71.69	20.61	20.61	15-06-22
48	MIUS	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	05-03-15	39.26	10.51	10.51	07-12-23
49	IIUS	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	WB	29-03-05	41.01	15.72	15.25	02-02-24
50	IIUS	Foundry Cluster, Howrah*	WB	29-03-05	95.03	38.68	39.75	02-02-24
51	IIUS	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	26-03-10	81.90	58.28	56.53	02-02-24
52	MIUS	Tupudana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	10-08-15	32.91	12.85	12.85	13-02-24

*Released Gol grant is more than Approved Gol grant due to downward revision in the project cost or interest earned on central grant; the implementing agencies (SIAs/SPVs) have been requested to refund the excess amount.

Appendix – IX

List of Ongoing projects under IIUS/MIIUS

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Date of approval	Project Cost (in ₹ Cr.)	Approved Gol grant (in ₹ Cr.)	Released Gol grant (in ₹ Cr.)	Physical progress (in %)
1	IIUS	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur	MP	24-03-2008	60.76	39.68	38.97	89.00%
2	IIUS	Pandhurna Industrial Cluster, Chhindwara	MP	02-02-2009	81.10	43.07	41.77	70.00%
3	IIUS	Tiruchirappalli Engineering and Technology Cluster	Tamil Nadu	01-10-2010	102.81	58.28	54.44	85.00%
4	MIIUS	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	10-08-2015	141.01	24.36	24.36	99.00%
5	MIIUS	Angul Aluminium Park	Odisha	18-08-2015	99.60	33.44	33.44	95.00%
6	MIIUS	Pashamylaran Industrial Area, Medak	Telangana	05-03-2015	101.16	25.76	9.92	53.00%

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
2022-23	0	0	0	0
2023-24 (up to 31.03.2024)	0	0	0	0



सत्यमेव जयते

**Department for Promotion of Industry
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