Role and Functions

The role of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is to promote the industrial sector in India and to facilitate balanced development of industries.

Under the seventh schedule of the Constitution, those industries which are declared by Parliament, by law, in the public interest, to be under control of Union, are administered by DIPP. In addition to this Constitutionally delineated role, matters relating to development of industries by the Union, explosives, UNIDO, patents, innovations and designs, trademarks and merchandise marks, manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by Union agencies and regulations and control of manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by other agencies are specifically administered by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion on behalf of the Union of India. Further, the Department is also responsible for the administration of the Boilers Act, 1923, for the subject "Boiler" which is in the Concurrent List.

Objectives, Functions and Laws Administered.

The Broad objectives of the Department in line with its defined role, are as follows:

(i) Accelerating industrial growth by providing financial infrastructural and other support.

(ii) Facilitating foreign investment in industries and coordinating with different agencies for fast-tracking of investment approvals.

(iii) Facilitating development of industries in North East and other special category states.

(iv) Improving intellectual property rights regime consistent with the country's international commitments.

(v) Maintaining a sound information base of macroeconomic indicators of industrial production and prices.

(vi) Initiating measures towards procedural changes to make functioning of the department more transparent and responsive.

The Key functions of DPIIT are:

(i) Formulation and implementation of industrial policy and administration of industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

(ii) Monitoring and stimulation of industrial growth in general as also the industries specifically assigned to DIPP as per Allocation of Business Rules, 1961.

(iii) Promotion of industrial development in North East and special category States of J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand through appropriate incentives framework.

(iv) Formulation of Foreign Direct Investment Policy and promotion and facilitation of direct foreign and non-resident investments.

(v) Formulation of policies relating to Intellectual Property Rights in the field of Patents, Trade Marks, Industrial Design and Geographic Indication of Goods and administration of regulations and rules under IPR.

(vi) Compilation of Wholesale Price Index and monthly industrial production statistics for use in construction of the Index of Industrial Production.

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade administers the following Central legislations through its attached/subordinate offices and statutory organizations:

(a) The Patents Act, 1970, the Trade Marks Act, 1999 the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, Designs Act, 2000, Copyright Act, 1957 (as amended in 2012) and the Semi-conductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000. The associated Rules are administered through the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM). The Intellectual Property Appellate Board Provided under the Trade Marks Act, 1999, has been set up in Chennai. The Copyright Board provided under Section 11 of the Copyright Act1957.

(b) The Explosives Act, 1884 and the Rules made thereunder i.e. the Explosives Rules, 2008; Gas Cylinder Rules, 2016, Static & Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016 and Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012, which are administered through the Petroleum & Explosives Safety Organization, Nagpur.

(c) The Boilers Act, 1923, is administered through the Indian Boiler Regulations 1950, framed by the Central Boilers Board, which is a statutory body under the said Act. Enforcement of this Act is the responsibility of both the State and Union governments since the subject “Boilers”is listed in the concurrent list of the Constitution of India.

Organization of DPIIT

The Organization Chart of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is at Appendix while the list of attached and subordinate offices and other organizations under the Department is at Appendix-II.

Industrial Policy

The Department is responsible for formulation and implementation of promotional and development measures for growth of industrial sector, keeping in view the national priorities and social-economic objectives. While individual administrative ministries look after the production, distribution, development and planning aspects of specific industries allocated to them, this department is responsible for the overall Industrial Policy. The Statement of Industrial Policy 1991, tabled in Parliament as a Resolution, forms the basis of the subsequent steps taken by the Government under the Policy to liberalize and promote industries over the years, including the

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy and the specific National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) announced in 2011.

National Manufacturing Policy (NMP)

In order to bring about a quantitative and qualitative change and to give necessary impetus to the manufacturing sector, the Department has notified the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million jobs over a decade or so. The policy is based on the principle of industrial growth in partnership with the States. The Central Government will create the enabling policy frame work, provide incentives for infrastructure development on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis through appropriate financing instruments and State Governments will be encouraged to adopt the instrumentalities provided in the policy. The Department has taken up the implementation of the policy in consultation with concerned Central Government agencies as well as the States.

National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are an important instrumentality of the policy. These zones have been conceived as large integrated industrial townships with state-of-the art infrastructure; land use on the basis of zoning; clean and energy efficient technology; necessary social infrastructure, skill development facilities, etc. to provide a conducive environment for manufacturing industries. So far fourteen NIMZs have been granted in-principle approval outside the DMIC region of which NIMZs at Prakasam in Andhra Pradeesh, Medak in Telangana and Kalinganagar, Jajpur district in Odisha have been granted final approval.

Government has also launched the Technology Acquisition and Development Fund (TADF) as envisaged in the National Manufacturing Policy on 18th November, 2015 to provide the funding specific to acquisition and development of clean and green technologies. The fund will support, via subsidies, manufacturing of equipment/machines/devices for controlling pollution, reducing energy consumption and water conservation. The fund is now being managed by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is the nodal Department for formulation of the policy of the Government on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). It is also responsible for maintenance and management of data on inward FDI into India, based upon the remittances reported by the Reserve Bank of India.

The FDI policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor-friendly. With a view to attracting higher levels of FDI, Government has put in place a liberal policy on FDI, under which FDI up to 100% is permitted under the automatic route in most sectors/activities. Significant changes have been made in the FDI Policy regime in recent times to ensure that India remains an increasingly attractive investment destination. The Department plays an active role in the liberalization and rationalization of the FDI policy. Towards this end, it has been constructively engaged in extensive stakeholder consultations on various aspects of the FDI Policy.

Specific Industries Administered by DPIIT

The Department monitors industrial growth and production in general and in select industrial sectors such as leather, cement, paper and pulp, tyre and rubber, light electrical industries, consumer goods, consumer durables, light machine tools, light industrial machinery, light engineering industries etc. as indicated in the Allocation of Business Rues, 1961.

Appropriate policy interventions are made, as required from the emerging concerns from time to time.

For overall development of Leather Sector, the Department administers the Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDP). The Scheme aims at augmenting raw material base through modernization and technology up-gradation of leather units, address environmental concerns, human resource development support to traditional leather artisans, address infrastructure constraints and establish institutional facilities.

Investment Promotion and International Cooperation

The Department plays an active role in investment promotion and facilitation through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies and procedures and opportunities. International cooperation for industrial partnerships is solicited through both bilateral and multilateral arrangements. It also coordinates with apex industry associations like Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM), etc in their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation both through bilateral and multilateral initiatives intended to stimulate the inflow of foreign direct investment into India.

Ease of Doing Business

In order to improve the business environment in the country the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has taken up a series of measures to simplify and rationalize the regulatory processes (registration and inspection processes) and introduction of information technology as enabler to make governance more efficient and effective States too have been brought on board in the process to expand the coverage of these efforts. DPIIT has been closely working with the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administration to help them identify constraints in doing business and improving the overall business environment in respective States and Union Territories. DPIIT launched an online portal to track implementation of reforms on a real time basis. The same are available on www.eodb.dipp.nic.in . State wise ranking in carrying out reforms has been done again this year based on extensive criteria. India ranks 130th in the World Bank's annual Doing Business Report (DBR) 2017 as against 131st rank (revised) in the Doing Business Report 2016. The Doing Business Report ranks countries on the basis of Distance to Frontier, an absolute score that measures the gap between India and the global best practice on 10 specified indicators. India's absolute score improved from 53.93 in DBR 2016 to 55.27 in DBR 2017. The ease of doing business index is meant to measure regulations directly affecting businesses and a nation's rank is based on the average of 10 indicators viz. Starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors paying taxes trading acr5osss borders enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency.

Other important measures taken by the Government to boost the business regulatory environment and to improve ease of doing business in the country include integration of 20 services on e-biz portal to function as a single window for obtaining Government clearances, integration of the process of incorporation of the company and application for Director's identification Number (DIN), removal of requirements of minimum paid up capital and common seal for companies.

Make in India

The Department has launched "Make In India" initiative a global promotional campaign to project India as an investment destination and potential manufacturing hub. The campaign was launched by the Prime Minister on 25th September 2014.

Invest India

In order to assist and handhold foreign investors invest India has been set up as a Joint Venture Company (Not for Profit Company) between Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Government of India. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and various State Governments. Invest India is responsible for promoting and facilitating investments to India. The shareholding is 51% of FICCI and 49% of DIPP. Subsequently DIPP will dilute its equity to include all State Governments. Already seven states have taken up shares in invest India. Invest India shall act as az first reference point for investors. Invest India shall also be a facilitators and partner offering handholding services to the investors to help them speedily fructify their investment plants.

An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created at Invest India to assist, guide, support, handhold and facilitate investors during various states of their project.

Startup India

The "Startup India" initiative announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15.08.2015 aims at fostering entrepreneurship and promoting innovation by creating an ecosystem that is conducive to growth of Startup.

> Startup India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Startups in the country that will drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.
>
> The efforts of the government are aimed at empowering Startups to grow through innovation and design. It is intended to provide the much needed impetus for the Startups to launch and scale greater heights.

In order to meet the objectives of the initiative, the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 16th January 2016 launched the Startup India Action Plan.

The Startup India Action Plan consists of 19 action items spanning across areas such as "Simplification and handholding." "Funding support and incentives" and "Industry-academia partnership and incubation". Since the launch of the programme, a number of forward looking strategic amendments to the existing policy ecology have been introduced, like.

1. Fund of Funds

For providing fund support for Startups, Government has created a 'Funds for Startups (FFS) at Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) with a corpus of Rs 10,000 crore. The FFS shall contribute to the corpus of Alternative Investment funds (AIFs) for investing in equity and equity linked instruments of various Startups. The FFS is managed by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for which operational guidelines have been issued. In 2015-16, Rs.500 crores was released towards the FFS corpus.

2. Credit Guarantee Fund for Startups

Since debt funding for Sartups is perceived as high risk activity, a Credit Guarantee Fund for Startups is being setup with a budgetary corpus of Rs.500 crore per year, over the next four years, to provide credit guarantee cover to banks and lending institutions providing loans to Startups.

Once rolled out, the scheme in the lines of credit guarantee scheme for MSME, is likely to provide a huge impetus for enabling flow of much needed credit to the Startups which may run into several thousands of crores.

3. Relaxed Norms in Public Procurement for Startups

Provision has been introduced in the procurement policy of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Policy Circular No.1(2)(1)/2016-MA dated March 10, 2016) to relax norms pertaining to prior experience/turnover for Micro and Small Enterprises. Department of Expenditure has issued a notification for relaxing public procurement norms in respect of all Startups (including medium enterprises) by all central Ministries/Departments.

4. Tax Incentives:

3 Year Tax Exemption: The Finance Act, 2016 (Section 80-IAC) has provision for Startups (Companies and LLPs) to get income tax exemption for 3 years in a block of 5 years if they are incorporated between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2019. To avail these benefits, a Startup must get a Certificate of Eligibility from the Inter-Ministerial Board.

Removal of Angel Tax: Tax exemption on investments made in excess of face value in the shares of a Startup company has been introduced on 14 June 2016.

Tax Exemption on Capital Gains: Section 54 EE has been introduced in the Finance act, 2016 which provides for exemption of capital gain (not exceeding INR 50 lakhs in a Financial Year) arising out of transfer of long term capital asset invested in a fund notified by Central Government.

Section 54 GB of Income Tax Act, 1961 has been amended to provide for exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house or a residential plat of land if the amount of net consideration is invested in equity shares of eligible Startups.

5. Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs

A scheme for Startups IPR Protection (SIPP) for facilitating fast rack filing of Patents, Trademarks and Designs by Startups has been introduced. The scheme provides for expedited examination of patents filed by Startups. This will reduce the time taken in getting patents. The fee for filing of patents for Startups has also been reduced up to 80%.

Panels of facilitators for Patents and Trademark applications have been formed to facilitate the process of patent filing and acquisition. The facilitators would provide legal guidance and handholding through the entire patent acquisition process free of cost.

6. Self-Certification based Compliance Regime:

Compliance norms relating to Environmental and Labour laws have been eased in order to reduce the regulatory burden on Startups thereby allowing them to focus on their core business and keep compliance costs low.

Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) has published a list of 36 white category industries. Startups falling under the “White category” would be able to self certify compliance in respect of 3 Environment Acts.

The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;

The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003;

The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE) has issued guidelines to State Governments whereby Startups shall be allowed to self-certify compliance in respect of Labour laws. These shall be effective after concurrence of States/UTs.

The Acts are :

The Building and Other Constructions Works (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition)) Act, 1970.

The Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948

So far 9 States have confirmed compliance to the advisory issued by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE):

Rajasthan
Uttarakhand
Madhya Pradesh
Chhattisgarh
Delhi
Jharkhand
Gujarat
Chandigarh
Daman & Diu

7. Setting up Incubators

Under Atal innovation Mission, Niti Aayog will set up Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) in Public and Private sector. Niti Aayog has received 3658 applications (1719) from academic institutions and 1939 from non-academic instution) for setting up Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) from both Public and Private sector organizations.

Under the Mission, a grant in aid of Rs.10 crore would be provided to scale up an existing incubator for a maximum of 5 years to cover the capital and operational costs in running the centre. Niti Aayog has received 233 applications for providing scale up support for established incubation centres.

8. Setting up of Startup Centres and Technolgy Business Incubators (TBIs)

14 Startup Centres and 15 Technology Business incubators are to be set up collaboratively by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and the Department of Science and Technology (DST). Out of the 14 Startup Centes, 10 have been approved. Once MHRD releases its share of Rs.25 lakhs each for the Startup centres, the Startup centres would be supported by DST by December, 2016.

Against the target of sanctioning 15 TBIs, 9 TBIs have been approved and other 6 TBIs, 9 TBIs have been approved and other 6 TBIs are under process of being approved.

9. Research Parks

7 Research Parks will be set up as per the Startup India Action Plan. Out of these 7 IIT Kharagpur already has a functional Research Park. Further, DST will establish 1 Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar and the remaining 5 shall be set up by Ministry of Human Resource development (MHRD) at IIT Guwahati, IIT Hyderabad, IIT Kanpur, IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi and IISc Bangalore.

Intellectual Property Rights

DPIIT is entrusted with the responsibility of formulation of policy in respect of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) i.e. Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999. The Copyright Act 1957 (as amended in 2012) and the Semi-conductor integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000 through the Office of Controller General of Patents, Design & Trade Marks (CGPDTM), a subordinate office of this department. It also administers establishment matters in respect of the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB).

DIPP undertakes bilateral and multilateral cooperation activities in respect of Intellectual Property Right matter on behalf of the Government. It is the nodal Department for all matters relating tot the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Productivity and Quality

DPIIT is the nodal Department for the promotion of productivity and quality in the industrial sector. National Productivity Council, New Delhi an autonomous body under this Department, undertakes programmes of technical cooperation with the Asian Productivity Organization (APO), Tokyo by sourcing experts to advise on productivity related projects and by deputing officials from the private and public sector to programmes conducted by the PO in industry, agriculture and service related sectors, in addition to its own training and awareness programmes on productivity.

The Quality Council of India, another autonomous body under this Department, promotes adoption of quality standards relating to Quality Management Systems (ISO 14001 Series), Food Safety Management Systems (ISO 22000 Series) Product certification and inspection bodies through the accreditation services provided by National accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB). Besides NABCB, there are three other boards viz National accreditation Board for Education & Training (NABET); National accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH) AND National Board for Quality Promotion (NBQP) which provide accreditation certification on education, health and quality promotion respectively.

UNIDO Activities

The Department is the nodal Department for all matters related to UNIDO operations in India. UNIDO is a specialized agency of the United Nations for industrial activities within the United Nations system.

India has been an active member of the organization since its inception, UNIDO has established its presence in India by means of following centres/offices with different mandates viz (i) UNIDO Regional Office (URO) which is headed by UNIDO Representative (UR) to India and Asian region and (ii) International Centre for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (IC-ISID), New Delhi.

The UNIDO Regional Office for South Asia set up in New Delhi on 1st January, 2000 covers seven countries – India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and Afghanistan – and acts as a focal point to mobilize knowledge, information and technology for the region.

The Country Programme of Cooperation between the Republic of India and UNIDO (CP 2013-17) signed in Vienna in September, 2013 by then Secretary DIPP and DG, UNIDO is presently guiding the activities of UNIDO in India CP (2013-17) serves as the framework for interventions by UNIDO in India as aligned with the Government's 12th Five Year Plan and the United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDF) (2013-2017).

DPIIT has established a new centre IC-ISID (International Centre for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development) in collaboration with UNIDO after successful completion of UCSSIC and ICAMT. The centre started its operation from 1st May 2015. The IC-ISID echoes the theme of UNIDO's post-2015 development agenda i.e. inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development aims to bring best practices and new improved manufacturing technology to Indian Industry manufacturing technology to Indian Industry and share India's experience in cluster based development within the framework of South-South Cooperation. DIPP has undertaken 5 core projects under IC-ISID related to Leather, Pulp & Paper, Cement, Bicycle and Cluster Development.

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

Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 with the objective of enhancing industrial competitiveness of domestic industry by providing quality infrastructure through public private partnership in selected functional clusters/locations which have potential to become globally competitive. The Scheme was recast in February, 2009 on the basis of an independent evaluation to strengthen the implementation process. A modified version of IIUS viz 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure upgradation Scheme (KIIUS) was notified in July2013. Under MIIUS projects have been undertaken to upgrade infrastructure in existing Industrial Parks/Estates/Areas. Greenfield Projects have also been undertaken in backward areas and North Eastern Region (NER), Projects are being implemented by the State Implementing Agency (SIA) of the State Government. Central Grant upto 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs.50.00 crore is provided under MIIUS with at least 25% contributions of States Implementing Agency and in case of North eastern States, the central grant and minimum contribution of the SIA are up to 80% and 10% respectively. A two stage approval mechanism has been retained in the MIIUS. Final approval has been accorded to 24 projects with central grant amounting to Rs.604.71 crore and 6 projects with central grant of Rs.129.91 crore are at in-principle' approval stage. Central assistance of Rs.186.74 crore has been released to 22 projects as on 22.12.2016 under MIIUS.

Summary of IIUS Projects: 37 projects have been approved in the 10^{th} and 11^{th} Five year Plan Periods under IIUS and these projects have been provided central assistance of Rs.1400.58 crore (up to 22.12.2016), out of sanctioned central grant of Rs.1526.00 crore. Out of these 37 projects, 28 have been completed. One project namely Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati has been competed in October, 2016 and three more projects are likely to be completed within the financial year 2016-17. In the year 201617, Rs.106.88 crore (up to 22.12.2016) has been disbursed out of an allocation of Rs.152.00 crore.

Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project

The DMIC Project was launched in pursuance of an MOU signed between the Government of India and the Government of Japan in December 2006. The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial corridor is being developed on either side, along the alignment of the 1504 km long Western Dedicated Rail Freight Corridor between Dadri (UP) and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Navi Mumbai. The project seeks to create a strong economic base with a globally competitive environment and state-of-the-art infrastructure to activate local commerce, enhance investments and attain sustainable development. This covers the six States namely Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor development Corporation was incorporated in January 2008 as the project implementation agency and has been restructured with 26% equity of the Government of Japan. The Japanese Government has also announced their financial support for DMIC project to an extent of US$ 4.5 billion in the first phase for the projects. Initially, eight nodes/cities in the six DMIC States have been up for development.

Perspective planning for the entire DMIC corridor has been completed and subsequently, the master planning and preliminary engineering has been undertaken for the nodes/cities identified as part of phase-1 of DMIC corridor i.e. States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

The work of Trunk Infrastructure at four identified locations in DMIC project namely (i) Ahmedabad-Dhoera Special investment Region in Gujarat (ii) Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area in Maharashtra (iii) Integrated industrial Township Project in Greater NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh (iv) Integrated Industrial Township Project in Vikaram Udyogpuri in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh is under progress.

Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)

During the visit of the Prime Minister of Japan to India in December, 2011, the two Prime Ministers stressed the importance of infrastructure development in the areas between Chennai and Bengaluru and directed to operationalize the modalities of preparation of the comprehensive integrated Master Plan for development of Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC).

Japan International cooperation Agency (JICA) Study Team undertook the Preliminary Study for Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) and submitted its Final Draft Report on the Comprehensive Integrated Master Planning of 3 identified Industrial Nodes namely Pnnerti (Tamil Nadu), Tumakuru (Karnataka) and Kishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh).

Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC)

During the Summit meeting held between Prime Ministers of India and United Kingdom in February, 2013, it was agreed to examine and evolve the modalities and content of a feasibility study for the development of BMEC. It will be now called as Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC) for the sake of uniformity of nomenclature. Dharwad node in Karnataka has been identified for development by State Government. Government of Maharashtra has given in principle approval for development of Sangli/Solapur Node in the State.

Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC)

Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) has engaged Asian Development Bank (ADB) to conduct feasibility study and preparation of Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) for East Cost Economic Corridor (ECEC) LINKING Kolkata in the east through Chennai to Tuticorin in the south In compliance of the commitment made by the Central Government in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, it was decided that in the first phase of the study, ADB would focus on the Vizag Chennai Section so that a final view on Chennai-Chennai Industrial Corridor may be taken within the timeline prescribed in the Act and further action would be taken accordingly.

As part of feasibility study of VCIC and also in terms of AP Reorganization Act, 2014, ADB team has since submitted the final report on Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) of VCIC within prescribed time period.

The master planning of the four nodes namely Vishakhapatnam, Srikalahsti-Terpedu, Machilipatnam and Donakonda of Andhra Pradesh has since been initiated and is likely to be completed by March 2017.

National Industrial Corridor Development & Implementation Trust (NICDIT)

Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 7th December, 2016 accorded approval for the expansion of the mandate of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project Implementation Trust Fund (DMIC-PITF) and its re-designation as National Industrial Corridor Development & Implementation Trust (NICDIT) for integrated development of Industrial Corridors with permission to utilize financial assistance already sanctioned and sanction of additional amount of Rs.1584 crore within extended peri0d upto 31 March, 2022.

Package for Special Category States

For promoting industrialization in the remote, hilly and inaccessible areas, Central Government has formulated and notified North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 for the eight states of North East Region and Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 which in addition to the eight states of North East Region also covers Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Darjeeling district of West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Administration and Lakshadweep Administration Benefits/incentives available under different schemes of North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 include Capital Investment Subsidy, Interest Subsidy, Reimbursement of Insurance, 100% Income Tax Exemption and Excise Duty

Exemption based on value addition norms specified by the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

Transport subsidy, ranging from 50% to 90% is provided on the transport cost for transportation of raw material and finished goods to and from the lo0cation of the unit and the designated rail-head or port as the case may be. Transport subsidy also covers movement of raw materials/finished goods from one state to another within the North Easter Region. The Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 has been modified and replaced by Freight Subsidy Scheme, 2013, which has been notified on 23rd January 2013.

New Industrial policy and other concessions for the State of J&K were introduced by DIPPON 14TH June, 2002 for a period of ten years. The incentives/concessions provided for industrial development in the State included (i) Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, 2002 (ii) Central Interest Subsidy Scheme, 2002 (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Scheme 2002. The package of incentives for the State of J&K has been extended for a further period of five year upto 14.06.2017.

New Industrial policy and other concessions for the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand were introduced by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion on 7the January 2003, with an aim to provide the required incentives as well as an enabling environment for industrial development improve availability of capital and increase market access to provide a fillip to the private investment in the state. The scheme which was originally valid till 6th January, 2013 has been extended upto 31st March, 2017

Monitoring of Industrial Activity Production and Prices

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