

**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
AND
INDUSTRY**

**DEPARTMENT
OF
Industrial Policy and Promotion**

**OUTCOME BUDGET
2007-2008**

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Executive Summary

The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion was established in 1995 and has been reconstituted in the year 2000 with the merger of the Department of Industrial Development. Further separate Ministries for Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries and Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (HI&PE) were created in October, 1999.

2. With progressive liberalization of the Indian economy, initiated in July, 1991, there has been a consistent shift in the role and functions of this Department. From regulation and administration of the industrial sector, the role of the Department has been transformed into facilitating investment and technology flows and monitoring industrial development in the liberalized environment.

3. This compilation consist of Six Chapters which are summarized below:-

Chapter I : A brief introductory note on the functions of the Ministry/Department, organizational set up, list of major programmes/schemes implemented by the Ministry/Department, its mandate, goals and policy framework.

Chapter II: This contain a tabular format, which may be visualized as 'vertical compression and horizontal expansion' of the Statement of Budget Estimate (SBE) in the Expenditure Budget Vol. II. The main objective is to establish a one-to-one correspondence between (Financial) Budget 2007-08 and Outcome Budget 2007-08. The details comprise financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected budgeted outcomes.

Chapter III: This contains reform measures and policy initiatives taken by the Ministry/Department and how they relate to the intermediate outputs and final outcomes in areas such as public private partnerships, alternate delivery mechanisms, social and gender empowerment processes, greater decentralization, transparency, etc.

Chapter IV: This contains a review of past performance during 2005-06 and that up to the third quarter of 2006-07 (i.e. up to 31st December, 2006) in terms of targets already set.

Chapter V: This contains financial review covering overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates in recent years including the current year. Position of outstanding utilization certificates and unspent balance with State and implementation agencies is also brought out.

Chapter VI: Review of performance of Statutory and Autonomous Bodies under administrative control of the Ministry/Department.

4. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion monitors the industrial growth and production in general, and selected industrial sectors, such as cement, paper and pulp, leather, tyre and rubber, light electrical industries, consumer goods, consumer durables, light machine tools, light industrial machinery, light engineering industries etc., in particular. Appropriate interventions are made on the basis of policy inputs generated by monitoring and periodic review of the industrial sector. The Department monitors the industrial sector through information on Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memorandum (IEM), Letter of Intent (LOI), Foreign Collaboration (FC) approval and inflows and industrial production returns. The Department facilitates private investment including foreign investment in the infrastructure sector.

5. Department also plays a pro-active role in resolution of the problems faced by foreign investors in implementation of their projects through Foreign Investment Implementation Authority (FIIA), which interacts directly with the other Ministries/State Government.

6. Department is responsible for encouraging acquisition of technological capability in various sectors of the industry through liberal foreign technology regime.

Foreign technology induction is facilitated both through FDI and through Foreign Technology Collaboration (FTC) agreement. FTC agreements are approved either through the automatic route under the delegated power exercised by the RBI or by the Government.

7. In tune with its role as a facilitator of industrial development and investment, the Department plays an active role in investment promotion through dissemination of information on investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about licensing policy and procedures, foreign collaboration and import of capital goods etc. The information about policy and procedures is also available at internet website (<http://dipp.nic.in>) of the Department.

CHAPTER 1

Introductory note on functions, mandate, Goals and Policy framework of the Department

1. The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion established in 1995 is responsible for the formulation and administration of overall industrial policy. In the year 2000, the Department of Industrial Development was merged with the Department of IPP.

1.1 There has been a consistent shift and re-orientation in the role and functions of the Department with the progressive liberalization of the Indian economy and economic reforms initiated in July 1991. The role of the Department has transformed into facilitation of technology upgradation investment flows and promotion of industrial development in the liberalized environment from regulation and administration of the industrial sector.

1.2 The role and functions of the Department include the following: -

- Formulation and implementation of industrial policy and strategies for industrial development.
- Monitoring and stimulation of industrial growth in general, and performance of industries specifically assigned to it.
- Approval of foreign technology collaborations at enterprise level and formulation of policy parameters for the same for enhancing productivity with reference to international benchmarking.
- Setting up National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) to enhance the competitiveness of industry.
- Formulation of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and amendments thereto as well as promotion and facilitation of direct foreign and non-resident investments in industrial and service projects;
- Association as nodal department for investment related issues in Bilateral/Regional Economic Cooperation Agreements;
- Formulation of policies relating to Intellectual Property Rights in the fields of Patents, Trade Marks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications of Goods and administration of regulations and rules made hereunder;
- Administration of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951;
- Promotion of industrial development of industrially backward, remote, hilly and inaccessible areas of Special Category States of J & K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal through special packages of incentives;
- Promotion of industrial development in the industrially backward Northeastern Region and Sikkim.
- Promotion of international cooperation through productivity, quality and technical cooperation and
- Compilation of monthly industrial production statistics for the use in the construction of Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

1.3 **Organizational set-up**

The organizational set up of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is given in form of a chart at the end of this Chapter.

1.4 **List of Major Programmes/Schemes being implemented by the Department**

- (i) Modernisation of Patent Offices
- (ii) Strengthening and enhancing the capabilities of Trade Mark Offices.
- (iii) Scheme for Salt Workers (Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana)
- (iv) Integrated Leather Development Programme
- (v) Transport Subsidy
- (vi) Growth Centre
- (vii) Package for Special Category States for J&K Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh
- (viii) Package for North East States.
- (ix) E-Biz Project
- (x) International Cooperation and Joint Venture (IC&JV)
- (xi) Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme
- (xii) Survey of Boilers

1.5 **Mandate, Goals and Policy Frame work**

- To facilitate capacity building in Industry to make it globally competitive.
- To promote and develop the industrial infrastructure in Eastern and North Eastern region.
- To develop world-class infrastructure for leather industry and production of quality leather and leather products and train rural artisans.
- Providing assistance for construction of 5000 houses for salt workers.
- To meet the increasing domestic demand of salt both for edible and industrial purposes and promoting exports to foreign countries
- To promote Growth Centres in industrially backward hilly and North Eastern Region.
- To review the FDI policy for greater liberalization.

1.6 **INDUSTRIAL POLICY**

The Department is responsible for the formulation and implementation of promotional and developmental measures for the growth of the industrial sector, keeping in view the national priorities and socio-economic objectives. While individual Administrative Ministries look after the production, distribution, development and planning aspects of specific industries allocated to them, the Department is responsible for the overall formulation and implementation of Industrial Policy. The Department monitors industrial growth and production in general and in selected industrial sectors such as cement, paper and pulp, leather, tyre and rubber, light electrical industries, consumer goods, consumer durables, light machine tools, light industrial machinery, light engineering industries, etc., in particular. Appropriate interventions are made, as and when required.

1.7 **FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT**

The Department has been assigned the function of Foreign Direct and Non-Resident (NRI) investments in the industries and service projects. The department is responsible for the formulation of FDI Policy, and facilitation and promotion of the FDI into the country. The Department plays a pro-active role in the resolution of problems faced by foreign investors in the implementation of their projects through Foreign Investment Implementation Authority (FIIA), which interacts directly with the investors along with the Ministry/state government concerned.

The Department is also encouraging Indian companies in acquisition of technological capability in various sectors of the industry through a liberal foreign technology collaboration regime. Foreign technology induction is facilitated both through FDI and through foreign technology collaboration (FTC) agreement. FTC agreements are permitted either through the automatic route under the powers

delegated to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) subject to specified conditions, or by the government.

1.8 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, PRODUCTIVITY & QUALITY

The Department is responsible for Intellectual Property Rights relating to Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indication of Goods and oversees the initiative relating to their promotion and protection. The Department also provides inputs on various issues relating to the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual properties (TRIPS) related to World Trade Organisation (WTO) in these fields.

The Department is the nodal organisation for promotion of productivity in the industrial sector. It undertakes programmes of technical cooperation with the Asian Productivity Organisation (APO), Tokyo. It also promotes the adoption of quality standards relating to the ISO 9000/14000 series through the accreditation services provided by National Boards for certifying Bodies and Auditors and Trainers under the Quality Council of India, which has been certified by the international accreditation bodies.

1.9 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

This Department is the nodal Department for bilateral Joint Commission Meetings between India-Hungary, India-Libya, India-Sweden India-Poland and India-Belarus. In addition to the above meetings, this Department is also responsible for holding of the Joint Working Groups for promoting industrial, scientific, technical and scientific cooperation with Sweden, Poland, Hungary, Libya and Belarus. This Department is also represented in Joint Working Groups serviced by other Ministries/Department.

In order to further bilateral cooperation, promotion of industrial cooperation with other countries and to attract inflows of foreign direct investment into India, this Department extends financial support under the IC&JV Plan scheme to various industry organizations like CII/FICCI/ASSOCHAM etc. to organize seminars/workshops/road shows both in India and outside. This Department also participates in the Joint Business Councils and other interactive sessions organized by the organizations.

1.10 INDUSTRIAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADATION SCHEME.

The department is implementing the North-Eastern Industrial Policy package and special packages for Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh. Under these packages, special incentives are provided to entrepreneurs to set up industrial units in these industrially backward states.

For enhancing the competitiveness of Indian industry, Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) is also being implemented by the department. This scheme seeks to provide one time grant of up to Rs. 50 crore to selected clusters for upgradation of industrial infrastructure.

**ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION**

1.11 **OFFICES\ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, NEW DELH**

(a) ATTACHED OFFICES

1. Office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur
2. Office of the Economic Adviser, New Delhi
3. The Tariff Commission, New Delhi.

(b) SUBORDINATE OFFICES

1. Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organisation, Nagpur
2. Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade marks, Mumbai

(c) OTHER ORGANIZATIONS / GRANTEE INSTITUTIONS

1. Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore.
2. Central Pulp & Paper Research institute, Saharanpur
3. Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane
4. National Council for Cement & Building Material, Ballabgarh
5. National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad
6. National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC), New Delh
7. National Productivity Council, New Delhi.
8. Quality Council of India, New Delhi.

CHAPTER – II Financial outlays

					(Rs. in crore)			
Outlay 2007-08								
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
1. Secretariat - Economic Services	Provision is for establishment related expenses and Information Technology for the Department. This is Supplementary and Facilitative for implementation of designated function.	24.20	0.00	0.00	Not amenable to quantification		31.3.2008	
Industries								
2. National Productivity Council	To contribute to the accelerated Productivity improvement of the nation through various productivity promotion Programme	1.80	3.00	0.00	Not amenable to quantification of deliverables. <u>Non Plan</u> The provision is for meeting establishment expenses of the office to enable it to perform the designated functions.	Improved Productivity Performance of Indian Organizations	March, 2008	
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors

1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
3. National Institute of Design	Plan Providing Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) Education, Research and Development in design sector	0.25	20.00	0.00	Plan (a) Upgradation of class rooms and studio facilities and equipping of R&D Campus, Bangalore.	(a) Improved training and facilities for over 800 students on campus at Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar and Bangalore in 8 design disciplines in UG Programmes (including 8 Sectoral PG Programme		
					(b) Organising workshops Certificate training programmes, etc. under Outreach and Industry Programmes & Projects, and taking up research and publication projects.	(b) To benefit 500 industry personel		
					(c) Undertake 2nd phase of construction of PG Campus, Gandhinagar.	(c) To increase the intake of students progressively and come close to the induction of 75 in UG and 2000 in PG		
					Non Plan The provision is for meeting partially establishment expenses of the Office to enable it to perform the designated function.	(d) Implementation of new Reservation Policy for OBCs in phases.		
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7

4. Quality Council of India	Spread awareness on the need of quality of the products and services in the industry and consumers as part of the National Quality campaign, some of the ways in which this is being done are by -Awareness Programmes -Sponsoring of Seminar -Building competitiveness in Small and Medium Enterprises -Quarterly Newsletter "CREST" -Website www.qcin.org -Mass Communication through various medias.	NIL	2.40	NIL	a) 6 issues of Newsletter "Crest"	Awareness and efficiency will be increased for different sectors of industry manufacturing service, education etc.	31st March, 2008.	
					b) 150 joint programmes through networking with Council members and other stakeholders			
					c) QCI Seminars with foreign and /or Indian speakers of prominence in the areas of new standards, national and international developments in the area of conformity assessment and related areas.			
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
					d) Promotion through Print Media Advertising - Promote the accreditation and registration activities of the QCI.			

					e) Research Studies would be taken up in various areas to assess the effectiveness of various standards.			
					f) Quality Conclave - A national level Quality Conclave will be organized which will be inaugurated by a senior dignitary.			
					g) Mass Communication - Efforts will be made to reach out to the masses through the print and electronic medium through various programmes to make quality as a way of life.			
					h) Besides the above focus would also be on the following new promotional activities: -National Benchmarking Centre. - Quality Chair at IIT/IIM Development of training material/case studies.			
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
5. Asian Productivity Organisation	Organisation of seminars/works hops	4.50	0.00	0.00	Non Plan Sponsoring of Indian participants for various APO projects and programmes in India and abroad Sponsoring of Technical/Managerial expertise and hosting of study missions.	Participation in overseas APO programmes. Extending Indian expertise to other member countries. Utilisation of overseas experts improving productivity.	It is a continuing process.	

6. World Intellectual Property Organisation	To pay the contribution	0.45	0.00	0.00				
7. Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation	Development of Environment Friendly Fireworks to regulate pollution. Non Plan The provision is for meeting establishment expenses of the Office to enable it to perform the designated functions.	15.34	2.00	Nil	Plan 1. Completion of civil structure of Fireworks Research and Development Centre (FRDC) Building and Development of infrastructure at FRDC	Setting up FRDC would help in regulating/controlling pollution.	March, 2008.	
	Computerisation and infrastructure development				2(a) Upgradation of servers (b) Purchase of laptops, Voice Communication equipments, UPS, Web-VPN router and network equipments.	To render efficient and prompt service to the public through Modernisation and computerization of the Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation. Encourage Transparency.		
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
8. Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks	To administer Offices under the Controller General which include Patents, Designs, Trade Marks, PIS and GIR Offices in the country relating to industrial property rights.	23.71	0.00	0.00	Salary Domestic/Foreign. Travel Expenses Office Expenses Professional and Special Service Publication Rent ,Rates & Taxes Information Technology, Overtime and Medical Allowance		31-03-2008	The Ministry has taken many initiatives to modernize the Offices under the Office of the Controller General in view of the strategic significance assumed by

								intellectual property in the context of globalization and liberalization of the Indian economy and the increasing stress on innovation and creativity.
9 Strengthening of the infrastructure of the Trade Mark Registry	a)To improve interface and interactions between TMR, Customer, citizens, business and industry Madrid Protocol	0.00	0.00	0.00	To establish web enabled Trade Marks Registry on par with best practices of other Trade Marks offices globally	Annex C		
	b)To establish a single-window mechanism integrating the customer centric online services							
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
	c)Re-engineer work processes for effective and efficient delivery of services							
	d)To enhance transparency, speed and responsiveness							
	e)To integrate proposed e-filing solution with TMR back office operations							
	f)To establish automated systems for online filing of Trade							

	Mark applications, setting up of payment gateway, delivery of customer centric services through internet during pre-registration, registration and post-registration stages of Trade Mark applications							
	g)To enable event-based, online G2B and G2C interactions and transactions							
	h)To set up TMR portal for online services.							
	j)To strengthen human resource support at TMR as per exigencies of workload							
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
	k)To build the TMR infrastructure for administering the							
	l)To hold sensitization and public awareness programs on Madrid Protocol							
10. Geographical Indications Registry	The objective is to pay salaries to Officers & Staff and other expenditure like office expenses, traveling allowance, publication, etc. Because of this Non-	0.50	0.00	0.00	(i) Purchase of Library Books (ii) Purchase of Software & Hardware (iii) Awareness Seminar & Workshop Apart from that intend to buy machinery like Fax,	NIL	NIL	NIL

	Plan GIR has received 78 applications and 28 products have been registered. Apart from that GIR is conducting Awareness Programmes, Seminars, etc., in different cities.				Photocopier, etc., to speedy work			
11. Modernisation & Strengthening of the Patent Office	To revamp Indian Patent Office with human resources with proper infrastructure facilities including computerization for providing better service to the users and public	0.00	0.00	0.00	See Annex AI & AII	Annex BI & BII	--do--	To achieve world class Patent Office by grant of Patent within a specific timeframe.
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
12. Modernisation and Strengthening of Intellectual Property Office		0.00	30.00	0.00				
13 .Economic Adviser		3.50	0.00	0.00				
	Establishment related Expenses	2.50	0.00	0.00				

	<p>Development of Business Service Price Index (BSPI) The two schemes now provided under Non Plan namely Development to Service Price Index and Improvement of Wholesale Price-index (WPI) are complementary and have the objective of developing Producer Price Index and Service Price Index for the country. Some of the Components like salary and infrastructure are to be met by this Scheme for both the complementary schemes.</p>	0.15	0.00	0.00	Collection of data for different sectors for which index formulation has been initiated.	Construction of service price Index is a continuous process as the services sector accounts for more than 50% of the GDP. As the share of services sector will increase further, the conduct of sector specific survey and development of service price indices become more important. Studies for new areas will be required.		
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
	<p>Improvement of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) As mentioned against BSPI scheme</p>	0.65	0.00	0.00	New studies would be commissioned. Training/Seminar / Workshops for evolving conceptual clarity would be organized. Development of Software and procurement of hardware for compilation of PPI and Service Price Index.	As mentioned against BSPI Scheme.		

	<p>Research Studies (i) Under this Scheme, research projects are undertaken by the research institutions on behalf of the Department. The objective behind these studies is to disseminate information on important issues with a view to encourage discussions & facilitate policy formulation on various issues. (ii) To conduct workshops/seminars etc having relevance for development of industries.</p>	0.10	0.00	0.00	<p>Suitable studies relating to various aspect of industrial development to assist policy formulation. Workshops/seminars having relevance for development of industries.</p>	<p>More research projects on Industrial Development and Economic Scenario will be undertaken and awarded to Research Organizations/Institutions facilitating the flow of price data for the new series of WPI (Base: 2000-01) seminars/workshops would be organized at important locations.</p>		
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
	<p>Information Technology (ii) The objective of this scheme is to impart training to employees, acquisition of hardware, software as well as development and maintenance of software etc. required for the performance of office work.</p>	0.10	0.00	0.00	<p>New hardware and software would be procured to cater to the functional requirements of the Office.</p>	<p>The hardware and software uses in the office need to be upgraded on a continuing basis to keep pace with the new developments in the information technology.</p>		
14 .Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB)	Establishment related Expenses	1.36	0.00	0.00	Establishment related Expenses			

15. Tariff Commission	i) Impact analysis of tariff changes on competitiveness of domestic industry and to identify policy measures to promote their international competitiveness.	3.84	0.00	0.00	Not quantifiable	The nature of working being handled by the Commission is such that it does not show any outcome except that the various studies referred to it are completed and handed over to the referring agencies with due recommendations. As such the outcome can not be projected.	It is a continuing process.	Engagement of consultants/outsourcing is need based. Practice is followed where the in-house capacity of Commission lacks adequate expertise.
	ii) Review of procedures adopted by India's major trading partners in the implementation of contingent protection, i.e. safeguard, countervailing and anti-dumping measures, and issues related with WTO and intellectual property rights.							
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
	iii) Conducting studies related to techno-economic feasibility, cost pricing, competitiveness, input-output norms, etc. aspects of various products referred by Ministries/Departments from time to time.							
	iv) Skill upgradation of Tariff Commission personnel through specialized training.							

	v) Engagement of consultants/outstanding of studies to assist Tariff Commission in conducting studies.							
	vi) Computerization To strengthen Data Base management system by addition of new systems maintenance and upgradation of the existing system.				Procurement of computers modernisation and technology upgradation keeping in view in -house requirements	Increase in efficiency	It is a continuing process	
	vii) Library Acquisition of new books/Journals in the Library.				Need based availability of books/journals in the library	Knowledge updation	It is a continuing process	
	viii) Non Plan Establishment related expenses.				The provision is for meeting establishment expenses of the Office to enable it to perform the designated functions			
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
16 .Salt Commissioner	Development of Salt Industry and equitable distribution of Salt The provision is for meeting establishment expenses of the Office of enable it to perform designated functions, i.e. achieving targeted salt production, ensuring equitable distribution etc.	14.65	20.60	0.00		The target of production of salt is likely to be achieved. The other functions like equitable distribution etc. would also be achieved.	Yearly	Unfavorable weather conditions like floods, cyclone early monsoon, intermittent rains etc. will have detrimental effect on production of Salt.

	Ongoing schemes Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana - To provide financial assistance for construction of 10800 dwelling units for salt workers to improve their quality of life in the 11th Five years plan with an outlay of Rs. 81 crores	0.00	20.60	0.00	It is proposed to construct about 2300 houses during 2007-08	Benefiting 2300 families, improving health and hygiene of salt workers of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa.	1.4.2007 to 31.3.2008	
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7

17. Central Manufacturing Technology Institute	- Modernisation of Manufacturing Facilities Phase-III - Modernisation of Laboratories Phase-III - Modernisation of Computer Facilities Phase-III - Improvement to Infrastructure and Associated Activities - Rapid prototyping Centre - outreach Programmes (OR) - Ultra Precision Engineering Center It for manufacturing.	1.50	11.00	0.00	To help upgrade design and technology levels in 700 industrial units in 2007-08	These schemes would help update the existing technology which in turn will improve the Competitiveness of Manufacturing Sector.	The output/quantifiable Deliverables are targeted for 31.3.2008	As most of the projects taken by CMTI under X & XI plan have very high technology and R&D content the progress of these projects will not be uniform on timescale basis in the short run.
	NEW MEGA PROJECTS i) Establishment of Nan manufacturing Centre (Along with Applied Mechatronics Engineering Center & Digital Design Center)	0.00	100.00	0.00	To help upgrade design and technology levels in 250 industrial units in 2007-08		Would be able to specify with in 10 months of sanctioning of the Scheme by the Planning Commission.	
	ii) Academy of Excellence for Advanced manufacturing				Academy of Excellence expected to set up. Academic projects: 1 PhD project in advanced manufacturing 6 student research projects.			
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7

	Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore	0.00	3.00	0.00	The output are not amenable to quantification	Not applicable	Most of the non plan expenditure are period based such as salaries & allowances, & Electricity bills and Telephones bills and also includes other administrative expenses.	It incurs operational expenditure such as Salaries of scientific/Ministerial manpower along with other administrative expenses like electricity Maintenance, & repairs, insurance, office expenses etc. Non-Plan assistance from the Ministry partially meets the operational expenditure to the tune of 10%.
18.01. Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute	i) Raw material and Process Research.	0.00	4.00	0.00	Data generation on prevailing storage practices for Paper making raw materials and evaluation of Base Papers for coating.	Assessment of Economic losses and Fibre Quality degradation during storage of Raw materials & improvement in printing quality of coated papers.	Mar-08	
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7

	ii) Energy conservation and Environmental Management.				Improved rheological & combustion properties of Non-wood Black Liquor. Assessment of toxicity potential of ETP sludge and Control of odourous emission.	Improved chemical recovery efficiency in non-wood based mills and Management & control of NCGs and ETP sludge waste.		
	iii) Infrastructure and Development Activities. Iv) Skill upgradation of Tariff Commission personnel through specialized training. V) Engagement of consultants/outstanding of studies to assist Tariff Commission in conducting studies.				Creation of Infrastructural facilities for Recycling Pilot Plan. Training Library/Documentation and Intranet facilities at CPPRI.	Productivity increase/Optimal utilization of Recycled Fibre, Human Resource Development & Creation of Nodal Information Centre.	Plan	
18.02. Development Council for Paper, Pulp & Allied Industries	R&D activities in the field of Paper Industry.	2.50	0.00	0.00	Not amenable to quantification of deliverables as it is for R&D activities.		50% of the total outlay is earmarked for R&D activities in the field of paper industry and 50% is provided to meet the establishment expenditure of CPPRI.	
19. Development Council for Cement Industry	R&D activities in the field of cement industry	3.50	0.00	0.00	Not amenable to Quantification			25% of the total outlay is earmarked for R&D activities in the field of cement industry and 75% is provided to meet the establishment expenditure of NCCBM.
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7

20.Indian Leather Development Programme	There are sum sub Schemes under this head and are explained each scheme wise below: i) Leather Complex Tannery Partial Expenditure for setting up of Tanery Complex in Andhra Pradesh	0.00	78.00	0.00					The Government of India contribution is limited to 20% of the project cost i.e. Rs. 29.00 crore. The balance funds will be met by the State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and other stake holder subject to CCEA approval. (Scheme to be spillover to 11th Plan from 10th Plan)
	ii) Footwear Complex Setting up of one Footwear Complex at Chennai	0.00	3.00	0.00	Setting up of Leather footwear Complex at Chennai	Joint target Employment 7000 Turnover - 750 crore target	By March 2008		The Component Park has been approved for being setup in Tamil Nadu. (Scheme to be spillover to 11th Plan from 10th Plan)
	iii) INTECHMART Investment Promotion	0.00	1.05	0.00	Joint Venture to induce Foreign Direct Investment		By March 2012		(Scheme to be spillover to 11th Plan from 10th Plan)
	iv) NIFDT Setting up of Footwear & Design training centre at UP (Sultanpur)	0.00	4.95	0.00	To impart training to 340 students and provide Designing and consultancy services.	i) Providing Designing and consultancy services. ii) Providing skilled and semi-skilled manpower to leather industry.	Institute to become operational from the academic year 2008-09.		Standing Finance Committee during its meeting held on October 17,2006 has recommended the proposal. Approval of the Competent Authority would be obtained shortly. (Scheme to be spillover to 11th Plan from 10th Plan)
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Compleme ntary Extra Budgetory Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors	
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7	

	v) Saddlery Development Provide R&D to Saddlery Industry	0.00	2.00	0.00	Not amenable to Quantification	Development of saddle trees and R&D support to saddle industries.	By March 2012	
	vi) Support to Rural Artisans Skilled up gradation of Leather Artisans	0.00	1.00	0.00	Not amenable to Quantification	Providing marketing and training support for enltenic footwear.	By March 2012	Scheme for continuation to the 11th Plan from the 10th Plan (Total outlay for 11th Plan Rs. 10.00 crore)
	vii) HRD Process modernization in household sector	0.00	1.00	0.00	Not amenable to Quantification	Providing training to the organized sector in leather industry.	By March, 2012	Scheme for continuation to the 11th Plan from the 10th Plan (Total outlay for 11th Plan Rs. 10.00 crore)
	viii) Setting up of 10 leather Complexes/park @ Rs. 40 crore each park Cluster development by establishment of 7 leather complexes/park	0.00	12.00	0.00	Not amenable to Quantification	10 parks to be established	By end of 11th Plan	New Schemes for 11th Plan
	ix) Design Centres Improve design component in Leather Sector by establishment of Design Centres.	0.00	2.00	0.00	Not amenable to Quantification	Establishment of design centres to forecast design trend and design inputs to leather industry	By March, 2012	New Schemes for 11th Plan
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7

	<p>x) Up gradation of facilities at FDDI (Noida) and 5 it is (including ITI Gurudaspur) and other such institutes Cater the needs of the leather and footwear industry by providing semiskilled and skilled manpower.</p>	0.00	2.00	0.00	Not amenable to Quantification	Up-grading FDDI/ITI;s	By end of 11th Plan	New Schemes for 11th Plan
	<p>xi) Development of Leather and Leather Goods under Mission Mode and implementation thereof To develop a strategy and formulate an Action Framework giving time frames with milestones and fast tracked procedures for development of leather sector</p>	0.00	1.00	0.00	Not amenable to Quantification	Scheme US \$ 7 billion export target by 2011	By March, 2012	Implementation expenditure of the Mission Mode including expenses on account of salary of National Programme Coordinator and other administrative and consultancy expenses.
	<p>xii) Upgrading/Installation infrastructure for Environment Protection in Leather Sector Assistance towards up-gradating/installation infrastructure for the Leather Sector comply with environmental/pollution norms.</p>	0.00	15.00	0.00	Not amenable to Quantification	To make the industries in the Leather Sector compatible to comply with Environment/Pollution Norms.	By March, 2012	New Schemes for 11th Plan
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7

24.01 .Investment Subsidy	Subsidy given on fixed capital investment made in land, building, plant & machinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	Scheme ceased w.e.f. 30.09.88			
24.02. Transport subsidy to Industrial Units	Subsidy @ 50-90% of transportation cost of raw material and finished goods to and from designated rail head to the industrial unit.	0.00	1.00	0.00	Not amenable to quantification of deliverables as it is a subsidy scheme			
24.03. Growth Centres	Industrialization in the Backward areas	0.00	5.00	0.00	The growth Centres are in various stage of implementation	It will provide investment and employment in backward areas.		It is up to the efforts put in by the State Govt. concerned to complete the project.
24.04 .Package for Special Category States for J&K,HP and Uttranchal	Concessions/subsidy to include industrial investment in order to reduce regional imbalance	0.00	30.00	0.00	The projected expenditure is based on the requirement of the Nodal Agencies of the State Govt. of the State Govt. of J&K & Uttaranchal from the industrial units of these states.	As at Col. 5	One year only i.e. upto 31.3.2008	
24.05. Infrastructure Development in the Eastern & North Eastern Region	Integrated development of infrastructure in identified industrial areas	0.00	0.00	0.00				
24.06. Capital Investment Subsidy	* Subsidy given @15 % of capital investment made in plant and machinery.	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
24.07. Central Interest Subsidy	* Interest subsidy @ 3% on the working capital loan	0.00	0.00	0.00				
24.08 Comprehensive Insurance Scheme for North East	* Reimbursement of 100% premium paid by industrial unit	0.00	0.00	0.00				

24.09 .Other NCMP Initiatives		0.00	0.00	0.00				
24.10 .Other Schemes for NE Region	* Promotion of industrialisation by way of holding road Shows Seminars etc. in India & abroad	0.00	0.00	0.00				
24.11. Package for North East States	* Scheme accommodated under this head.	0.00	0.01	0.00				
25. Investment Promotion Activity		0.00	0.00	0.00				
26. IC & JV and Asia Enterprises in India		0.00	0.00	0.00				
27. Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme	To enhance competitiveness of domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership in selected industrial clusters.	0.00	180.00	0.00	Completion of 15 projects in all respect	(i) to enhance competitiveness of industries (ii) To increase industrial output. (iii) to generate employment	36 months from the date sanction of the project.	Implementation depends on the ability of the SPV to schedule the activities properly and muster resources to follow it scrupulously.
28. Technology Upgradation Modernisation Scheme		0.00	0.00	0.00				
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
29. National Council for Cement and Building Material	This council have various sub schemes which are explained below each Scheme wise. 1 Improving the performance of size reduction operations.	0.00	5.00	0.00	Optimization of size reduction operations for improving their productivity and reducing cost of production.	These are R&D activities are of continuous nature. The benefits are accrued to the industries regularly. Therefore, it is very difficult to quantify the outcome in the short run.		

	2 Development of high performance cement based composites				Technology of manufacture and characterization of value added cement based products.			
	3. Performance studies on prestressed concrete made with Portland Pozzolana Cements (PPC)				Assessment of various properties of prestressed concrete using PPCs.			
	4. Development of cements and binders based on nano-technology.				Cements and binders based on nano-technology, their characteristics and potential benefits/applications.			
	5. Standardisation of composite cements				Studies on composition and physical properties of composite cements for enhanced wastes utilization.			
	6. Enhancing the use of flyash in cement and concrete through processing of flyash.				Development of technologies for the manufacture of flyash based ecofriendly building materials.			
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
	7. Co-processing of Hazardous Wastes (HW) in cement manufacture.				Implementation of best practices on co-processing of HW in Indian Cement Industry for resource conservation and integrated solution to wastes management.			

	8. Studies on evaluation of technologies for co-generation of power from waste heat.				Evaluation of various cogeneration technologies and potential in cement plants including identification of cogeneration technologies in Indian cement industry.			
	9. Engineering properties concrete made with recycled aggregate produced from demolition debris.				Studies on engineering properties of concrete using aggregate recycled from demolished concrete structures for improved wastes management.			
	10. Studies to reduce CO ₂ emission from cement plants through absorption of CO ₂ by Algal farms.				Environmental improvement and renewable energy (Combustible Algal biomass) for cement industry.			
	11. Adaption of low NO _x and low SO ₂ technologies.				Identification of appropriate technologies for low NO _x and low SO ₂ emission in cement manufacture			
	12. Information technology for improving communication.				Providing world class information services to cement and construction industry and consumers.			
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
	13. Modernization and upgradation of laboratories of different NCB Units.				State-of-the-art facilities for conducting frontline research and providing world class testing and calibration services.			

	14. Upgrading the training facilities at NCB Units for cement and construction industry				Enhanced and Upgraded State of art training facilities for cement and construction industry personnel.			
30. Indian Rubber Manufacturer Research Association	1. Research and Testing (Primary Function: Institution building) 2 HRD - Entrepreneurship Development (Primary Function: Quality manpower building) 3. Outreach (Primary Function: Global extension of services)	0.04	3.00	0.00	Not Quantifiable	Efficiency will increase in evaluation of activities in tyre manufacturing industries. Efficiency will also be increased in R&D activities. Training programme will be improved. A course on rubber Technology will be created for distance education. Reputed foreign institutes will be identified for external training of scientists.	31st March, 2008.	
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7

31. Survey of Boiler	The objective of conducting of Workshops on Efficient Boilers operation and maintenance is to disseminate knowledge and awareness regarding the measures to be adopted for enhancing the efficiency of boilers thereby conserving scarce fuels with the sole objective of Energy Conservation.	0.18	0.00	0.00	Organizing of 12 One-day and one two days Workshops on Efficient Boiler Operation & Maintenance.	This will result in capacity build up and dissemination of information of working boilers.	All the workshops are to be completed by the end of February, 2008.	
32. National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council	Studies would help in planning the strategy for a robust growth of manufacturing sector on a sustained basis with would enable absorption of large amount of surplus labour from the agriculture sector and those moving out of the rural areas. The growth of 12% in the manufacturing sector would create about 1.6 million to 2.9 million direct jobs annually depending upon the employment elasticity and 2 to 3 indirect jobs additionally through multiplier effect for each direct job in the manufacturing sector.	3.50	5.00	0.00	Deliverables would be the study/research report Presentations etc. The exact details of the studies/Research reports would be finalized in due course.		Spread over uniformly over the year after due consultation/review.	The issues confronting the manufacturing sector are complex, varied and cover a vast area spanning the entire gamut of the Indian economy involving different stakeholders and Ministries making job coordination and monitoring difficult and problematic.
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
33. Technology Upgradation for Paper	To improve the competitiveness of Paper	0.00	0.00	0.00				The scheme is yet to be approved by the

	Industry this organization of state of art technology.							Planning Commission.
34 .Publication		0.00	0.00	0.00				
35. Technology Upgradation	This is a new Scheme yet to be approved	0.00	1.00	0.00	Token provision			
36 International Cooperation & Joint Venture ,Asia Enterprises (IC&JV) and Undertaking Investment Promotion Activities	(a) IC&JV The Funds provided under the Scheme are utilized to increase the bilateral cooperation in various fields between India and various other countries by organizing summits, road shows, exhibitions, seminar etc. These programmes are organized by extending financial support to the Industry Apex Associations viz. CII/FICCI	0.00	9.00	0.00	The deliverables are not amenable to quantification. The funds are provided for organizing various summits as and when they take place. However with these programmes India's strength is shown to various countries which indirectly boost the Foreign Direct Investment.		Timings of the events are fixed in consultation with other countries, Industry associations organizer of the events etc.	
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7

	a) Investment Promotion - Promotion of investment, including FDI by way of dissemination of information on investor friendly climate and opportunities available in the country by bringing out various publications/publicity material in print/electronic form, organizing investment promotion events, such as, Road-shows, Seminars, etc. in India and abroad in association with Industry Associations.				Not amenable to quantification	1) Improved investment climate: 2) Improved availability of investment information. 3) Higher investment, domestic as well as Foreign Direct Investment in all sectors in general and infrastructure sector, in particular.	It is regular activity.	
	b) e-Biz Project - Setting up of a G2B portal integrating the services of central, state and local governments with the aims to create a one-stop shop for convenient and efficient services to the foreign and domestic investors. A total of 29 services has been identified for delivery initially under the pilot project.		11.00		Under eBiz Project, there will be: i) Development of Design & Solution by the selected Venders including setting up of Data Centre and 10 Service Centre. ii) Providing service deliveries to Enterprises/Customers iii) Once the Project becomes operational, it is expected that Enterprises/Business Community will start interaction with eBiz Centers for delivery in 29 identified services.	i) Development of Design & Solution including setting up of Data Centre and 10 Service Centre. ii) Providing service deliveries to Enterprises/Customers iii) Delivery in 29 identified services.	i) By Nov. 15, 2007 ii) by Nov. 15, 2007 iii) from Nov. 2007 to March, 2008. (First six months of 2 years' O&M Phase)	
Name of the Scheme /Programme	Objective /Outcome	Non Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	Quantifiable /Deliverable Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/Timelines	Remarks /Risk factors
1	2	3(i)	3(ii)	3(iii)	4	5	6	7
37. Provision for North Eastern Region and Sikkim								

37.01. Transport Subsidy to Industrial Units	** Subsidy @ 50-90% of transportation cost of raw material and finished goods to and from designated rail-head to the industrial unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not amenable to quantification of deliverables as it is scheme for granting subsidy			
37.02 .Capital Investment Subsidy	** Subsidy given @ 15% of capital investment made in plant and machinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not amenable to quantification of deliverables as it is scheme for granting subsidy			
37.03 .Growth Centres								
37.04 Central Interest Subsidy Scheme	** Interest subsidy @ 3% on the working capital loan	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not amenable to quantification of deliverables as it is scheme for granting subsidy			
37.05. Comprehensive Insurance Scheme for NE	** Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium paid by industrial unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	Not amenable to quantification of deliverables as it is scheme for granting subsidy			
37.06. Other Schemes for NE Region	**	0.00	0.00	0.00				
37.07 Infrastructure Development in the Eastern & North Eastern Region	**	0.00	0.00	0.00				
37.08 Package for North East States	** This head accommodates the provision for these schemes.	0.00	89.99	0.00				

PATENT

Annex -AI

PHYSICAL OUTPUTS

As a result of the modernization initiatives and efforts made to improve the performance, 'The Patent Office' has been able to examine 9538 patent applications in the year 2002-03, 10709 applications in the year 2003-04 and 14813 applications in the year 2004-05 against its early average of 4064 in previous 3 years. Examination of patent and design applications is in increasing trend. However, due to shifting of office to newly built IP Office at all four Offices, there is slight decrease in examination of Patent application and 11569 patent applications have been examined in the year 2005-06. Improvements have also been noted in other areas like 18 month publications of patent applications, issue of first examination reports, grant of patent applications, revenue earning etc. It may also be noted that in developed countries like USA, European Patent Office and Germany where the offices are modernized and computerized, the Examiners are examining 50 to 80 cases per annum, whereas in case on India the average was 100 cases per annum. In the year 2006-07 (upto 31.12.2006), more than 60 awareness programmes have been conducted in collaboration with NRDC, SISI and other organizations to aware public about the importance of IPR value of its protection. However, with the continuous increase in the number of applications being filed the pendency level is still increasing. The details are given below:

Patents

Year	No. of applications filed	No. of request filed for examination	No. of applications examined	No. of patents granted	Revenue earned* (in Crores)
2002-03	11466	-	9538	1379	16.54
2003-04	12613	10709	10709	2469	20.08
2004-05	17466	14813	14813	1911	40.73
2005-06	24415	21903	11569	4320	94.35
2006-07 (upto 31.12.2006)	20899	16255	10753	5078	79.4
2006-07 (anticipated)	29000	23000	14800	7500	105
2007-08 (anticipated)	36000	28000	16000	12000	120

* including revenue earned by designs

Designs

Year	No. of applications filed	No. of applications examined	No. of Designs registered
2002-03	3124	3124	2364
2003-04	3357	3228	2547
2004-05	4017	4017	3728
2005-06	4949	4499	4175
2006-07 (upto 31.12.2006)	3929	3876	3687
2006-07 (anticipated)	5800	5400	5200
2007-08 (anticipated)	6500	6100	5900

QUANTIFIABLE DELIVERABLES

The benefits from such system will contribute in improving the general economy, commerce & industrial climate in the country and which are not capable of being quantifiable by physical elements or directly equitable with monetary terms. However, many of such benefits requiring special mention are as below:

- Customer valued and globally respected service for inventors.
- Development of new technologies, new products and new services.
- Encouragement of creative and innovative activities.
- Development of trade and industries.
- Effective protections encourage patenting activities and remove barrier for export of products in the country. Major impact can be felt in health sector where availability of vial drugs must be ensured to combat serious health issues like HIV, AIDS, Tuberculosis, Cancer etc. whether by domestic production or by import.
- Promotion of technology transfer, as the strong and effective patent system is the most viable mode for the same.
- Induce and also encourage foreign direct investment in domestic industries.
- Provide domestic users access to scientific and technical information disclosed in patents and thus support research and development activities.
- Convert Patent Office to a self-supporting organization and also to an organization which can generate resources for further development.

It is worth mentioning that due to initiatives so far taken physical improvements of the patent system have already become visible. Improved revenue earnings have made the Patent Office a revenue surplus office under Government of India. Improved performance resulted in disposal of much higher number of applications for patents than it was before. However, on successful completion of the project, all other benefits as specified shall come on surface.

Intermediate Outcome

In order to achieve comprehensive modernization of Patent Offices and Government's strategy to set up integrated intellectual property offices comprising patents, designs and trademarks in their own buildings at each location, it has become necessary to revise the cost upward mainly to cater to the infrastructural requirements, namely, for purchase of land and construction of building, strengthening library facilities and comprehensive computerization at all offices. Further after the completion of the above infrastructure is it felt to fulfill long-term objectives of IP office to provide electronically enabled services in the extended period and to create IP awareness and training services to the officers of IP offices and potential users of the system.

The integrated IPR offices at Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai have already been inaugurated by Shri Kamal Nath, the Hon'ble Minister in Charge of Commerce & Industry and functioned with corporate and business outlook.

- search facilities through Internet to improve novelty search facilities have been established and the offices have been provided with ISDN facility to ensure uninterrupted connectivity.
- Work manual for Patent Office has been prepared and released to ensure uniformity in the procedure to be followed by different offices. The work manual is now being reviewed in view of computerization achieved so far and the recent amendment to the patent law passed by the Parliament and the revised manual has been prepared and put into the website.
- A website of the Patent Office namely, www.ipindia.nic.in was launched. The website is further being comprehensively revised by NIC to make it more user-friendly.
- A logo for IP administration has been created and is being used to create a new identity for the modernized offices.
- Information brochures on different aspects of IP have been prepared and released for information of users.
- Front office software has been installed to generate computerized information about status of patent applications, receipt for filing of patent applications, list of books, journals available in the library etc.
- Simplification and re-engineering of work procedure has also been done to make the system responsive to the needs of the users.
- The issue of decentralization of patent granting activities is being addressed through the amendment of the Patent Rules and also through networking of offices (such as LAN & WAN).
- Improved novelty search is being ensured through connectivity to international databases. STN search facilities are on the process of procurement. Further, CD-ROMs were also acquired for this purpose and library facilities have been strengthened.
- Recruitment of e further Examiners has also been started and initiation has been made to fill up the vacant posts of Examiners to address the disposal of unexamined patent applications already projected in the above task

Final Outcome

Computerization and electronically and IT enabled services will be provided by authorized persons of Govt. of India to implement the following IT enabled services.

- (1) Patent documentation (data migration and digitization),
- (2) E-filing.
- (3) E-processing of grant.
- (4) Website dynamic upgradation of information.
- (5) Patent search services.
- (6) IP awareness services.
- (7) Human resources training, training manual for staff and officers.
- (8) IPTI services at Nagpur.
- (9) Technical and Digital Library Upgradation.
- (10) Constant upgradation of Manual/Practice.
- (11) Substantial reduction of time in processing of patent/design applications.

Comprehensive service will be arranged from the authorized Govt vendor on turnkey basis. So separate expenditure on stores and equipment do not involve.

After completion of the above elements proposed in this project this office can provide better service to the users of this system and public at large with respect to the followings:

- Build a world-class IT enabled Patent Office.
- Benchmark to reach US patent examination efficiency.
- Create a separate judicial system for IPR related disputes.
- Increase number of patent examiners.
- Train and upgrade patent examination skills through bilateral agreements with developed countries.
- Train and enable more patent attorneys in the country.
- Train scientists in the art of patent writing through special programmes.
- Collaborate with other Asian countries to create a regional Patent office for Asia.
- Network with developed countries for examination of patent applications.

TRADE MARKS

Annex A

Non-Plan Budget (2007-08) (Col. 3(i))

Sr.No.	Items	Projected for 2007-08
1.	Salaries	Rs.250,00,000
2.	Stationery	Rs. 40,00,000
3.	Postage	Rs. 50,00,000
4.	Computers	Rs. 5,00,000
5.	Procurement of Library Books/ subscription to TM Journals	Rs. 10,00,000
6.	Honourarium for preparation of Manual to outside Experts	Rs. 5,00,000
7.	Hiring of Casual Labours from Employment Exchange	Rs. 10,00,000
8.	Transportation of files	Rs. 5,00,000
9.	Hiring of vehicles	Rs. 10,00,000
10.	Travelling Allowance(T.A.)	Rs. 10,00,000
11.	Expenditure on project meetings.	Rs. 10,00,000
12.	Workshop- cum- training on Madrid Protocol	Rs. 20,00,000
	TOTAL	Rs.4,25,00,000

Annex B

Plan Budget for 2007-08 (Col. 3(ii))

Sr.No.	Activity	Projected for 2007-08
1.	Strengthening of manpower of TMR	Rs. 1 cr.
2.	Strengthening infrastructure support of TMR	Rs. 2 Cr.
3.	Public outreach programme (including upgradation of Library)	Rs. 50 lacs
4.	Strengthening IT infrastructure	Rs. 1 Cr.
5.	Misc (Transport, field work, Study tour, for Madrid Protocol, R & D, Consultancy charges for Experts, Project meetings etc)	Rs. 2 Crs.
Total		Rs.6.5 Crs.

PROJECTED OUTCOME (Col. 5)

- a) Create necessary infrastructure to administer the provision of Madrid Protocol
- b) Strengthening the human resource development at TMR which includes recruitment of additional manpower and training
- c) To sustain the momentum of zero pendency at all stages in the processing of trade mark applications including liquidation of contested cases
- d) Create a warehouse for storage of about 3 million trade mark records during 11th Plan
- e) Augment the automation support system of TMR
- f) Increase public outreach programme
- g) Digitisation of trade mark records

CHAPTER III

MAJOR POLICY INITIATIVES

3. The Government has been taking from time to time initiative and comprehensive steps aimed at sustained and consistent economic reforms. These seek to create a positive investment climate, facilitate setting up of state-of-the-art infrastructure and promote capacity building in industry to make it globally competitive.

3.1 Some of the important policy measures and procedural simplifications undertaken are as under:

i. To give a boost to the growth of the leather sector, Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDPP) with an allocation of Rs. 400 crore in the Tenth Plan Has been launched. It has two components viz.

(a) “Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS)’ with an outlay of Rs. 290 crore. This is a comprehensive scheme for modernization and technology upgradation in all segments of the leather industry. The Scheme has become operational with effect from 3.11.2005. Under this Scheme, assistance is available in the form of investment grant @ 30% to SSI and 20% to non – SSI with a ceiling of Rs. 50 lakh for both SSI and non-SSI units.

(b) Schemes under Infrastructure Strengthening of Leather Sector (ISLS) with plan outlay of Rs. 110 crore. Under the Schemes one tannery complex, one footwear complex, one footwear component park and one Leather Goods Park are being set up. It also includes schemes like Human Resource Development and Support to Rural Artisans that provides training to workforce like Intechmart and Global Benchmarking and specialized schemes such as Saddlery Development programme and development of Non-leather sector project are also included. In order to provide training and upgrade skills and technologies for Footwear Industry, a National Institute of Foot wear Design & Technology (NIFDT) is being established.

ii. DIPP has undertaken eBiz Project as a reform measures and policy initiatives, eBiz Project is among the mission mode projects under National Action Plan for e-Governance to establish a web based portal to provide business to government transactions in selected central/state government departments and local bodies in respect of selected services. As a part of the Business Process Re-engineering, it arises directly out of a series of recommendations made by the Committee of Secretaries constituted by the Cabinet Secretariat for improving the business climate.

iii. A new initiative for enhancing competitiveness of Indian Industries through industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS). This scheme involves public private participation.

iv. The Salt Industry has since been de-licensed w.e.f. 23.7.1996 for its planned growth and development. The procedure for issue of Export Worthy Certificate has been simplified in March 2003 by reducing the period for issue of the certificate from 15 days to 3 days. For removal of salt from the salt factories, the permit system prevalent before September 2001

was replaced in September 2001 by Salt Removal Procedure. It is also proposed to provide assistance for construction of 5000 dwelling units to salt workers.

v. Modernisation of Patent Offices to bring them at par with international standards in matters of registering Patents and Trade Marks.

vi. Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation is committed to respect the rights of citizens, appreciate their problems and provide remedies. Keeping this in view for efficient performance through system improvement, technical and information input, staff orientation, the workplace changes, decentralization of powers and re-engineering of work procedure, this Organization has taken up complete computerization of the Organisation with the objective to cut down the time required for granting renewing, amending of licenses and approvals under Explosives Act, 1884, Petroleum Act, 1934 and Rules framed there under and disposal of other applications to avoid delay and introduce checks on various returns. The hardware, software and related infrastructure have been provided for establishing greater decentralization and transparency in the system.

3.2 UNIDO:

Reform measures and policy initiatives.

A revised guideline was issued to all the Ministries/Departments/State Governments for inviting the project proposals.

3.3 NPC :

Reform measures and policy initiatives

NPC has a well defined Management Information and control system with proper checks and balance to ensure achievement of intermediate and final outcomes of various schemes. Financial and administrative powers have been delegated at different levels for better efficiency, transparency and effectiveness.

OUTCOME

The various policy measures initiated by the Department have led to enhancement in the economic growth and development of the country. The scheme of Integrated Development of Leather Sector envisages development of world-class infrastructure, improvement in production of quality leather and leather products, which will reduce dependence on import of quality raw material and will increase export of finished leather products. It will also generated employment among unemployed rural artisans. Initiatives taken by the Government for developing Industrial Clusters, Growth Centres and providing assistance under Special Package Programme will increase the growth of Indian Industry. Development of infrastructure for setting up new industry will attract foreign entrepreneurs to set up industry in India.

The initiatives taken in the FDI sector will help to increase in flow of FDI in the country and will improve the infrastructure and development of the country. The industrial growth will receive a boost, which will increase the GDP of the country. This will also lead to employment generation in the country.

3.4 CMTI

CMTI has stated that the implementation of plan projects is being carried out by the Capital Goods Committee with regard to procurements and the respective plan project leaders with regard to other things. The Capital Goods Committee consisting of senior officials of the Institute, minutely scrutinizes the procurements with regard to the requirement and its specific usage for the respective plan projects. The over all progress of the plan project is being monitored by the Research Advisory Board consisting of experts from the machine tool industry, academicians etc. Further the recommendations of the Research Advisory Board are being further examined and scrutinized by the Governing Council which the Apex body of the Institute. As such, there is a three time monitoring mechanism i.e., Capital Goods Committee, Research Advisory Board and Governing Council which ensures that the plan projects are implemented as envisaged with the total delivery mechanism of converting outlays into outcomes.

3.5 Intellectual Property Issues

Modernization of Intellectual Property Office to bring them at par with international standards in matters of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indications. The issues to be addressed include capacity building, Public awareness and sensitization of the intellectual property users to make the IP system more effective, reliable and user friendly.

OUTCOME

The modernization of Intellectual Property Offices is being done with a view to establishing an international standard IPO which could also become a International Searching Authority (ISA) and international Preliminary Examination Authority (IPEA), act as a knowledge depository for universities, R&D institutions and industries, provide infrastructure and services as per the Madrid System in Trademarks, provide world class IP functionaries and IP managers and to provide policy and legal inputs to Government.

3.6 NMCC

The NMCC does not directly deal with reform measures or initiate policy measures. However, in their interaction with the Ministries concerned with Manufacturing the NMCC advises them in preparing such measures / reforms as required for improving competitiveness as well as growth of the sector concerned.

CHAPTER IV REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE

1 Secretariat - Economic Services

The Provision is for establishment related Expenses and Information Technology of the Department.

2. National Productivity Council

The performance of NPC is reviewed from time to time. The internal generation of income from their activity is increasing from year to year.

3. National Institute of Design

On-going Educational and Research Programmes & PG Programmes

Physical Target	Outlay 2005-06 (Rs. in Lacs)	Projected Deliverables/ Physical Output	Output Achieved
Continuing educational programme, research and services in 15 design domains including one GDPD and 15 PGDPD programmes	725.00	<p>(a) Number of convocating students in undergraduate/postgraduate programmes to go up from normal 60-80 to 125.</p> <p>(b) Results of 5 faculty-led research projects to be brought out, besides 3 research based diploma projects of students</p> <p>© 50 design registrations to be made.</p>	<p>60 GDPD & 150 PGDPD students enrolled during the year</p> <p>128 students in UG/PG Programmes have convocated in the 26th Annual Convocation held on 20th January 2006.</p> <p>60 students have been cleared by jury for award of NID Diploma.</p> <p>DIPP approved commencement of a new PG programme on Transportation & Automobile Design from F. Y. 2006-07.</p> <p>Collaborative Exchange Programmes initiated/ finalized with 5 international design institutions/ universities viz. (i) Istituto Europeo Di Design, Italy, (ii) The Faculty of Art, Design & Architecture (FADA), University of Johannesburg (UJ), South Africa, (iii) Art Centre College of Design, Pasadena, USA, (iv) Design & Arts College, New Zealand and (v) Fachhochschule Hanover, University of Applied Science and Arts, Hanover, Germany.</p> <p>Compilation on the 9 faculty-led research projects is in progress.</p> <p>5 research based students diploma projects have been sponsored.</p> <p>3 publications, including two research chair based monographs were published, besides 6 in pipeline which are slated for next year.</p> <p>23 selected innovations documented and design registration in progress.</p>

Remarks: Targets achieved fully.

Machinery/equipment/furniture/IT hardware/software/connectivity/library books and Audio Visual resources, etc.

Physical Target	Outlay 2005-06 (Rs. in Lacs)	Projected Deliverables/ Physical Output	Output Achieved
Processing procurement of machinery/equipment/furniture/ IT hardware/software/ connectivity/ library books/ Audio Visual resources, etc.	200.00	(a) More than 300 industry personnel will be trained, besides holding 3 international/national design awareness workshops and 3 in-company programmes. (B) Books and Audio-visual materials worth Rs.20 lacs to be added to the Library	16 workshops/training programmes conducted and over 371 industry personnel have been trained under the programmes. Books worth Rs.20 lacs added to the KMC during the year 2005-06

Remarks: Targets achieved fully.

Construction of Research & Development Campus at Bangalore

Physical Target	Outlay 2005-06 (Rs. in Lacs)	Projected Deliverables/ Physical Output	Output Achieved
Completion of construction	121.00	To complete construction and operate by March 2006	R&D Campus, Bangalore building construction completed and the R&D Campus was formally inaugurated by Dr. Kandeh Yumlella, DG, UNIDO on 31.03.06.

Remarks: Targets achieved fully.

Construction of PG Campus at Gandhinagar

Physical Target	Outlay 2005-06 (Rs. in Lacs)	Projected Deliverables/ Physical Output	Output Achieved
Completion of Pre-fab structure	254.00	Conducting 3 PG Programmes from Transit Campus	3 PG programmes started in Transit Campus continued in March 2006. DIPP approved the construction proposal at an estimated cost of Rs.19.5 cr. In 3 phases- 1 st phase of Rs. 5.67 cr. Approved. The foundation stone laying ceremony of the PG Campus held on 4 th April 06 by the hands of Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Kamal Nathji.

Remarks : With the receipt of the sanction in March 2006, action for processing selection of contractor and commencement of work initiated.

Statement of Outlays & Outcomes/Targets: Plan & Non-Plan 2006-07

PLAN: On-going Educational and Research Programmes and PG Programmes

Physical Target	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2006-07 (Rs. in lacs)	Deliverables	Output Achieved	Processes Timelines
1. Number of convocating students in undergraduate/ post-	Strengthening capabilities of NID to achieve	830	a) Number of convocating students in	222 students convocated in December,2006 (27thannual Convocation)	During the F.Y. 2006-07

<p>graduate programmes to go up 200.</p> <p>2. Results of 9 faculty led research projects to be brought out, besides 2 research chairs and 230 research based diploma projects of students</p> <p>3. 50 design registration to be made</p> <p>4. Design Production and Dissemination Programmes viz: i) National Seminar in Industrial Design & Intellectual Property Rights ii) Design Excellence Award iii) Participation in ICSID Conference iv) Design Fair v) Design Summit</p>	<p>national and eventually global leadership in design application and strengthening Research & Publication programmes with faculty-led research projects and IPR generation.</p>		<p>undergraduate/post graduate programmes to go up from 128 to 222.</p> <p>b) Results of 8 faculty-led research projects to be brought out, besides 2 research chairs, 230 research based diploma projects of students and 8 design publication.</p> <p>c) 50 design registrations to be made</p>	<p>75 GPDP and 15 PGPDP students enrolled during the year Compilation in progress</p> <p>17 selected innovations applied for Design Registration.</p> <p>i) Conducted a 2-day National Seminar on Industrial Design & IPR.</p> <p>ii) instituted Design Excellence Award in collaboration with Business world at New Delhi</p> <p>iii) Hosted ICSID Board meeting followed by OCSID-AMCO meeting at New Delhi iv) Organised "India Design Week" consisting of IDEA Meeting, IDEA Fair etc at New Delhi. v) Organised 6th CIUI-NID Design Summit at New Delhi.</p>	
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Machinery/Equipment/Furniture/IT Hardware/Software/Connectivity/Library Books & Audio-Visual resources

Physical Target	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2006-07 (Rs. in lacs)	Deliverables	Output Achieved	Processes Timelines
<p>i) More than 650 industry personal will be trained, through 29 national/international design awareness workshops.</p> <p>ii) Books and audio-visual materials worth Rs.20 lakh to be added to the Library</p>	<p>Upgradation of classrooms, studio facilities, etc. and strengthening books and audio-visual resources in Library.</p>	<p>220</p>	<p>a) More than 635 industry personnel will be trained.</p> <p>b) Books and audio-visual materials worth Rs. 20 lac to be added to the Library</p>	<p>19 workshops/training programmes conducted and over 463 industry personnel attended the Programmes.</p> <p>Books worth Rs.19.59 lac added to the KMC during the first three quarters.</p>	<p>During the F.Y. 2006-07</p>

PG Campus at Gandhinagar

Physical Target	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2006-07 (Rs. in lacs)	Deliverables	Output Achieved	Processes Timelines
3 existing postgraduate to be shifted from the old premises to the new premises and 1 new PG programme to be started at the new premises	Construction of PG Campus for shifting all the 15 PG Programmes.	300	Commence 2 nd Phase construction of PG Campus, Gandhinagar.	The SFC proposal for construction of PG Campus, Gandhinagar approved at a total outlay of Rs.19.5 cr. In 3 phases. 1 st phase construction with an approved outlay of Rs.5.67 crores commenced from November 2006, and a major part of construction to be completed by end of the financial year	During the F.Y. 2006-07

Physical Target	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2006-07 (Rs. in lacs)	Deliverables	Output Achieved	Processes Timelines
<u>NON-PLAN:</u> Non-Plan Recurring Programmes	To bridge the gap between NID's own income and expenditure on Non-Plan (recurring) activities.	25	To keep the dependency level at around 35% by increasing NID earnings from different revenue streams from Rs. 1580 lacs in 2006-07 to Rs.2015 lacs in 2007-07	During the F.Y. 2006-07	

4. Quality Council of India 2005-06 and 2006-07

The website of the Quality Council of India www.qcin.org is being maintained regularly and is also being updated. The website contains the complete information on various schemes being offered by the Boards that form part of QCI. It also has some details on the standards applicable to the quality and environment management standards. It also provides for posting of any enquiry on the website. The enquiries so posted are being responded appropriately.

The newsletter 'Crest' is regularly being brought out every quarter and the same has been very much appreciated by the readers of industry. 23 issues of Crest have been published till March, 2006.

QCI jointly with Council Members, organize Quality awareness programmes on topic of interest for industry and user organizations. More than 1000 delegates from the industry have participated in various programmes and benefited from this awareness campaign. QCI representatives made a presentation on the activities of QCI in most of these programmes, which were conducted in different parts of the country.

QCI participated in exhibitions and other events organized by various institutions. QCI had also co-sponsored the following seminars and training programmes on various subjects, as below:

(a) Seminars

“Seminar on Emerging Trend in management System.” The programme was held in May 2006 in five metro cities, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, and Delhi and an average of 80 participant attended at each venue.

“Workshop on Loan Business Management” was held in November 2006 in these metro cities Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi and averages of 95 participants attended at each venue.

Three seminars on Hospital Accreditation were sponsored in July & October 2006 through CII where more than 400 delegates from 200 organizations.

Two seminars were sponsored through **Safety and Quality Forum: The Institution of Engineers (India)** where more than 500 delegates from 250 organizations participated.

(b) Awareness Programme:

In the financial year 2006-07, 25 awareness programmes were conducted jointly with the council members. More than 1250 delegates from approx. 550 organizations participated in these programmes.

5. Asian Productivity Organisation

Not applicable.

6. World Intellectual Property Organisation

Contribution is paid to WIPO.

7 Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE (2005-2006) OF PLAN SCHEMES

Name of the Scheme	Physical Target	Outlay 2005-06	Projected Deliverables / Physical Outputs	Output Achieved
1 Development of Environment Friendly Fireworks	1.Establishment of Fireworks Research and Development Centre (FRDC) 2. Joint project with National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) for measurement of pollution	Rs.64.40 lakhs	1.Construction of ground floor of FRDC Building to be completed. 2. Completion of	1. The basic work for civil construction for FRDC has been completed. 2. NEERI submitted the Draft report on

2. Computerisation and Infrastructure development of PESO	<p>from fireworks due to respirable particulate matter, suspended particulate matter, oxides of sulphur and nitrogen and noise.</p> <p>Computerisation and Infrastructure development of PESO</p>	Rs. 85.60 lakhs	<p>joint project with NEERI</p> <p>To render efficient and prompt service to the public through Improved resource utilization and productivity; improved services to the public; Monitoring of transaction of explosives; and to have transparency in the working of the system.</p>	<p>the joint project after conducting tests and data analysis of manufactured samples.</p> <p>Transparency in the system has been ensured; approvals /licences are being granted in the set time frame; status of application can be checked over internet; Head office and circle/sub circle offices have been modernized; transaction of explosives are being monitored.</p>
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**REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF PLAN SCHEMES
(2006-2007 and upto 31-12-2006)**

Name of the Scheme	Physical Target	Outlay 2006-07	Projected Deliverables / Physical Outputs	Output Achieved	Remarks
1 Development of Environment Friendly Fireworks	Establishment of Fireworks Research and Development Centre (FRDC)	Rs.180 lakhs	Completion of civil structure of FRDC Building	70% of the work has been completed.	The pace of the construction activity is satisfactory and the work is likely to be completed by 31 st March 2007.
2. Computerisation and Infrastructure	Computerisation and Infrastructure development of	Rs. 53 lakh	To render efficient and prompt service	Bilingual website has been	

development of PESO	PESO		to the public through implementation of e-governance and Development of website.	developed. As part of computerization/modernisation of PESO, the Joint Chief Controller's Office at Faridabad is being renovated alongwith necessary infrastructure facilities.	The progress of activities is satisfactory.
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8. Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks

Year 2005-2006

Issues	Target set	Outcome Achieved	Shortfalls if any
<p>Modernization of Patent and Designs Office which includes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infrastructure development 2. Computerization 3. Human resource development <p>Awareness programmes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of own IP building at Chennai, Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata. 2. Development of software for computerization 3. Development of dynamic website 4. Recruitment of Examiners of Patents & Designs 5. Training of Examiners in view of the amendment in the patent Act. 6. Conducting awareness programmes on IPR in different parts of the country 	<p>The integrated IP offices at Kolkata, Delhi and Chennai have been inaugurated by Shri Kamal Nath, the Hon'ble Minister in Charge of Commerce & Industry and functioned with corporate outlook. The number of applications filed in 2005-06 was 24,505 compared to 17466 applications in 2004-05 representing an increase of about 41% in the filing. 21,926 request for examination of Patent applications was filed and 11569 applications were examined. The total number of patents granted during the year was 4320. With continuous increase in the number of applications being filed the pendency level goes on increasing. The number of applications for registration of designs filed during the year increased to 4949 on comparison to the previous year, out of which 4499 design applications were examined and 4175 were registered. In the year 2005-06 the revenue was</p>	NIL

		<p>increased to 94.35 Crores in comparison to the year 2004-05 which was 40.73 Crores. Total number of awareness programmes conducted was 110. In view of extensive awareness programmes, there was remarkable increase in filing of Patents and Designs applications from Indian origin.</p> <p>The Examiners were trained time to time during the year to customise them with amended provisions of patent Act and Rules. NIC has developed different modules for computerization activities of IPO like Project management plan(PMP), software requirement specifications(SRS), software Design Document(SDD), Go-live of front Office module, 18th month publication, allocation and distribution process, E-mail services for IPO and journal search module on IPO website.</p>	
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Year 2006-2007 (Upto December,2006)

Issues	Target set	Outcome Achieved	Shortfalls if any
<p>Modernization of Patent and Designs Office which includes</p> <p>4. Infrastructure development</p> <p>5. Computerization</p> <p>6. Human resource development</p> <p>Awareness programmes</p>	<p>1. To complete the construction of integrated IP building at Mumbai.</p> <p>2. Development of software for computerization</p> <p>3. Development of dynamic website</p> <p>4. Recruitment of Examiners of Patents & Designs</p> <p>5. Training of Examiners of Patents & Designs.</p> <p>Conducting awareness programmes on IPR in different parts of the country</p>	<p>The integrated IP office at Mumbai have been inaugurated by Shri Kamal Nath, the Hon'ble Minister in Charge of Commerce & Industry and the IP Offices located at Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai and Mumbai are functioning well. The number of applications filed in 2006-07 (upto December,2006) are 20,899 and the request for examination of applications are 16,255. The total number of application examined are 10,753 and that of grant of patents are 5078. However, the pendency level is still increasing with continuous increase in filing of applications. The number of applications for registration of</p>	NIL

		<p>designs filed during 2006-07 (upto December,2006) are 3929 out of which 3876 are examined and 3687 applications are registered. The revenue received upto 31.12.2006 is 79.4 Cr. Total number of awareness programmes conducted are more than 60 in collaboration with NRDC, SISI and other organizations. The Examiners were trained time to time under Indo-EU trade agreements(TIDP).</p> <p>NIC has developed different modules for computerization activities of IPO such as dynamic website for IPO for Indian Patent Search, application status etc., examination module, international application processing module, grant procedure, e-Patent Register, agent registration processes, Pre-grant and post-grant opposition process, tribunal process, compulsory license process, revocation and restoration process, assignment registration process, design processing module, Data migration and integration with proposed system, upgradation and fine-tuning of installed application</p>	
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9. Strengthening of the infrastructure of the Trade Mark Registry

Issues	Target set	Outcome achieved	Shortfalls if any
<p>Strengthening and enhancing the capabilities of TMR office which includes</p> <p>(i) Liquidation of backlog</p> <p>(ii) Strengthening the Infrastructure support</p> <p>(iii) Public outreach programme</p> <p>(iv) Automation support system</p>	<p>(i) Implement a total IT solution including e-commerce, payment gateway and establish a web enabled service oriented organization</p> <p>(ii) Re-</p>	<p>The number of Trade Marks applications filed in 2005-06 was 73308 compared to 63906 applications in 2004-05. representing a marginal increase of about 14% in the filing. The total number of trade marks registered during the year was 85,669. In the year 2005-06, the revenue was increased to Rs 48.50 crore in comparison to the year 2004-05 which was Rs 37.95 crore.</p>	

	<p>engineering work processes for effective and efficient delivery of services.</p>	<p>Most of the trade mark activities have been de-centralised and processed through computer. Training has been imparted to the Examiners and other officers on the working of Madrid Protocol.</p> <p>Substantial progress has been made in the digitization of Trade Marks records. All the five offices have been linked through virtual Private Network providing instantaneous access to the central data base located at Mumbai.</p>	
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Year 2006-2007 (upto December 2006)

Issues	Target set	Outcome achieved	Shortfalls if any
<p>Strengthening and enhancing the capabilities of TMR office which includes</p> <p>(i)Liquidation of backlog (ii)Strengthening the Infrastructure support (iii)Public outreach programme (iv)Automation support system</p>	<p>(i)Implement a total IT solution including e-commerce, payment gateway and establish a web enabled service oriented organization. (ii)Re-engineering work processes for effective and efficient delivery of services. (iii) upgrading the IT infrastructure of TMR (IV) signing of MOU with NIC/NICSI for implementing the Total IT Solution Project.</p>	<p>The number of Trade Marks applications filed in 2006-07(upto December, 2006) are around 65,000. The total number of registration certificates issued is about 60,000. The revenue received upto 31.12. 06 is Rs 50 crore . An MOU has been signed between CGPDTM and NIC/NICSI for implementation of the Total IT Solution Project. Roadmap for digitization has been drawn up and the work of digitization is in progress. Computer and peripheral equipments have been procured and installed. Various project documents to implement the Total IT Solution Project have been finalized and requirements freezed and the new modules are under development phase.</p>	

10. Geographical Indications Registry

Explain in Chapter-II

11. Modernisation & Strengthening of the Patent Office

Explain in Chapter-II

12. Modernisation & Strengthening of Intellectual Property Office.

Scheme Introduced from 2007-08.

13. Economic Adviser

Name of the Scheme	Allocation for 2005-06	Expenditure 2005-06	Allocation for 2006-07	Expenditure 2006-07 (upto 31.12.06)
(i) Research Studies	0.20	0.1243	0.10	0.0359
(ii) Development of Business Service Price Index (BSPI)	0.34	0.1419	0.10	0.0825
(iii) Improvement of Wholesale Price Index	0.80	0.4566	0.70	0.1215
(iv) Information Technology	0.10	0.0833	0.10	0.0779
Total (Plan Scheme)	1.44	0.8061	1.00	0.3178
Total Non Plan	1.93	1.7019	2.00	1.5511

Research Studies: During 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 0.20 crore was allocated and the expenditure was Rs. 0.1234 crore. This amount was utilized towards payment of second installment of ISID for the study on 'Impact of FDI in select sector in India along with comparative study of policy and procedures on them in select countries' organizing workshops/interactive sessions for increasing response rate of price data for Wholesale Price Index (WPI). During 2006-07, an amount Rs. 0.10 crore has been allocated. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 0.0359 crore has been utilized till 31.12.2006 for organizing workshops/interactive sessions in different parts of the country for increasing response rate of price data for Wholesale Price Index (WPI). An amount of Rs. 0.0271 is payable (as final installment) to ISID on submission of the final report for the Research Study "Impact of FDI in select sector in India along with comparative study of policy and procedures on them in select countries". The remaining funds (Rs. 0.037 crore) would be utilized for organizing the workshops/interactive sessions.

Scheme of Development of Business Service Price Index (BSPI): During 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 0.34 crore was allocated and the expenditure was Rs. 0.1419 crore. The funds under the Plan Scheme BSPI covers mainly salary & day-to-day office expenses, collection of road freight data, office furniture. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 0.10 crore has been allocated. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 0.0825 crore has been released till 31.12.2006.

Improvement of Wholesale Price Index (WPI): Improvement of WPI is envisaged to be achieved by focusing on training to personnel, developing expertise and conducting surveys/studies/seminars etc. During 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 0.80 crore was allocated and the expenditure was Rs. 0.4566 crore towards conducting of seminar, second & third phase of training by officials from BLS, Washington at New Delhi and award of four local consultancy to conduct studies on Railway, Air Transport, Pot and Insurance sectors. During

2006-07, an amount of Rs. 0.10 crore was allocated. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 0.1215 crore have been released till 31.12.2006 for completion of the 4th phase of training in Washington on Software Development for compilation of Producer Price Index (PPI). Draft final reports on Road Transport, Air Transport, Port, Insurance, Railway Transport and Banking sector and are under evaluation. A seminar on Service Price Index (SPI) at Bangalore is to be conducted shortly.

Information Technology: This Plan Scheme was launched from the year 2004-05. The objective of this scheme is to impart training to employees, acquisition of hardware, software as well as development and maintenance of software etc. required for the performance of office work. During 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 0.10 crore was allocated and the expenditure was Rs. 0.833 crore towards procurement and maintenance of computers. The total outlay for 2006-07 is Rs. 0.10 crore and an amount of Rs. 0.0779 has been utilized till 31.12.2006.

Non Plan: Non Plan expenditure is incurred on items, which are essential to run the organizations and also provide logistic support to officers/officials. During 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 1.93 crore was allocated and the expenditure was Rs. 1.7019 crore. The total outlay for 2006-07 is Rs. 2.00 crore. Under this, an amount of Rs. 0.0779 has been utilized till 31.12.2006 towards salary of employees, contingent expenditure, expenditure on travel, medical reimbursement and official publications of this Office.

14 Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB)

Establishment related expenses.

15. Tariff Commission

The nature of work being handled by the Tariff Commission is such that it does not show any outcome except that the various studies referred to it are completed and handed over to the referring agencies with due recommendations. As such the outcome and vision of the Commission cannot be projected.

A) The commission has submitted the following reports to various Govt./Referral Agencies during 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto 31.12.2006)

	Studies completed during 2005-06
1.	Costing of Anhydrous Ethanol: Referred by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
2.	Determination of realistic cost/price of various types of condoms: Referred by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
3.	Determination of milling charges for raw and parboiled rice: Referred by Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
4.	Pricing of Cost Components of LNG Import & Regasification and Transportation Tariff of NG/R-LNG: Referred by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Department of Fertilizers.
5.	Re-fixation of Norms on Various Controllable Cost Elements in FCI: Referred by Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.
6.	Transportation Charges for Bhajera-Ferozabad/Agra Spur Line and Agra-Ferozabad City Gas Distribution: Referred by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

7.	India's need for Critical Raw materials & identification of various sources of such raw materials in Asia, Africa and Latin Amrica : Referred by Ministry of External Affairs.
8.	Study on Rules of Origin: suo moto
	Studies completed during 2006-07 (upto 31.12.2006)
1.	Impact of Free Trade Agreement with Sri Lanka : Referred by DIPP.
2.	Transportation tariff charged by M/s GAIL for supply of KG Basin Gas to power producers through its pipeline network : Referred by M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas.
3.	Mechanism for coal pricing: Referred by Ministry of Coal.
4.	Determination of producer price of natural gas produced by ONGC and OIL: Referred by M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas.
5.	Revision of rates in respect of various types of condom: Referred by M/o Health and Family Welfare.

B. The following studies were under progress (as on 31.12.2006)

1.	Study Referred by DOT: The competitiveness of Indian Telecom Manufacturing Sector and Demand for telecom equipment, handsets, parts and components.
2.	Studies Referred by Ministry of External Affairs. i) Impact of Indo-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement.
3.	ii) Assistance that can be given to Indian Companies to bid for and win infrastructure and economic/social development projects, contracts being multilaterally funded in Africa.
4.	Studies Referred by Deptt. of Heavy industry w.r.t. i) Impact of taxes and duties on the competitiveness of the Indian Auto Component Industry as compared to Auto Component Industry in China and other South East Asian Countries.
5.	ii) Export Competitiveness of wagon manufacturing units vis-à-vis manufacturing in Asean region.
6.	iii) Benchmarking of machine tools sector, particularly comparison of M/s HMT Machine Tools Ltd., with leading players in the private sector.
7.	iv) Evaluation sustainability of the present operation of M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. in the current economic scenario.
8.	Study Referred by Ministry of Chemicals & Petrochemicals: Impact of FTAs on Domistic Pharma Industry.
9.	Study Referred by Ministry of Shipping, Road, Transport and Highways Critical analysis of the Impact of Port Tariff Regulation and the Effect of such Regulation of EXIM Trade.
10.	Study Referred by National Commission on Enterprises in Unorganised/Informal Sector: Impact of liberalization of tariffs and quota restrictions on the unorganized sector with reference to China and other countries.
11.	Study Referred by Department of Bio-technology, Ministry of Science & Technology: Preparation of data base of items being frequently imported/exported by the Biotech Companies.

12.	Study Referred by Ministry of Railways (Railway Board): Economic of transportation of POL by various modes for suggested appropriate and optimal model mix.
13.	Study referred by Deptt. of Food & Public Distn. : Pricing of levy sugar.
14.	Studly referred by Deptt. of Fertilizer: Cost-Pricing of complex fertilizers.

C. Other ongoing miscellaneous works.

- (i) Creation of database of monitoring global trends and trade policy measures.
- (ii) Managing and updating and Website of the Tariff Commisison.
- (iii) Furnishing requisite information under RTI Act, to applicants.
- (iv) Training of employees to respond effectively to the changing organizational needs and objectives by providing wider participation of the officers in seminars, workshops, specialized training in institutes like Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) and Research and Information System for Non-aligned and other Developing Countries (RIS).
- (v) Collection and scanning of International Trade, WTO literature.
- (vi) Updating library and documentation facilities to enable the organization to deal appropriately with WTO issues.
- (vii) Strengthening of Computer network infrastructure.

16. Salt Commissioner

Performance during 2005-06 in terms of targets already set scheme wise reasons for variation.

- a) Common Salt production of 163.4 Lakh tones was achieved during 2005-06 as against the target of 181.25 lakh tones (fixed for 2005-06)
- b) Iodised Salt production of 49.83 lakh tones was achieved during the year 2005-06 as against the target of 52 lakh tones.
- c) The supply of salt throughout the country was satisfactory and no scarcity or abnormal price increase was reported anywhere in the country.
- d) The prices and availability of salt is being monitored periodically to avert any possible shortage. It helped to a greater extent to contain the price throughout the year.
- e) Salt Commissionerate has spent funds to the tune of Rs. 52.63 lakhs upto during 2005-06 on labour welfare activities.
- f) NMAY: During the year 2005-06 the Government of India has sanctioned construction of 1286 houses for salt workers in addition to 1667 houses sanctioned during the previous years of Xth Plan. 2953 dwelling units were under construction during the period.
- g) Export: A quantity of 29.76 lakh tones of Salt has been exported during 2005-06.
- h) Cess Collection: An amount of Rs. 294.69 lakhs has been collected as cess on Salt during the year 2005-06.

Physical performance and achievements for the period from 1.4.2006 till 31.12.2006. are as under.

- a) Common Salt production of 145 lakh tones was achieved as on December 2006 during the year 2006-07 as against the target of 185 lakh tones. (Target for 12 months)
- b) Iodised Salt production of 35.66 lakh tones was achieved as on December, 2006 during the year 2006-07 as against the target of 54 lakh tones. (Target for 12 months 4/06 to 3/07)
- c) The supply of salt throughout the country was satisfactory and no scarcity or abnormal price increase was reported anywhere in the country.
- d) The prices and availability of salt is being monitored periodically.
- e) Salt Commissionerate has spent funds to the tune of Rs. 72.78 lakhs upto December 2006 during 2006-07 on labour welfare activities.
- f) NMAI: During the year 2006-07 the Government of India has sanctioned construction of 1665 houses for salt workers in addition to 3335 houses sanctioned during the previous years of Xth Plan.
- g) Export: A quantity of 18.81 lakh tones of Salt has been exported upto December, 2006.
- h) Cess Collection: An amount of Rs. 198.12 lakhs has been collected as cess on Salt for the period upto December, 2006.

17. Central Manufacturing Technology Institute

Review of the performance of the plan projects of CMTI for 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto December 2006) and 2007-08 (Projected) both in physical and monitor terms are at ANNEXURE 'A' & 'B'.

ANNEXURE-A

OUTCOME BUDGET

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE - Xth PLAN (YEAR: 2005-06)

Through continuous modernization of infrastructure, manufacturing facilities, laboratories, computer systems and CIM facilities the following physical achievements are achieved:

I. INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS:

Around 665 industrial customers were served during the year. Out of this about 90% are from general engineering, Small and Medium Scale Sector. CMTI, as a national organization, has continued to address the needs of all sectors of industry.

II. NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES (2005-2006) :

BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	NO. OF INDUSTRIES SERVED
1 DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	7
2 TESTING SUPPORT(Lab Services)	618
3 TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	20
4 PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	5
5 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	11
6 Rapid Prototyping Services	4
TOTAL	665

III. ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT/ESTABLISHMENT

The following Advanced Technology Projects were undertaken:

- ❖ Hard Turning Technology (Environmental friendly technology):
- ❖ Rapid Prototyping and Rapid Tooling Technologies
- ❖ IT in Manufacturing
- ❖ Virtual Manufacturing

The objectives that are met are:

- Assimilation of new technologies such as hard Turning, High speed machining etc
- Establishment of technology demonstration facility,
- Create awareness in Indian industry,
- Transfer technology and provide services in the area to SMEs

IV. CONTRIBUTION TO THE INDUSTRY (MAJOR PRODUCTS, SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPED DURING 2005-2006)

The objectives that are met are:

- Design & Development of special machines, equipment, test systems, etc., using CAD and design analysis using FEM and other analysis packages
- Establishing technology for manufacture of complex components using CAD / CAM / CIM and multi axis CNC machining – continued activity

V. REGIONAL CENTRES

The objectives that has been met are:

- A Centre established / facilitated by CMTI at Rajkot to have a better nation wide reach to provide manufacturing technology and advanced service support to the industries in the respective regions
- Under the outreach programme of CMTI, the facilities at the following centers will continue to be upgraded and service network to industries from these centers would be enlarged:
 - **Center for Advancement of Manufacturing Technology, RAJKOT: functional since November 2002**
 - **Liaison center, NEW DELHI:** in operation at New Delhi.

- Institute of Machine Tool Technology (IMTT) at Batala (Punjab) - **has been identified as a regional centre to offer services to the industries in and around this region.**

VI. TECHNOLOGY SERVICES TO BE RENDERED:

The objectives that have been met are:

Providing Various investigative and problem solving support services to industry through the advanced laboratories at CMTI and accredited by various national bodies such as NABL, etc.

- ❖ Noise & Vibration assignments (40 instances):
- ❖ Machine tool testing & calibration (45 instances):
- ❖ **Metrology & Calibration (300 instances):**
- ❖ Testing of Aircraft subsystems (10 instances):
- ❖ Laboratory support services (600 instances)
- ❖ Technology development:

VII. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER INITIATIVES:

The objectives that have been met are:

Technology transfer initiatives through advanced training programmes, seminars, conferences, workshops, exhibitions, expositions, etc. for awareness and transfer of advanced and latest technology to industries, especially SMEs. About 275 participants / delegates have been trained.

VIII. QUALITY SYSTEMS AND IMPROVEMENT SERVICES:

The objectives that has been met are:

Initiatives for establishment, improvement and monitoring of quality systems in industries and laboratories across the country such as establishing itself as the National Level provider of proficiency testing services for laboratories, Supply of Reference Masters for calibration, Lead assessors services for Laboratory audits for NABL conformance, etc.

IX Visits to CMTI

Several Dignitaries from India and Abroad visited the institute for technical discussions, to get acquainted with the facilities and capabilities of CMTI and to explore the possibility of joint R&D activities. Technical visit of students & Faculty from educational institutions was also co-ordinated during the year.

X. SECTORS SERVED:

In general the following sectors are served.

1. SSI
2. SME
3. Automotive Sector
4. Atomic Energy
5. Aerospace
6. Aeronautics
7. Railways
8. General Engineering

9. Machine Tools
10. R & D Institutions
11. Government Sector
12. Defense.

OUTCOME BUDGET

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE - Xth PLAN (YEAR: Apr 06 to Dec06)

Through continuous modernization of infrastructure, manufacturing facilities, laboratories, computer systems and CIM facilities the following physical achievements are achieved:

I. INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS:

Around 525 industrial customers were served during the year. Out of this about 90% are from general engineering, Small and Medium Scale Sector. CMTI, as a national organization, has continued to address the needs of all sectors of industry

II. NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES (Apr – Dec 06):

BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	NO. OF INDUSTRIES SERVED
1 DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	4
2 TESTING SUPPORT (Lab Services)	487
3 TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	8
4 PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	2
5 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	21
6 Rapid Prototyping Services	3
TOTAL	525

III. ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT/ESTABLISHMENT

The following Advanced Technology Projects are undertaken:

- Hard Turning Technology (Environmental friendly technology)
- Rapid Prototyping and Rapid Tooling Technologies
- IT in Manufacturing
- Virtual Manufacturing

The objectives that are met are:

- ❑ Continuation of Assimilation of new technologies such as Hard Turning, High speed machining etc
- ❑ Establishment of technology demonstration facility,
- ❑ Create awareness in Indian industry,
- ❑ Transfer technology and provide services in the area to SMEs

IV. CONTRIBUTION TO THE INDUSTRY (MAJOR PRODUCTS, SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPED DURING Apr- Dec 06)

The objectives that are met are:

- ❑ Design & Development of special machines, equipment, test systems, etc., using CAD and design analysis using FEM and other analysis packages
- ❑ Establishing technology for manufacture of complex components using CAD / CAM / CIM and multi axis CNC machining – continued activity

V. REGIONAL CENTRES

The objectives that has been met are:

- A Centre established / facilitated by CMTI at Rajkot to have a better nation wide reach to provide manufacturing technology and advanced service support to the industries in the respective regions
- Under the outreach programme of CMTI, the facilities at the following centers will continue to be upgraded and service network to industries from these centers would be enlarged:
 - **Center for Advancement of Manufacturing Technology, RAJKOT: established at Rajkot and is functional since November 2002**
 - **Liaison center, NEW DELHI:** in operation at New Delhi.
 - Institute of Machine Tool Technology (IMTT) at Batala (Punjab) - **has been identified as a regional centre to offer services to the industries in and around this region.**

VI. TECHNOLOGY SERVICES TO BE RENDERED:

The objectives that have been met are:

Providing Various investigative and problem solving support services to industry

through the advanced laboratories at CMTI and accredited by various national bodies

such as NABL, etc.

- Noise & Vibration assignments (26 instances):
- Machine tool testing & calibration (49 instances):
- **Metrology & Calibration (222 instances):**
- Testing of Aircraft subsystems (10 instances):
- Laboratory support services (750 instances)
- Technology development:

VII. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER INITIATIVES:

The objectives that have been met are:

Technology transfer initiatives through advanced training programmes, seminars, conferences, workshops, exhibitions, expositions, etc. for awareness and transfer of advanced and latest technology to industries, especially SMEs. About 238 participants / delegates have been trained.

VIII. QUALITY SYSTEMS AND IMPROVEMENT SERVICES:

The objectives that has been met are:

Initiatives for establishment, improvement and monitoring of quality systems in industries and laboratories across the country such as establishing itself as the National Level provider of proficiency testing services for laboratories, Supply of Reference Masters for calibration, Lead assessors services for Laboratory audits for NABL conformance, etc.

IX Visits to CMTI

Several Dignitaries and international business delegations visited the institute for technical discussions, to get acquainted with the facilities and capabilities of CMTI and to explore the possibility of joint R&D activities

Technical visit of students & Faculty from educational institutions were also co-ordinated during the year.

X SECTORS SERVED:

In general the following sectors are served.

13. SSI
14. SME
15. Automotive Sector
16. Atomic Energy
17. Aerospace
18. Aeronautics
19. Railways
20. General Engineering
21. Machine Tools
22. R & D Institutions
23. Government Sector
24. Defense.
25. Ship Building

18.01. Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute

SCHEME I: RAW MATERIAL & PROCESS RESEARCH

Objective:

- To find out techniques for effective utilization of recycled fiber in papermaking.
- Removal of un-desirable contaminants & ink particle through various chemical, physical and biological techniques.
- To study the effect of storage on papermaking raw material quality.

Physical Targets (2006-06)

- Control of sticky contaminants with integration of mechanical and chemical methods.
- Optimization of process configuration for enzymatic deinking of MOW.
- To organize conceptual workshop on storage related problems.

Achievements (2005-06)

- Development suitable control programmes employing chemical and mechanical methods for management of sticky contaminants in RCF based mills.
- Appropriate process configuration identified for enzymatic deinking of MOW.
- MoU signed with 4 mills to study storage particles and its effect on raw material quality.

Physical Targets (2005-06)

- Quantification & control of stickies at mill site
- Development of alternate deinking technology.

- Assessment of losses during storage of fibrous raw material.

Achievements (2006-07)

- Based on technical know-how and expertise gained for quantification and control of stickies, two-mill scale evaluation completed.
- Production of high brightness deinked pulp employing oxidative deinking.
- Assessment of losses during storage and its impact on product quality – conducted for 4 mills.

SCHEME II: QUALITY IMPROVEMENT & PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Objective

- To improve the intrinsic strength of cellulose fibers of papermaking pulps.
- Optimize papermaking conditions to improve the product quality through fractionation and modern sizing techniques.

Physical Targets (2005-06)

- To study impact of H factor on pulp quality in terms of intrinsic strength.
- Fabrication of Prototype Laboratory Fractionators to evaluate different screen patterns for indigenous pulp.
- Optimization of filler loading and dose of sizing chemicals and retention aid for different pulp furnish.

Achievements (2005-06)

- Control of fulff and improvement of agro-residue pulps through Fractionation.
- Achieved improved sizing efficiency for Bamboo/Hardwood furnish with optimum chemistry.
- Identified important factors to control strength loss during pulping and bleaching stage.

Physical Targets (2006-07)

- Implementation of possible modification at mills to preserve intrinsic strength of fibers.
- Product quality improvement through sizing.
- Fractionation of pulp to produce different varieties of paper and board.

Achievements (2006-07)

- Recommendations given were implemented in few mills.
- Acquired technical know-how on alkaline sizing using carbonate fillers to improve the formation of paper made from wood, bamboo and agro residues.
- Developed know-how for production of multi layer paper or board and other varieties of paper using fractionated fiber.

SCHEME: III ENERGY CONSERVATION & MANAGEMENT

Objective:

- To reduce the energy usage through process optimization.
- To improve the black liquor properties for smooth functioning of the chemical recovery units & generate more energy.

Physical Targets (2005-06)

- Reduction in energy consumption through Pinch Technology
- Methods to reduce the impact of Non-Process Elements in a closed Chemical Recovery loop.

Achievements (2005-06)

- Development of software for thermal and water pinch analysis.
- Developed techniques for removal of Non-Process Elements from ESP ash.

Physical Targets (2006-07)

- Reduction in energy consumption pattern in Indian Pulp & Paper Mills.
- Conduct energy audits in mills.
- Control/removal of NPE's in recovery cycle.

Achievements (2006-07)

- Implementation of Energy Conservation Act in Pulp & Paper Industries in support of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power.
- CPPRI with qualified Energy Auditors & Energy managers have been accredited by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power for energy audits in Pulp & Paper Mills. Completed Audits for 4 large pulp and paper mills.
- A prototype full-scale plant has been designed and submitted to mill for removal of NPE's from the recovery cycle.

SCHEME IV: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & CLEANER PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

Objective:

- To determine and quantify and malodorous gaseous pollutants in the paper industry.
- To develop techno-economically viable techniques to reduce the liquid pollution.
- To develop techniques for water recovery and reuse in the paper industry.

Physical Targets (2005-06)

- To generate data on current effluent practices.
- Effective wastewater treatment to help the industry in meeting the Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection (CREP) guidelines.
- To identify the cleaner production techniques to reduce the pollution at source.

Achievements (2005-06)

- Performance evaluation and troubleshooting of existing ETP conducted in two large mills and several agro and recycled fiber based mills.

- Fabrication and installation of Pilot Demo Plant of 1m³/hr capacity at a Century Pulp & Paper Mills, Lalkuan site for techno economic evaluation of electroflocculation process to reduce color loads in effluent.

Physical Targets (2006-07)

- Improved environmental performance of industry and compliance with Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection in Pulp & Paper Industry (CREP) guidelines.
- Assistance to Regulatory bodies for setting up and implementation of pollution norms.

Achievements (2006-07)

- Assessment of NCGs emission in 16 no. of pulp and paper industry. Sulphur balance during digester blow.
- The R&D trials on pilot electroflocculation plant completed for different effluents. Techno economic evaluation of the process is underway.
- Performance evaluation of the existing effluents treatment plant conducted for two large mills.
- Characterization of microbial population to improve the quality of treated effluent.

SCHEME V: INFRASTRUCTURE & DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Objective:

- To improve the infrastructure of R&D facilities.
- To improve the Library & Documentation facilities.
- To train and impart continuing education for the technical personnel in paper industry.

Physical Targets (2005-06)

- Improved Library and Documentation facilities.
- Human resource development.
- Full utilization of existing facilities and up gradation of Laboratories.

Achievements (2005-06)

- Six numbers of onsite and offsite training were conducted at CPPRI in different areas of pulp and paper.
- Updating the knowledge and skills of personnel of paper industry.
- Efficient use of library and laboratories.
- Two numbers of Workshop/Seminars were organized by CPPRI.

Physical Targets (2006-07)

- To improve library & documentation services.
- Updating the knowledge and skills of personnel of paper industry through training.
- Dissemination of research outputs through training programmes, workshop, seminars etc.

Achievements (2006-07)

- Library automation is partly completed.
- Three numbers of onsite and offsite trainings were conducted at CPPRI in different areas of pulp and paper.
- Maintenance of existing facilities and upgradation of laboratories.

- One workshop/Seminar was organized by CPPRI.

PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR PLAN SCHEMES/PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2007-08 (i.e. upto 31st December, 2007).

SCHEME I: RAW MATERIAL & PROCESS RESEARCH

Objective:

- To reduce the storage losses and improve the end product quality.
- To improve the printing quality of indigenous coated papers.

Physical Target

- Generation of database on prevailing storage practices for different papermaking raw materials.
- Assessment of storage losses with respect of productivity, product quality and economic loss.
- Generation of database on properties of different base papers made from indigenous raw materials.

SCHEME II: ENERGY CONSERVATION & ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT.

Objective

- To improve rheological and combustion properties of black liquor for improving recovery boiler efficiency.
- To treat wastewater for increased reuse/recycle.
- To characterize the toxicity potential of ETP sludge and its disposal alternative and control of odorous emissions.

Physical Targets:

- Database generation on rheological, thermal and physico-chemical properties of black liquors from different non-wood based mills having chemical recovery installations.
- Assessment of toxicity potential of ETP sludge and its disposal alternatives.
- Control of odorous emissions and reduction in fresh water consumption in pulp and paper mills.

SCHEME III: INFRASTRUCTURE & DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Objective:

- To create facilities for imparting training to technical manpower of paper industry on continuous basis.
- To improve the Library & Documentation facilities.
- To set up a paper recycling pilot plant for demonstration of lab scale research on a continuous plant.
- To strengthen the information technology infrastructure and create Paper Net for on-line services.
- To upgrade the infrastructure of R&D facilities.

Physical Targets

- Dissemination of scientific knowledge and human resource development for paper industry on continuous basis.
- Development of Nodal Information Centre in the area of pulp & paper for online dissemination of information to the paper industry.
- Creation of infrastructure for Recycling Pilot Plant and productivity improvement of recycled fiber through process optimization.
- Improved functional efficiency of CPPRI by linking R&D, Administration and Accounts Division.
- Optimal utilization of utilities for R&D activities as CPPRI.

18.02. Development Council for Paper, Pulp & Allied Industries

19. Development Council for Cement Industry

Objective:

To conduct R&D activities in the field by Cement Industry 25% of the total outlay is earmarked for R&D activities.

Achievements:

Not amenable to quantification.

20. Indian Leather Development Programme

The “Indian Leather Development Programme” (ILD) is a plan scheme with an outlay of Rs. 400 crore during the 10th Five Year Plan. The ILD comprises of two programmes, viz., Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) and “Infrastructure Strengthening of Leather Sector” (ISLS) with outlays of Rs. 290 crore and Rs. 110 crore respectively. The ISLS aims at infrastructure strengthening and capacity building for the development of leather sector whereas the IDLS is a comprehensive scheme for technology up-gradation and modernization in all the segments of the leather industry.

Performance during 2005-06.

ISLS: The performances during 2005-06 in respect of the sub-programmes under ISLS are as under: -

- (a) **Leather Complex (Tannery):** The Scheme aims at supporting initiative of State Government in the establishment of a state-of-the-art Leather Complex for tanneries. The location for the complex i.e. Nellore, Andhra Pradesh has been approved in principle. The **total project cost is Rs. 144 crore.** Govt. of India assistance would be **limited to 20% of the cost of common infrastructure subject to ceiling of Rs. 29 crore.** The Scheme is to assure development of tanneries with environmental security and also attract large investments into tanneries sector. Meeting of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) held to consider the proposal. EFC recommended the proposal subject to certain observations. Government of Andhra Pradesh requested to convey their

concurrence to meet their share of the cost and also to fulfill the observations made by the EFC.

- (b) **Footwear Complex (Tamil Nadu):** The Scheme aims at providing infrastructure facilities for housing large footwear manufacturing units. Originally the Central Plan Assistance was Rs 20 crore but on request by the implementing agency, i.e., State Industrial State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT) a state Government undertaking the cost of the project has been revised to Rs. 14 crores. SIPCOT requested to submit the Detailed Project Report.
- (c) **Footwear Component Park:** It is proposed to establish a footwear component park near Chennai with an assistance of Rs. 10 crore for each park. The park will cater to the needs of footwear industry in southern regions of the country. Infrastructure development towards design and testing centers, warehousing etc. is to be provided. The footwear sector in Southern Region formed a Special Purpose Vehicle in the name of Consortium of Shoe Manufacturers Limited for the purpose of establishing the Footwear Component Park in Chennai. The SPV identified the land of about 22.07 acres for the Footwear Component Park in the SIPCOT Industrial Park, situated at Irungattukottai, at a distance of about 25 Kms from Chennai.
- (d) **Leather Goods Park:** The objective of the scheme is to provide the basic and essential common infrastructure like design studios, common facility centre, display-cum warehousing facilities etc. in the Leather Goods Export Park. The Park would be developed in an area of more than 50 acres at Kolkata. The implementing agency is the Council for Leather Export and a SPV formed by the Developers/promoters. A land of about 50 acres was identified. 50 members of ILPA have already booked plots.
- (e) **INTECHMART:** The INTECHMART Scheme aims at strengthening the market accessibility to Indian Leather products through organization of International leather fairs in India and through undertaking leather delegations to potential countries for promotion of FDI and Foreign Collaborations. Under the activity “Road show in China” the Council for Leather Exports (CLE), which is implementing the scheme took a trade delegation to China during November 2005.
- (f) **Human Resource Development:** It is proposed to impart training to about 1.5 lakh people in the industry right from the stage of collection of raw hides and skins to supervisors/managers in product industry. About 1.30 lakh people engaged in leather sector have been connected to the project so far (People Targeted: Primary: 90,000; Secondary: 35000; Tertiary: 5000; Women: 30,000; Linkages established (NGO: 10; Artisan Cooperatives: 50; State Agencies : 10; Central Agencies : 5; Associations : 6; Others : Shivaji University).
- (g) **Saddlery Development:** This is a scheme for R&D support to saddlery industry of Kanpur and is aimed at providing technological and infrastructure support for development of saddle trees, harnessing equipments and other accessories. 16”

English saddle trees has been successfully launched. Development of an other variant of English style saddle trees called jumping tree was under way. The Automatic Hole punching machine has already been developed up to the stage of prototype. The commercialization efforts are yet to be made of the machine. Eight programs running and about 211 candidates are taking training under all these programs.

- (h) Global Benchmarking: This is a scheme for global benchmarking of 25 leather units every year by providing software support for standardization, training and orientation keeping in view the global practice and trend. Ongoing as per schedule.
- (i) Support to Rural Artisans: The aim of the scheme is promotion of cluster. Under this scheme, the Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) has taken up promotion and marketing of “ethnic footwear” products such as MOJARI, JOOTI and KOLHAPURI. Apart from the above, promotions of other clusters, which are not manufacturing the above products, have also been taken up. More than 3500 artisan households making MOJARI - handcrafted ethnic footwear in three districts of Rajasthan - Jaipur, Jodhpur and Nagaur have been trained. The products have been publicized in various national and international magazines / journals. Advertisement released in electronic & print media to educate the customers about its better product and marketing. The products were displayed in various national and international fairs of footwears and leather goods to contact the buyers. The response of these promotional activities has been tremendous and sale of the products has increased manifolds. The growth achieved through the interventions of the scheme has been very encouraging and had showed a promising future of these products in the international and domestic markets. The website with e-commerce facility has been set up and is available under the URL: www.mojari.com, which is providing the artisan households exposure to collective manufacturing, marketing in the strong niche urban markets.
- (j) Non-Leather Footwear: The scheme primarily aims at strengthening the non-leather sector in the country through interventions such as technology up-gradation, renovation of manufacturing units, testing systems, common facility centers, etc. The proposal envisages these interventions mainly in two important rubber based footwear industry in Kerala and North East Region besides other areas such as Mumbai, Noida, Delhi and Kolkata. Different strategies are adopted in different locations such as support to private enterprise by way of investment grant in Kerala, institutional support in North East Region and cluster development approach through provision of common facility centers in areas such as Mumbai and Noida. Common Facility Centre at Noida established. Kottayam interventions undertaken.

IDLS: The IDLS was notified on 3rd November, 2005. Two applications involving total investment of Rs. 3.63 crore and Government of India’s assistance of Rs. 71 lakh approved by the Steering Committee.

Performance during 2006-07 (till 31st December, 2006).

ISLS: The performances during 2005-06 (till 31st December, 2006) in respect of the sub-programmes under ISLS are as under: -

- (a) Leather Complex (Tannery): Several reminders to Government of Andhra Pradesh requested to convey their concurrence to meet their share of the cost and also to fulfill the observations made by the EFC were issued. The Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission decided to hold a meeting with Chief Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh, which is expected shortly.
- (b) Footwear Complex (Tamil Nadu): Detailed Project Report submitted and approved. Rs. 11 crore out of the allocated Rs. 14 crores released to SIPCOT. Common Infrastructure Facility completed. Superstructure (physical infrastructure) development such as testing centre, warehouse, convention centre, captive power plant, etc., is under process.
- (c) Footwear Component Park: Being implemented as per schedule. Preparations for initiating Design Centre in the Park are ongoing.
- (d) Leather Goods Park: Work on Design Centre initiated.
- (e) INTECHMART: Road shows in Italy and Portugal held. Buyers Sellers meeting organized in New Delhi.
- (f) Human Resource Development: Capacity building of artisans undertaken. Umbrella programme at Agra to train the shoemakers organized. Design & Technology Development Training Programme at Rae Bareli organised to develop capability in small accessories that are sold in the local markets by providing training in design and value addition.
- (g) Saddlery Development: Western Saddle Trees launched. Designing work of mold for close contact saddler trees completed. Machining of the mold is underway. Concept Designing and validation for strap cutting machine and hot creasing/rolling machine completed.
- (h) Global Benchmarking: Ongoing as per schedule.
- (i) Support to Rural Artisans: Advertisement for marketing and promotion of ethnic footwear held. Critical inputs like shoe lasts, accessories and beats, leather provided for ethnic footwear. Ethnic Footwear displayed in international footwear. Baseline survey to access the needs of artisans in clusters in the districts of Jaipur, Alwar, Jodhpur, etc. held.
- (j) Non-Leather Footwear: Cost of the scheme revised from approved Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 6.99 crore in order to make the FDDI a complete training centre in sports shoes at FDDI Center Noida. Funds amounting to Rs. 1.99 crore released to FDDI Noida.
- (k) Establishment of NIFDT in Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh: This is a new sub-programme under the ISLS. The objective of the institute would be for the development of Human Resource Development for the footwear industries by imparting knowledge and skill

as per the requirement of the industries. The institute will train & up grade skills and technologies for the footwear industries apart from promoting & supporting footwear industries in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The institute will also held to generate gainful employment in the footwear sector through capacity building, development of the skills with the efforts to create self-reliance. The total Government of India's commitment for the project is Rs. 13.53 crore. Rs. 1 crore released towards land purchase.

IDLS: 127 applications involving total investment of Rs. 121.45 crore and Government of India's assistance of Rs. 26.68 crore approved by the Steering Committee.

21. International Centre for Advancement of Manufacturing Technology

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22. Other scheme-Ashok Paper Mills

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23. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

The Country Service Framework of India which aims at overall development goals of poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability with a focus to obtain enhanced synergies between UNIDO activities in India, and those of other agencies and organizations working in India programme has recently been evaluated by UNIDO. The draft report of the evaluation team received recently is under examination.

24 Development of Backward Areas

24.01. Investment Subsidy

This is a subsidy scheme and not amenable to quantification of deliverables.

24.02. Transport subsidy to Industrial Units

This is a subsidy scheme and not amenable to quantification of deliverables.

24.03. Growth Centres

The various growth centres are under implementation. Planning Commission has suggested that the Scheme has failed to achieve its objectives and should be discontinued.

24.04. Package for Special Category States for J&K,HP and Uttranchal

1. Actual Physical Performance in 2005-06: The allocated amount of Rs. 25.00 crore have been released fully to JKDFC, HPSIDC & SIDCUL, the nodal agencies of the State Govts. Of J&K HP & Uttaranchal. The details of expenditure are enclosed in Annex-III.

S.No.	Nodal Agencies	Scheme	2005-06
1.	Jammu & Kashmir Development Finance (JKDFC)/ Jammu & Kashmir	i) Comprehensive Insurance Scheme	0.90
		ii) J&K Entrepreneurship Development Institute	
2.	Himachal Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (HPSIDC)/HP	i) Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme.	7.00
3.	State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttaranchal Ltd. (SIDCUL)/ Uttaranchal	i) Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme	
		ii) Growth Centre	1.00

2. Performance in the first 9 months of 2006-07: Out of the allocated amount of Rs. 10.93 crore, Rs. 6.93 crore have been released so far to HPSIDC & SIDCUL and the balance amount of Rs. 4.00 crore to be released very shortly as the proposal on this amount has been approved in principle by Admn. Wing and Finance Wing as well.

24.05 Infrastructure Development in the Eastern & North Eastern Region

This is a subsidy scheme and not amenable to quantification of deliverables. No provision has been made in 2007-08.

24.06. Capital Investment Subsidy

This is a subsidy scheme and not amenable to quantification of deliverables.

24.07. Central Interest Subsidy

This is a subsidy scheme and not amenable to quantification of deliverables.

24.08 Comprehensive Insurance Scheme for North East

This is a subsidy scheme and not amenable to quantification of deliverables.

24.09. Other NCMP Initiatives

24.10 Other Schemes for NE Region

This is a subsidy scheme and not amenable to quantification of deliverables.

25. Investment Promotion Activity

Under the Investment Promotion activities, during the year 2005-06, "Destination India" events were organized in Jaipur from April 12-15, 2005 and in two cities of Australia on May 18-21, 2005. In both these events FICCI and other industry association were involved. In addition on Investment Promotion Seminar interactive Meet was organized on

26th August, 2005 by Govt. of M.P. at New Delhi. An Industry interactive meet on investment promotion in West Bengal at New Delhi. A Global conference on “India” R&D 2005- World’s knowledge Hub of the Future” was organized on 7th – 8th Nov. 2005 at New Delhi. A large number of inward delegations from USA, UK, Spain, Korea, Italy, Japan etc. were serviced.

During the year 2006-07, Destination India events were organized, on May 30 – Ist June, 2006 in France and on 14th – 15th June 2006 in Japan in association with FICCI and CII respectively. A series of Destination India events are also organized in Italy during 6th-8th Nov. 2006. Various high level business and official delegations led by Honble PM, CIM, MOS(I) and Secy. IPP visited London (UK) during Oct, 9-13, 2006 & Japan during Dec., 13-16, 2006, Milan (Italy) during August 31 Sept. 2006, New York (USA) during Sep. 20-25, 2006, Taiwan from August 31-Sept. 2006 respectively for investment promotion activities.

26. IC & JV and Asia Enterprises in India

Physical Target	Outlay 2005-06	Quantifiable Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Output achieved.
The Funds provided under the Scheme are utilized to increase the bilateral cooperation in various fields between India and various other countries by organizing summits, road shows, exhibitions, seminar etc. These programmes are organized by extending financial support to the Industry Apex Associations viz CII/FICCI	3.00	The deliverables are not amenable to quantification. The funds are provided for organizing various summits as and when they take place. However with these programmes India’s strength is shown to various countries which indirectly boost the Foreign Direct Investment. Funds to the extent of R. 2.64 crore were utilized during 2005-06.	Major events that were supported included India. Economic Summit, Made in India Show, China Partnership Summit etc. The event for which the funds were released, were successful in creating interest among the foreign investors and has resulted in increased investment in the country.

27. Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS):

An amount of Rs. 124.97 crore of central grant was released to different clusters during 2005-06. During the period from 01.04.2006 to 31.12.2006 the total releases to the clusters, under the scheme, is Rs. 90.85 crore. The various IIUS projects are at different stages of implementation.

28. Technology Upgradation/Modernisation Scheme.

29. National Council for Cement and Building Material

Scheme I: Productivity and Quality improvement in Cement construction Sector.

Objective:

Productivity Improvement in Kiln through Optimisation of Precalciner Operation and Thermal Loading of Kiln as well as Computer based Simulation Techniques (April 2002-March, 2007.)

Achievement:

Detailed analysis of Operational data and samples collected during visits to two cement plants. Installation and fine tuning of the simulation models of cement plant machinery for a state-of-art system based on ILC Kiln and for an old system based on ILC Kiln.

Scheme II: Environmental improvement and Pollution Control

Objective:

Comprehensive Energy Audit Covering Operational Diagnostics Including Optimisation of Auxiliaries and Utilities (April 2002-March, 2007)

Achievement:

Energy audit studies carried out in 4 cement plants covering 7 kiln streams. Detailed reports submitted for studies in 3 plants. Preliminary observations/findings given and analysis of data/preparation of detailed report is in progress for remaining 1 plant.

Potential savings range from 22 to 28 Kcal/Kg clinker and 2.15 to 3.74 Kwh/t cement. The potential cost saving range between Rs.224 lakh to Rs. 268 per annum.

Scheme III: Strengthening of NCB's infrastructuring.

Objective:

Maximising the Use of Fly Ash in Cement, Concrete and Other Building Materials (April 2002-March 2007)

Achievements:

Optimisation studies of cement flyash bricks using admixture remained in progress. Two types of cement flyash bricks with varying strength have been cost-effective prepared and their quality is being further evaluated. Comparative studies of control and high volume fly ash concrete road laid at NCB – Ballabgarh also taken up. Further action plan is being prepared for use of bottom ash as an alternative to sand.

Objectives:

Adaptation to Technologies to Reduce NO_x and SO₂ Emissions in Cement Plants and Formulation of Emission Norms (April 2002-March, 2007)

Achievement:

Compilation of Primary data and sample analysis of 20 cement plants completed. Statistical analysis of data completed. Identification of Control Technologies for NOx and SO₂ Emissions in progress.

Objectives:

Adaptation of Technologies for Utilization of Wastes in Cement manufacture (April 2002-March, 2007)

Achievement:

Studies on enhanced utilization of pet coke as alternate fuel continued. Changes in air inputs required for different percentage of pet coke and its effect on combustion products worked out. Combustion techniques and precalciner configurations studied for enhancing the pet coke utilization.

Objectives:

Information Technology for Improving Communication and Organizational Efficiency (April 2003- March, 2007)

Achievement:

- Operating software for Central Computer system has been ordered.
- Layout design of LAN in other NCB units in progress.
- Preparation of specification of hardware for other units in progress.
- 512 Kbps Broadband internet connectivity is installed.
- Specifications of Operating and application software are finalized; under procurement.
- Specification of Security Systems, Backup Devices, etc. are being worked out.

Objective:

To conduct R&D activities in the field of Cement Industry 25% of the total outlay is earmarked for R&D activities.

Achievements:

- Not amenable to quantification.

30. Indian Rubber Manufacturer Research Association

The overall performance of IRMRA during the year 2005-06 was excellent. IRMRA has registered a growth of 24% in its income and its net income over post depreciation expenditure has increased 111% during the year 2005-06 as compared to last year.

The Scientists of IRMRA in their continued efforts on R&D could detect the major problems in fabrication of critical quality products and their solutions. Throughout the year, the knowledge and expertise developed by the scientists of IRMRA have been shared with manufacturers and consumers by way of seminars and workshops throughout the Country.

The major activities of IRMRA like Testing, Training and R&D is being geared up and tried to put maximum efficiency. It has been observed that about 7000 users availed IRMRA's facilities and services during 2004-05. Apart from testing and evaluation and consultancy offered by IRMRA, various types of training including Entrepreneurship

training, Workshop at various places in India and R&D activities of IRMRA contributed to the growth of the industry and enabled end users in soliciting and accepting the right materials as per their requirements, which in turn helped in competence and confidence build up. In short, services rendered by IRMRA have helped and opened the opportunity for the industry in manufacturing and supplying standardized products conforming to quality standards as per consumer needs, creating opportunities for industry's horizontal and vertical expansion including exports and also withstanding global competition effectively. IRMRA is attempting to expand its activities on testing of Rubber by way of getting approval for UL or CE making required for Export of rubber items. It has many other recognitions like ISO, CEMILAC, STATE TRANSPORT and has got NABL accreditation also. It is trying to trying industries by implementing good manufacturing practice (GMP).

31. Survey of Boiler

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE (2005-2006) OF PLAN SCHEMES

Name of the Scheme	Physical Target	Outlay 2005-06	Projected Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Output Achieved	Remarks
1. Survey of Boilers.	<p>The following two schemes was conducted under the Scheme Survey of Boilers:</p> <p>(i) Organizing of 10 one day and one two days Workshops on Efficient Boiler Operation & Maintenance.</p> <p>(ii) Hoisting of Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 on Internet in Hindi.</p>	<p>Rs. 6.00 lakhs</p> <p>Rs. 4.00 lakhs</p>	<p>To disseminate knowledge and awareness regarding the measures to be adopted for enhancing the efficiency of boiler thereby conserving scarce fuels with the sole objective of Energy Conservation.</p> <p>To make it easily available to the Boiler Industry viz. users and manufacturers etc.</p>	<p>i) All the workshops have been completed within the time frame.</p> <p>ii) The targets set were achieved.</p>	

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE (2006-2007) OF PLAN SCHEMES

Name of the Scheme	Physical Target	Outlay 2006-07	Projected Deliverables/Physical Outputs	Output Achieved	Remarks
1. Survey of Boilers.	<p>The following two schemes are being implemented under the Scheme Survey of Boilers:</p> <p>(i) Organizing of 12 one day and one two days Workshops on Efficient Boiler Operation & Maintenance.</p>	Rs. 8.00 lakhs	<p>To disseminate knowledge and awareness regarding the measures to be adopted for enhancing the efficiency of boiler thereby conserving scarce fuels with the sole objective of Energy Conservation.</p> <p>The data has to be</p>	<p>i)(Five) one day workshops have been completed upto 31.12.2006.</p> <p>ii) The data from</p>	<p>i) Remaining Workshops will be organized during the balance part of the financial year 2006-07.</p>

	(ii) Updating of Data on Working Boilers.	Rs. 10.00 lakhs	updated in the context of their working condition life expectancy, energy efficiency, present location, scope for further saving & carbon and GHG gases emissions	various states has since been received and the same from 05 (five) States are remains to be collected only.	
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32 National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council

The deliverables of NMCC are the study/research report/presentations etc. and therefore not quantifiable. No specific target is set to achieve the objectives.

33. Technology Upgradation for Paper

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34. Publication

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35 Technology Upgradation (New Initiative)

This is a new scheme introduced from the year 2007-08.

36 International Cooperation & Joint Venture ,Asia Enterprises (IC&JV) and Undertaking Investment Promotion Activities

37. Provision for North Eastern Region and Sikkim

37.01. Transport Subsidy to Industrial Units

This is a subsidy scheme and not amenable to quantification of deliverables.

37.02. Capital Investment Subsidy

This is a subsidy scheme and not amenable to quantification of deliverables.

37.03 Growth Centres

The various growth centres are under implementation. Planning Commission has suggested that the Scheme has failed to achieve its objectives and should be discontinued.

37.04 .Central Interest Subsidy Scheme

This is a subsidy scheme and not amenable to quantification of deliverables.

37.05. Comprehensive Insurance Scheme for NE

This is a subsidy scheme and not amenable to quantification of deliverables.

37.06. Other Schemes for NE Region

This is a subsidy scheme and not amenable to quantification of deliverables.

37.07. Infrastructure Development in the Eastern & North Eastern Region

37.08 Package for North East States.

CHAPTER

-V

**Financial
Review**

**(I)Details of the financial review covering overall trends in expenditure from 2003 -04 to 2005-06,
BE 2006-07, RE 2006-07, BE 2007-08 and expenditure upto December, 2006 are indicated below.**

Major	Actuals 03-04				Actuals 04-05	Actuals 2005-06		BE 06-07		RE 06-07		Actual upto Dec.,06		BE 07-08	
	Head	Plan	NP	Plan		NP	Plan	NP	Plan	NP	Plan	NP	Plan	NP	Plan
Revenue	209.43	96.45	423.33	84.20	373.76	86.09	498.00	100.32	450.00	102.00	207.87	60.92	500.00	113.44	
Capital	19.99	0.00	15.00	0.00	7.64	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	229.42	96.45	438.33	84.20	381.40	86.09	500.00	100.32	450.00	102.00	207.87	60.92	500.00	113.44	
1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.85	17.72	2.14	18.72	0.95	19.74	1.00	21.40	1.25	22.18	0.42	16.45	0.00	24.20
<i>Industries</i>															
2.National Productivity Council	2852	2.50	3.10	4.00	3.08	4.57	2.40	2.50	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	1.80
3. National Institute of Design	2852	8.78	0.60	9.00	0.50	13.00	0.36	11.00	0.25	13.50	0.24	6.55	0.19	20.00	0.25
4. Quality Council of India	2852	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.00	2.40	0.00
5. Asian Productivity Organisation	2852	0.00	3.97	0.00	4.06	0.00	4.29	0.00	4.50	0.00	4.50	0.00	4.45	0.00	4.50
6. World Intellectual Property Organisation	3475	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.45
<i>Other Administrative Services</i>															
7. Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation	2070	3.80	10.15	2.04	10.32	1.14	11.33	2.33	13.67	2.33	13.44	0.00	8.93	2.00	15.34
<i>Other General Economic Services</i>															
8. Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks	3475	0.00	10.41	0.00	11.00	0.00	11.88	0.00	20.49	0.00	17.37	0.00	11.90	0.00	23.71
9. Strengthening of Infrastructure of Trade Mark	3475	1.46	0.00	2.10	0.00	1.44	0.00	7.09	0.00	7.57	0.00	3.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Geographical Indications Registry	3475	0.13	0.00	0.17	0.45	0.15	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.50

24.01 Investment Subsidy	2885	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.02 Transport subsidy to Industrial Units	2885	13.80	0.00	59.21	0.00	92.60	0.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	36.50	0.00	1.00	0.00
24.03 Growth Centres	2885	42.12	0.00	27.95	0.00	26.48	0.00	1.95	0.00	1.95	0.00	6.05	0.00	5.00	0.00
24.04 Packages for Special Category States for J&K,	2885	45.00	0.00	53.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	10.93	0.00	21.93	0.00	7.90	0.00	30.00	0.00
24.05.Infrastructure Development in the Eastern and North Eastern Region	2885	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.06 Capital Investment Subsidy	2885	5.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.07 Central Interest Subsidy	2885	0.00	0.00	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.08 Comprehensive Insurance Scheme for NE	2885	0.60	0.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.09 Other NCMP Initiative	2885	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.10 Other Scheme for NE	2885	0.01	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.11 Package for North East States	2885	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Total-Other Outlays on Industries and Minerals		106.56	0.00	166.17	0.00	160.67	0.00	30.13	0.00	41.13	0.00	50.58	0.00	36.01	0.00
25. Investment Promotion Activities	2852	1.83	0.00	2.74	0.00	2.03	0.00	15.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. IC & JV and Asia Enterprises in India	2852	1.89	0.00	2.98	0.00	2.64	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
27. Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme	2852	37.50	0.00	196.58	0.00	124.97	0.00	260.00	0.00	215.94	0.00	80.62	0.00	180.00	0.00
28. Technology Upgradation/Modernisation Scheme	2852														
29. National Council for Cement and Building Material	2852	8.80	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	3.50	0.00	1.75	0.00	5.00	0.00
	Major			Actuals 03-04	Actuals 04-05	Actuals 2005-06	BE 06-07			RE 06-07		Actual upto Dec.,06		BE 07-08	
	Head	Plan	NP	Plan	NP	Plan	NP	Plan	NP	Plan	NP	Plan	NP	Plan	NP
30. Indian Rubber Manufacture Association	2852	0.00	0.10	2.00	0.08	3.22	0.04	2.00	0.04	2.78	0.04	1.00	0.02	3.00	0.04
31. Survey of Boiler	2852	0.02	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.18
32. National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council	2852	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	1.23	0.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	2.00	0.27	0.91	5.00	3.50
33. Technology Upgradation for Paper	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
34. Publication	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Technology Upgradation	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00

**Unspent balances with the State Government and other Implementation Agencies for
the quarter ending December, 2006**

Part – A Unspent balances with State Governments

(Rupees in crore)

Name of the Scheme	Name of the State								
	Bihar	Meghalaya	Nagaland	Manipur	...	West Bengal	NCT of Delhi	Pondicherry	
Growth Centre Scheme	0.50		2.55	1.00	-	-	-	-	-

Part – B Unspent balances with other Implementation Agencies

(Rupees. in crore)

Name of the Scheme	Implementation Agencies	Amount of unspent balance
Packages for Special Category States for J & K, HP and Uttaranchal	J & K Development Finance Corporation Ltd.	7.92
	State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttaranchal Ltd.	4.41
Cement Division	NCCBM	2.55
Indian Leather Development Programmes	IIT, Kanpur, FDDI, Noida, CLRI, Chennai, CLE, Chennai and SIDBI	48.30
Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme	Special Purpose Vehicle	245.90
Paper Division	Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, UP	1.20
Scheme for salt workers	Office of the Salt Commissioner	3.54
Light Engineering Division	CMTI	1.58
Growth Centre Scheme	NEDFi	5.00
	Dharbhanga Indl. Area Dev. Authority	2.00
	Ranchi Indl. Area Dev. Authority	2.00
	M.P. Audhogik Kendra Vikas Nigam (Bhopal) Ltd.	1.25
	Goa Industrial Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1.76
	Gujarat Industrial Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.19
	Satharia Industrial Development Authority, UP.	2.00
	J & K SIDC Ltd.	0.60

Transport Scheme	Subsidy	North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd.(NEDFi)	25.00
		State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttranchal Ltd. (SIDCUL)	4.50
		J&K State Development Finance Corp. (JKDFC)	5.00
		Total	364.7
		Total (A + B)	368.75

Pending Utilisation Certificate
Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion

	2004-05		(in Rs.)
1	Development Council for Paper Pulp & Allied Industry		
	Bill A.3/2004-05/Paper dt. 24.09.06		2409000
(i)			
(ii)	8(5)/2004-Paper dt. 20.12.04		500000
(iii)	8(5)/2004-Paper dt. 29.12.04		2807000
(iv)	8(5)/2004-Paper dt. 06.01.05		12000
(v)	8(5)/2004-Paper dt. 31.03.05		16381000
	Total		22109000
2	Upgradation of Industrial Cluster Scheme		
(i)	5(28)/1/2004-DBA-I dt. 03.08.04	Tamilnadu Water Invstment Co. Ltd.	1080000
(ii)	5(10)/1/2004-DBA-I dt. 03.08.2004	Vapi Waste & Effluent Management Co.	1080000
(iii)	5(23)/1/2004-DBA-I dt. 03.08.2004	Infratructure Development Corpn. Of India, Jajpur, Orissa	1080000
(iv)	5/26/1/04-DBA-I dt. 08.11.04	Kishangorh Marble Cluster Rajasthan	92000000
(v)	5(25)/1/2004-DBA-I dt. 08.11.04	Nimbna Green Field Punjab	42100000
(vi)	5(28)/21/2004-DBA-I dt. 08.11.04	Chennai Auto Ancillery Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Co.	117000000
(vii)	5/1/1/04-DBA-I dt. 08.11.04	Vijaywada Auto Cluster Development Co. Ltd. Andhra Pradesh	78000000
(viii)	5/28/6/04-DBA-I dt. 08.11.04	Tamilnadu Foodgreiva Marketing Yard Ltd. Tamilnadu	100000000
(ix)	5/1/1/2004-DBA-I dt. 17.12.04	I.L.&F.S Infrastructur Development Co. Ltd., New Delhi	1080000
(x)	5/26/1/2004-DBA-I dt. 10.12.04	S.B.I Capital Market. Ltd. Rajasthan	1102000
(xi)	5/17/1/2004-DBA-I dt. 08.11.04	Pithewpur Auto Cluster Pvt. Ltd. MP	166500000
(xii)	5/10/2/2004-DBA-I dt. 23.12.04	Sor Infracon Ptv. Ltd. Surat Gujarat	167000000
(xiii)	5/11/1/2004-DBA-I dt. 30.12.04	Panipat Textile Industry Cluster Development Society haryana	136300000

(xiv)	5(16)/1/2004-DBA-I dt. 30.12.04	Aloppuzha Coir Cluster Development Society Kerala	142000000
(xv)	5(18)/1/2004-DBA-I dt. 10.01.05	Iuto cluster Development & Reserch Institute, Meharashtra	1102000
(xvi)	5/1/204-DBA-I dt. 24.01.05	Infrastructure Development Finance Co. Andhra Pradesh	1102000
(xii)	5/15/1/2004-DBA-I dt. 10.12.04	-do- Karnataka	1102000
(xiii)	5(1)/2004-DBA-I dt. 9.2.05	Vijaywada Auto Cluster Development Co. Ltd. Andhra Pradesh	1102000
(xix)	5(32)/3/2004-DBA-I dt. 31.3.05	South Asia Rubber & Polymers Park ltd. Kalkota	31400000
(xx)	5(32)/2/2004-DBA-I dt. 31.3.05	Halcha Integrated Development Agency. W.B.	73900000
(xxi)	5(32)/1/2005-DBA-I dt. 31.3.05	Foundary Cluster Development Association, Kalkota. W.B	84800000
(xxii)	5(30)/2/2004-DBA-I dt. 31.3.05	Industrial Infrastructure Service (India) ltd. Kanpur	19500000
(xxiii)	5/10/1/2005-DBA-I dt. 31.3.05	Erusl & Yong Pvt. Ltd. Kolkota	459000
(xxiv)	5/30/2/2004-DBA-I dt. 31.3.05	I.L.&.F.S Infrastructure Development Corpn. Ltd. New Delhi	1102000
(xxv)	5/30/2/2004-DBA-I dt. 31.3.05	-do-	1102000
(xxvi)	5(30)/4/2004-DBA-I dt. 31.3.05	UP Industrial Consultants Ltd. Kanpur	1102000
(xxvii)	5/30/3/2004-DBA-I dt. 31.3.2005	-do-	1102000
(xxviii)	5/1/3/2004-DBA-I dt. 31.3.05	AOITCO, Vijaywada A.P	800000
	Total		1265997000

CHAPTER VI

Review of Autonomous bodies.

CPPRI

Secretary (IPP) in his capacity as Chairman, Council of Association of CPPRI reviews the performance of CPPRI which executes research activities from Plan and Non Plan fund. Besides this Research Advisory Committee of CPPRI headed by Joint Secretary, In-charge of Paper Section also reviews research activities and utilization of fund by CPPRI.

Petroleum and Explosive Safety Organisation

8 No. of modules under Explosives Rules, 1983, 6 Nos. of modules under Petroleum Rules, 2002 4 Nos. of modules under SMPV(U) Rules, 1981, 3 Nos. of modules under Gas Cylinders Rules, 2004 & 6 Nos. of modules under General Administration are in operation and most of the licenses and approvals are granted through Modules.

The major achievements and benefits of the above initiatives are given below:-

1. Optional Transparency:- Application status will be made available on public domain site.
2. Re-organized and upgraded official Web-site of the Organisation launched.
3. Time saving due to computerized application processing easy document searching & availability of application status on phone.
4. Availability of up-to-date database of approvals, licences and permissions.
5. Uniformity in licence numbers across the country.
6. Online availability of records & statistics.
7. Centralized maintenance of licensee information.
8. Training to all officers/staff (over 300) of the Organisation.
9. Increase in computer awareness among Officers & Staff.
10. Workflow based processing of licences.
11. E-mail server (explosives.gov.in) installed and email accounts created for all officers and offices where leased line is already commissioned.
12. Automated maintenance of receipts of Drafts and Challan generation for submission to bank.

National Council for Cement & Building Material.

The Organization's contribution towards the Productivity & Quality Improvement and Pollution control in cement and other building materials has been quite appreciable and needs continuous support in future also.

Quality Council of India (QCI)

Performance of QCI was reviewed on the basis of half-yearly performance review reports furnished by the Institution. In addition, performance was also reviewed at the time of Governing Body meetings held from time to time which were attended by representative of this Department.

IRMRA

Performance of IRMRA was reviewed on the basis of half-yearly performance review reports furnished by the Institution. In addition, performance was also reviewed at the time of Governing Body meetings held from time to time which were attended by representative of this Department.

CMTI

CMTI had taken up the following plan projects under the X plan :

S No	Project
1	Modernization of Manufacturing Facilities Ph II
2	Modernization of Laboratories Ph II
3	Modernization of Computer Systems Ph II
4	Upgradation of CIM System
5	Ultra Precision Engineering Facility Ph II
6	Rapid Prototyping Centre Ph II
7	IT for Manufacturing Technology
8	Improvement in Infrastructure & Estate
9	Technology Transfer & Establishment of Regional Centres
10	Development of Hard Turning Technology

The Institute has already proposed major/mega technology and R&D plan projects under the XI plan which are as under :

S No	PROJECTS CONTINUED FROM X PLAN
1	Modernisation of Manufacturing Facilities Phase III
2	Modernisation of Laboratories Phase III
3	Modernisation of Computer Facilities Phase III
4	Improvement to Infrastructure & Associated Activities
5	Rapid prototyping Center
6	Outreach Programmes
7	Ultra Precision Engineering Center
8	IT for Manufacturing
	NEW MEGA PROJECTS
9	Establishment of Nano manufacturing Center (With Applied Mechatronics Engineering Center & Digital Design Center)
10	Academy of Excellence for Advanced Manufacturing Center

CMTI has stated that the plan projects of CMTI are exclusively focused for technology developments acquiring infrastructure, technology transfer to the engineering industries particularly SMEs. The immediate outcome of the plan projects is in the form of improvement in the technology levels of the engineering industry and SMEs across the country. It is difficult to quantify the outcome in monetary terms. Such kind of technology upgradation and transfer is very much necessary and CMTI is the only premier Institute active this kind of technology initiative for the benefit of the industry. They have also stated that over the past 5 decades, the Institute has kept updated with changing technologies in the field of engineering and manufacturing in order to serve the Indian engineering industries and SMEs.

National Institute of Design

The National Institute of Design (NID) is internationally acclaimed as one of the foremost multidisciplinary institutions in the field of design education, applied research, training, design consultancy services and outreach programmes. NID has been a pioneer in industrial design education in India and its graduates have made a mark in key sectors of commerce, industry and social development by taking role of catalysts and through thought leadership. NID has been recognized as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation by the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India. NID's Outreach programmes have been successful in providing design support to several needy sectors like handloom, coir, handicrafts, silk, khadi, jute bamboo & cane and other diverse application/material specific based activities, thus improving quality of life. By taking up consultancy and industry training projects, NID has facilitated phased reduction in dependence on Government for revenue expenditure besides creating create many landmark products and services thus spreading the use of strategic design and demonstrating the power of design. The design promotional efforts of NID have helped in creating a congenial climate for design in the country over the last 5-6 years. Through focused PG programmes and research-led education, NID now serves sector specific requirements for design professionals.