COMPENDIUM

OF

PLAN SCHEMES

OF

DIPP

2014

Government of India
Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion
(Planning Unit)

http://dipp.nic.in

CONTENTS

The Scheme-wise outlay in Twelfth Plan 2012-17

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	12th Plan approved outlay
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	Ongoing Central Sector Scheme	
1	DMIC Project	7500.00
	(a) DMIC except ECC, New Delhi	
	(b) Exhibition cum Convention Centre (ECC), Dwarka, New Delhi	
2.	Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)	1030.00
3.	Indian Leather Development Program (ILDP)	990.36
4	Package for Special Category States	734.00
5	North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy(NEIIPP), 2007 Package	700.00
6	Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS)	500.00
7	Modernization & Strengthening of IP Offices (MSIPO)	200.00
8	Scheme for Investment Promotion	100.00
9	National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (NIIPM)	30.00
10	Development of Business Service Price Index (BSPI)	24.00
11.	Petroleum Explosive & Safety Organization (PESO)	20.00
12.	Scheme for Salt Workers	10.00
13	**Project Based Support to Autonomous Institutions**	
(i)	QCI	10.00
(ii)	CPPRI	25.00
(iii)	NCCBM	35.00
(iv)	CMTI	200.00
(v)	NID	350.00
(vi)	NPC	27.00
14	Scheme for Implementation of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP)	89.64
	Strengthening of Industrial Statistics (a component of above)	1.00
15	Scheme for Strengthening of Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB)	25.00
16	Scheme for Strengthening of Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC)	0.00
	Total	**12601.00**

Delhi – Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project	
Name of Scheme	**Delhi – Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project**
Type	Central Sector Scheme
Year of Launch	‘In principle’ approval to the project outline of Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project in August 2007.
Coverage	The DMIC spans the six States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
Objectives	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.
Salient Features	• The DMIC project is proposed to be implemented on both sides of the 1483 km long Western Dedicated Rail Freight Corridor between Dadri (UP) and JNPT (Navi Mumbai). • Majority of projects in DMIC are envisaged to be implemented through Public-Private Partnership mode. • The DMIC Development Corporation (DMICDC) was incorporated in January 2008 for project development, coordination and implementation of the numerous projects. • Initially, the following 8 Investment Regions/ Industrial Areas have been taken up for development in the first phase of DMIC : (i) Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region in Gujarat; (ii) Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park city near Aurangabad in Maharashtra; (iii) Manesar-Bawal Investment Region in Haryana; (iv) Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region in Rajasthan; (v) Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region in Madhya Pradesh; (vi) Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region in Uttar Pradesh (vii) Dighi Port Industrial Area in Maharashtra; and viii) Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area. The master plans for all the nodes except Dadri Noida Ghaziabad Investment Region in Uttar Pradesh have

	been completed and accepted by the State Governments.
Implementing Agency & Funding Pattern	• Delhi Mumbai Industrial Development Corporation Limited (DMICDC) is the implementing agency for the project. DMICDC has been structured as a company with 49 % equity from Government of India through DIPP, 26% equity of the Government of Japan and balance being held by Government owned financial institutions viz. HUDCO, IIFCL & LIC. • The DMIC Project was restructured in 2011 with an Implementation Fund of Rs 17,500 crore for trunk infrastructure to be utilized over a period of five years and an additional Project Development Fund of Rs 1000 crore for undertaking project development. • The Revolving Fund has been set up as a Trust and would leverage the resources provided by Government of India to raise long term funding from financial Institutions etc. for supporting the development of DMIC cities. • The development of world class industrial cities will be implemented by Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) set up as a joint venture between the Central Government represented through the Fund/Trust (limited to 50%) and the State Government concerned. The powers of planning and development will be delegated by the State Government to the SPV and the city may also be authorized by the State Government under Article 243Q of the Constitution to discharge municipal functions. • The Trust may hold upto 100% stake in strategic projects, project specific SPVs cutting across DMIC state and sectoral holding companies consisting of other project specific SPVs. • About 60-65% of the infrastructure projects are proposed to be implemented on PPP basis and rest relate to trunk infrastructure for which Government of India assistance to the States will be essential. The equity stake by Government of India in these node/city SPVs enables GoI to partner with the States effectively and extend critical support in the form of funds, best practices and programme management. This structure also enables GoI to create a commercial model for urbanization and manufacturing with the least contribution from the Government.

Mechanism for Release of funds	• Release of funds to the SPVs to nodal cities for development of trunk infrastructure will be made through the Trust in the form of equity or debt. • However, the release of funds from DMIC Trust to DMICDC for undertaking Project Development will be in the form of grant. • In addition, the Trust will also take investment decisions in respect of project specific SPVs and sectoral holding companies cutting across States. • The upsides from investments made by the Trust will flow back to the Trust in future to enable the Trust to invest in the creation of more such industrial cities.
Monitoring and Review	• The Apex Monitoring Authority under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Finance Minister with seven Union Ministers, Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission and Chief Ministers of six States as Members and four more Union Ministers as invitees monitors the DMIC project. • Prime Minister's Office (PMO) constituted a Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to PM which monitors the progress of DMIC project. A Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) set up in PMO has also been monitoring and reviewing the DMIC project.
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	-

Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme	
Name of Scheme	**Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme**
Type	Central Sector Scheme
Year of Launch	Launched as Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme [IIUS] in 2003, recast in 2009 and now as Modified IIUS in 2013.
Coverage	All States are covered under the scheme
Objectives	To enhance competitiveness of industry by providing quality infrastructure to catalyse and promote industrial growth, employment generation and technology upgradation.
Salient Features	• Sanctioning of projects to upgrade infrastructure in Industrial Estates/Parks/Areas. • Supporting Greenfield projects in backward areas, including NER. • Priority to be given to upgrade infrastructure in existing clusters over greenfield cluster. • Demand driven scheme. • Support provided for development of: (i) **Technical Infrastructure:** Common facility Centres; Product Development and Technical Demonstration facility; Environment Protection Infrastructure; Training Infrastructure; Quality Certification and benchmarking. (ii) **Social infrastructure** like dormitories/hostels for working women. (iii) **Physical Infrastructure:** Solid waste management disposal/treatment; Water Supply; Roads; Captive Power Plant (as per the provisions of Electricity Rules 2005 and fuel for the CPP should be fully tied up). (iv) Projects, cost of land, items covered under other Sector Specific Schemes and those relating to Explosive industry will not be considered. (v) Role of States is to nominate SIA and share Project cost.

Who Can Apply?	State Implementation Agencies [SIA] such as SIDCs can apply for funding under the Modified IIUS.
Implementing Agency	SIA or any equivalent State entity as identified and recommended by the respective State Government.
Funding Pattern	• Upto 50% contribution by the Central Government for each project subject to a ceiling of Rs 50 crore. • Minimum contribution of the SIA will be 25% of the project cost; remaining contribution can also be made by SIA or by beneficiary industries or can be made through loan from financial institutions. • In case of North Eastern States, the central grant and the minimum contribution of the SIA will be 80% and 10%, respectively.
Mechanism for Release of Funds	The Government of India will release its grant in 3 installments of 30%, 40% and 30% respectively subject to fulfilling the prescribed conditions in the scheme and bringing in contribution by other stake holders.
Monitoring and Review	• The Governing Board of the SIA shall monitor at least once a quarter, the progress of the project and send a Quarterly Progress Report [QPR] to DIPP • DIPP will also monitor by outsourcing and/ or engaging a Project Monitoring Agency [PMA] to undertake field visits and build up a strong web enabled reporting mechanism.
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	The guidelines of scheme are available at http://dipp.nic.in/English/IIUS/IIUS_modified http://dipp.nic.in/Hindi/IIUS/IIUS_modified

Indian Leather Development Programme	
Name of Scheme	**Indian Leather Development Programme**
Type	Central Sector Scheme
Coverage	All States having large concentration of leather units as also States having potential for growth of the leather sector are covered under the scheme
Objectives	To augment raw material base, modernization and technological up gradation of leather units, address environmental concerns, human resource development, provide support to traditional leather artisans, address infrastructure constraints and establish institutional facilities.
Salient Features	The scheme has six sub schemes under which financial assistance is provided for: i) Modernization and up-gradation of technology of the leather units under Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) Sub Scheme. ii) Establishment of Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) campus to meet the growing demand of the leather industry for Footwear technologists, designers, supervisors and mechanics under Establishment of Institutional Facilities sub-scheme. iii) Setting up of Mega Leather Cluster under Mega Leather Cluster Sub Scheme. iv) Skill Development of unemployed persons, skill up-gradation of employed persons and training of trainers through the Human Resources Development Sub Scheme. v) Providing support to artisans by following cluster based approach sub- scheme. vi) Providing assistance to meet the prescribed pollution control discharge norms and environmental issues under Leather Technology, Innovation and Environment Issues Sub Scheme. The assistance would be provided for the following four categories of the projects: (a) Technology Bench Marking and Environment management for Leather Sector. (b) Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs). (c) Solid Waste Management. (d) Environment Related Workshops.
	• **Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) sub-scheme:** Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) Chennai, and Footwear Design and

Implementing Agency	Development Institute (FDDI) Noida, would be the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). • **Establishment of Institutional Facilities sub-scheme:** Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI). • **Mega Leather Cluster project:** each cluster will be implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) whose structure will be approved by the Empowered Committee of the Department. • **HRD sub–scheme:** Implementing Agency responsible for effective project implementation and administration, would be identified as per guidelines of sub –scheme. • **Support to Artisan sub-scheme:** Implementing Agency would be identified by the Department as per the procedure laid down in the guidelines. • **Leather Technology, Innovation and Environmental issues sub-scheme**: CLRI and FDDI in case of Technology, Innovation, Solid Waste Management and Environmental issues and a designated Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in case of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs).
Funding Pattern	**The funding pattern under the various schemes for Leather Sector is as under:** • **Integrated Development of Leather Sector sub scheme**: The financial assistance under the Scheme will be investment grant to the extent of 30 % of cost of plant and machinery for micro and small enterprises and 20 % of cost of plant and machinery for other units for technology up-gradation /modernization and/ or expansion and setting up a new unit subject to a ceiling of Rs 2 crore for each product line. Investment grant will also be available to units investing their own resources. • **Establishment of Institutional Facilities sub-scheme:** Assistance will be provided as a one-time grant-in-aid for setting up of new branches of FDDI. DIPP would provide for the cost of setting up of infrastructure excluding the land cost. No recurring cost would be provided by the department. • **Mega Leather Cluster sub-scheme**; The assistance under the sub-scheme is provided depending upon the total land area of the MLC having

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minimum of 25 acres (without Tanneries) and 40 acres (with Tanneries). Grants can be given as maximum of Rs 125 crore.

• Human Resource Development sub –scheme:

GOI assistance would be @ maximum of Rs 15,000/- per trainee in case of Primary (Skill Development) segment meant for persons not already employed in the sector; Rs 50,000/- per trainee in case of Secondary (Skill Development) segment for existing employees in the industry at the shop floor; and Rs 2 Lakh per trainer in case of Training of Trainers segment. The placement of 75 % of trained persons (under primary skill development) is mandatory for availing assistance.

• Support to Artisan sub-scheme:

Assistance will be provided in the form of grants-in-aid to registered NGOs/Associations or institutions already working for upliftment of Artisans willing to take up projects in different leather clusters.

• Leather Technology, Innovation and Environmental issues sub-scheme:
GOI assistance would be provided as one time grant-in-aid for implementing environment related cleaner technologies. Component wise details are as given below:
(a) Technology Bench Marking and Environment management for Leather Sector:
GOI assistance under this component would be 50 % of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs 50 Lac per unit. Remaining 50 % will be borne by the units.
(b) Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs):
Government assistance would be 50 % of total project cost subject to a maximum of Rs 50 Crore, balance 15 % & 35 % will be borne by the State Govt. and industry beneficiary respectively.
(c) Solid Waste Management:
100 % assistance subject to a maximum of Rs 1 Crore.
(d) Environment Related Workshops:
Assistance will be maximum of Rs 10 lac per workshop.
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<tr><td></td><td>The mechanism for release of funds under the various schemes for Leather Sector is as under:</td></tr>
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Mechanism for Release of Funds	• **Integrated Development of Leather Sector**: The financial assistance will be released subject to fulfilling the prescribed conditions in the scheme. • **Establishment of Institutional Facilities sub-scheme:** The fund will be released in three installments, 30 % on getting the possession of the land and approval of the project, 40 % on utilization of the previous installment and 30% on utilization of the previous installment and after satisfactory progress of the project • **Mega Leather Cluster Scheme**; The release of funds would be linked to the milestones/targets identified at the time of approving the proposal. The funds will be released in 4 phases i.e. 25 %, 30 %, 30 % and 15 % subject to the conditions as stipulated in the guidelines. • **Human Resource Development Sub –scheme**: Central Government's assistance will be released in two installments. The first installment of 25 % would be released as advance for meeting the initial expenditure for start-up of the project. The next installment of 75 % would be released after satisfactory completion of the project on reimbursement basis. • **Support to Artisan sub-scheme:** The fund under this scheme will be released in three installments, i.e. 40 % of the project cost on approval of the project, 30 % of the project cost on utilization of the previous release and 30 % of the project cost on utilization of the previous release and after satisfactory progress of the project. • **Leather Technology, Innovation and Environmental issues sub-scheme:** The funds will be released as follows subject to fulfillment of all conditions laid down in the Sub-scheme. **(a) Technology Bench Marking and Environment management for Leather Sector:** The Government funds will be released in two installments of 50 % each, one after approval of the project and other after utilization of previous release. **(b) Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs):** The Government assistance will be released in four

	installments of 25 % each, first as advance and other on utilization of previous release. **(c) Solid Waste Management:** The Government funds will be released in two installments of 60 % after approval of the project and 40 % after utilization of previous release **(e) Environment Related Workshops:** The Government funds will be released in two installments of 50 % each, one after approval of the project and other after utilization of previous release.
Monitoring and Review	• The National Monitoring Units / Project Management Consultants as nominated by the Department as per guidelines of the sub-schemes will be responsible for monitoring and review of the project being implemented under the sub-scheme. • The Department will also periodically monitor and review the progress of the projects under the scheme through Empowered Committee/ Steering Committee.
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	The guidelines of ILDP schemes are available at http://dipp.nic.in/English/Schemes/Dept_Leather.aspx

Package for Special Category States	
Name of Scheme	**Package for Special Category States**
Type	Central Sector Scheme (Till 2013-14 operated as Centrally Sponsored Scheme)
Year of Launch	It was announced on 14.06.2002 for J&K for a period of 10 years. The package has been extended for a further period of 5 years from 15.06.2012 to 14.6.2017. Package for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand was announced on 07.01.2003 for a period of 10 years. The Package has been further extended from 07.01.2013 to 31.03.2017.
Coverage	Special Category States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
Objectives	To offer incentives to the new industrial units as well as to the existing industrial units on the substantial expansion of their activities for boosting industrialization in these States.
Salient Features	***Incentive package for J & K:*** The Scheme includes the following incentives:- • **Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme :** All new industrial units and existing units on their substantial expansion, would be eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy @ 15% of the investment of plant and machinery, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakhs. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises would be eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy @ 30% of investment of plant and machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3.00 crore and 1.50 crore for manufacturing and service sector respectively. • **Central Interest Subsidy Scheme:** An interest subsidy of 3% on the average of daily working capital loan would be available to all new industrial units for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production / operation. • **Central Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy** Scheme: An insurance subsidy to the extent of 100% would be admissible during the extended package to all new units and to the existing units on substantial expansion for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production / operation. ***Incentive Package for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand***: The Scheme includes the following

	incentives:- • **Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme :** All new industrial units and existing units on their substantial expansion, would be eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy @ 15% of the investment of plant and machinery, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakhs. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises would be eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy @ 15% of investment of plant and machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 lakh.
Who can apply	The Scheme will be applicable to eligible Industrial units in States of J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
Nodal Agency	• Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation (JKDFC) for industrial units in state of J&K. • Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (HPSIDC) and State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand Limited (SIDCUL) for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand respectively.
Funding Pattern	100 % funding by the Central Government.
Mechanism for Release of subsidy	• Industrial units eligible for subsidy under the scheme will get themselves registered with District Industry Centre (DIC) concerned. • In case of bank financed units, the bank shall certify the value of the plant and machinery for project as per scheme guidelines. • In case of self-financed units, the project would be appraised by the nodal agency or any other agency designated by the state government in this regard. • Unit should file their claim within one year from the date of commencement of commercial production / operation. • No owner of the industrial unit receiving a part or the whole of the grant or subsidy will be allowed to change the location of the whole or any part of the industrial unit or effect any substantial contraction or disposal of a substantial part of its total fixed capital investment within a period of five years after its going into commercial production / operation without taking prior approval of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, State Government and Nodal Agency concerned.

Monitoring and Review	After receiving the grant or subsidy, each industrial unit shall submit Annual Progress Report to the State Government concerned with a copy to Nodal Agency concerned about its working for a period of five years after going into commercial production / operation.
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	Notifications and guidelines are available on DIPP website at http://dipp.nic.in/English/Schemes/Category-states.aspx

North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007	
Name of Scheme	**'North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007**
Type	Central Sector Scheme (Till 2013-14 operated as Centrally Sponsored Scheme)
Year of Launch	01.04.2007
Coverage	Besides the seven States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura) of North East, Sikkim has also been included in the Scheme.
Objectives	Aims at promoting industrial development of the NER by subsidizing eligible industrial units on their capital investment, interest on working capital loan and insurance Premium paid. The Scheme also has a component namely 'Other Schemes for NER' for providing financial support to organize activities like road shows, seminars etc. for promoting industrialization in the NER.
Salient Features	• 100% Excise duty exemption on finished goods made in NER. However, D/o Revenue vide Notifications dated 27.3.2008 and 10.6.2008 have curtailed the benefit of excise duty exemption equal only to the extent of 'value addition' made. • 100% Income tax exemption. • Capital Investment Subsidy @ 30% of the value of plant and machinery, without any upper ceiling. The limit of automatic approval of subsidy is Rs. 1.50 crore. Subsidy higher than Rs.1.50 crore but upto a maximum of Rs. 30 crore would be granted with the approval of an Empowered Committee and proposals for grant of subsidy higher than Rs. 30 crore, would require approval of the Union Cabinet. This subsidy is available to units in the Private Sector, Joint Sector, and Cooperative Sector as well as units set up by the State Governments of NER. • Interest subsidy @ 3% on working capital loan. • Comprehensive insurance providing for 100% reimbursement of insurance premium paid by the unit.
	The benefits under the Policy are available to new industrial units as well as existing industrial units on their substantial expansion, for a period of 10 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

Who can apply	In addition to 'manufacturing sector', the benefits under NEIIPP, 2007 have for the first time, been extended to 'service sector' (hotels- not below two star category, nursing homes- minimum capacity 25 beds, old age homes, adventure and leisure sports, vocational training institute such as institutes for hotel management, catering and food crafts, entrepreneurship development, nursing and para-medical, civil aviation related training, fashion, design and industrial training, 'Bio-technology Industry' and 'Power generating Industries – up to 10 MW' also.
Nodal Agency	North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFI), Guwahati has been designated as the nodal agency for disbursal of various subsidies.
Mechanism for Release of Funds	Based upon the approval of the SLC/EC/Cabinet, the Department initiates the process for release of funds. The Government releases funds to nodal disbursing agencies for onward disbursement to the beneficiary units.
Monitoring and Review	Timely disbursement of subsidy to eligible industrial units is one of the priorities of the Government. For effective implementation of the Policy, (i) an Oversight Committee under the chairmanship of Union Commerce & Industry Minister and (ii) a High Level Monitoring Committee/ Advisory Committee have been constituted.
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	http://dipp.nic.in/English/Schemes/fss/Operational Guidelines FSS 2013.pdf http://dipp.nic.in/Englsih/Schemes/ner.aspx

Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS), 1971/Freight Subsidy Scheme(FSS), 2013	
Name of Scheme	Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS), 1971/Freight Subsidy Scheme(FSS), 2013
Type	Central Sector Scheme
Year of Launch	27-07-1971. TSS, 1971 has been modified as FSS 22.01.2013.
Coverage	(i) 8 States of North East (ii) Himachal Pradesh (iii) Uttarakhand (iv) J&K (v) Darjeeling District of West-Bengal (vi) Andamn & Nicobar Administration (vii) Lakshadweep Administration
Objectives	To facilitate the process of industrialization in the hilly, remote and inaccessible areas.
Salient Features	(i) Definition of 'manufacturing activity' adopted from the Union Budget 2009-10; (ii) Subsidy on transportation of fly ash disallowed; (iii) Sunset clause introduced so that the Scheme terminates after 5 years from its date of notification; (iv) Provision for subsidy for an additional period of 5 years to MSMEs; (v) Plantations, Refineries, Power generating units, Coke (including Calcined Petroleum Coke) industry and the units producing tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, pan masala and plastic carry bags of less than 20 microns are in the negative list.
Who can apply	The scheme is applicable to all industrial units (barring plantation, refineries and power generating units both in public and private sectors irrespective of their size) in the 8 States as mentioned above. The negative list has been modified w.e.f. 22.01.2013 in the revised Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), 2013.
Funding Pattern	• The Government releases funds to nodal disbursing agencies for onward disbursement to eligible industrial units. • Subsidy is disbursed to eligible industrial units ranging between 50% and 90% on the transport cost incurred on the movement of raw material and finished goods from the designated rail-heads/ports up to the location of the industrial unit(s) and vice-versa for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

Nodal Agency	Disbursement of subsidy to the eligible units in the states is made through the following nodal agencies (i) North Eastern Development Financial Corporation Ltd (NEDFi), Guwahati for NER; (ii) Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation (JKDFC) for J&K; (iii) Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (HPSIDC) for Himachal Pradesh; (iv) State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand Limited (SIDCUL) for Uttarakhand; (v) Respective Union Territory Administrations for UTs.
Mechanism for Release of Funds	On receipt of the minutes of the State Level Committee (SLC)/ request for pre-scrutiny, Department initiates the process for release of funds. Prior to release of funds, 10 % claim documents are also subjected to pre-scrutiny in the NER States by North Eastern Development Financial Corporation Ltd (NEDFi).
Monitoring and Review	• Stakeholders' meeting is being held on quarterly basis. • An on-line monitoring system is also being developed in consultation with NIC.
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	http://dipp.nic.in/English/Schemes/fss/Operational Guidelines FSS 2013.pdf http://dipp.nic.in/Englsih/Schemes/ner.aspx

Modernization & Strengthening of IP Offices (MSIPO)	
Name of Scheme	**Modernization & Strengthening of Intellectual Property Offices (MSIPO)**
Type	Central Sector Scheme.
Year of Launch	March, 2008.
Objectives	To strengthen the capabilities of the Intellectual Property Offices in India; to develop a vibrant Intellectual Property regime in the country; and also to develop modern infrastructure for the Indian Patent Offices to function as an International Search Authority and International Preliminary Examining Authority in order to meet the requirements for international registration of Trade Marks.
Salient Features	• Enhancement of Human Resources by creating new posts and upgradation of existing posts; • Subscription to non-patent literature required for Patent Co-operation Treaty minimum documentation; • Digitization of records; • Establishment of electronic library; • Development of software required for ISA/ IPEA and Madrid Protocol; • Strengthening of physical infrastructure at Kolkata and Mumbai; • ICT upgradation of Indian Patent Office; • Restructuring / reorganization of Indian Patent Office and Trade Mark Registry; • Creation of awareness and sensitization.
Implementing Agency	Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM)
Funding Pattern	100 % funding by the Government of India
Monitoring and Review	A Monitoring Committee has been constituted to facilitate implementation of the Scheme.
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	No

Scheme for Investment Promotion	
Name of Scheme	**Scheme for Investment Promotion**
Type	Central Sector Scheme
Year of Launch	The Scheme merged two Plan Schemes implemented by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, namely "Undertaking Investment Promotion Activities" since 1997-98 and "International Cooperation and Joint Ventures - Asia Enterprises in India" since 2001-02, into a Central sector plan scheme titled "Scheme for Investment Promotion" during the XIth Plan. The merged Scheme that came into existence in the financial year 2007-08 was called "International Cooperation & Joint Ventures –Asia Enterprises and Investment Promotion Activities". The components of the Scheme were refined further and the Scheme was renamed as "Scheme for Investment Promotion" in September, 2008.
Coverage	The scheme has the following components:- 1. Organisation of Joint Commission Meetings; 2. Organisation of Business & Investment Promotion Events; 3. Project Management, Capacity Building, Monitoring & Evaluation; 4. Establishment of G2B Portal/e Biz Pilot Project; 5. Foreign Travel in connection with the Scheme Components; 6. Setting up of country focus desks for promoting investment; 7. Multi-media Audio Visual Campaign; 8. Creation of a dedicated Investment Promotion Agency.
Salient Features	In order to promote India as an attractive and credible destination for FDI, the Department undertakes various activities at GtoG, GtoB and BtoB level. Besides the Department also has the mandate for conducting Joint Commission Meetings which are overarching consultations and include cooperation between Governments in the economic and other fields. These roles often involve organizing/supporting events in India and abroad such as: • Business and Investment Promotion Events (including networking sessions, road shows, exhibitions) in various countries. • Investment Promotion Events/Sector Specific

	Business/Investment Meetings organized by Industry Chamber in India. • Sponsorship of delegations including sector specific delegations abroad with a view to promote investment. • Support for issues arising out of creation of and convening of CEO Forum/Council/Business Leaders Forum with other countries.
Who can apply	Only those events with are exclusively B to B or have a sizeable component of B to B interaction will qualify for consideration under the guidelines. Some events may include G to G components as well. For such G to G components guidelines for organization of Joint Commission Meetings will be followed. The events supported under these guidelines must have a clear nexus and relationship with promotion of Foreign Direct Investment.
Funding Pattern	The Department will provide financial assistance upto 50% of the total expenditure on the event subject to a ceiling of Rs.40 lakh, whichever is less.
Mechanism of Fund Release	• A Committee under the chairmanship of concerned Joint Secretary will evaluate the application as per the guidelines and give its recommendations. • 'In principle' approval of the Competent Authority will be communicated to the applicant indicating approximate quantum of financial assistance approved for Organization of that event. • The applicant organization/association shall submit a Feedback report on conclusion of the event.
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	Yes. The guidelines are available on the website of the Department. http://dipp.nic.in/Englsih/Schemes/investment_promotion.aspx

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM)	
Name of Scheme	**Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM)**
Type	Central Sector Scheme
Year of Launch	Scheme was approved in January, 2010
Objectives	To establish an Institute of international level to provide training for the IP officials, IP professionals as well as to emerge as a think-tank for IPR policy.
Salient Features	• Providing training to the IP officials, IP professionals and stake holders. • Construction of Residential Blocks. • Computerization and providing library facilities. • Creation of additional posts of faculty members and staff. • Providing other infrastructural facilities.
Implementing Agency	Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM)
Funding Pattern	100 % funding by the Government of India
Monitoring and Review	A Monitoring Committee has been constituted to facilitate implementation of the Scheme.
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	No

Development of Business Service Price Index (BSPI)	
Name of Scheme	**Development of Business Service Price Index (BSPI)**
Type	Central Sector Scheme
Year of Launch	The Plan scheme was approved during the Tenth Five Year Plan and launched w.e.f. 2007-08.
Coverage	National
Objectives	• To develop a services sector index, which would then be merged with WPI. At present WPI is the only established indicator for measuring inflation, which excludes services sector. In view of this WPI inflator / deflator is used in the economy in general for all sectors. • To ensure continued quality of the current Wholesale Price Index (WPI), for which there is a need to continue with the institutional mechanism already created through NSSO (FOD) by way of deployment of dedicated manpower for collection of data.
Salient Features	The Scheme has two components: (A) Development of Business Service Price Index (BSPI) and (B) Improvement of Wholesale Price Index (WPI). • Currently indices for four services including Railways, Banking, Postal and Telecom (cellular) are being compiled and published on experimental basis. Work on six other services including Air, Road, Port, Insurance, Trade & Business is under process. The Service Price Index is finally to be merged with the WPI • This scheme is continuous in nature as the indices are released on a regular basis.
Implementing Agency	The project will be implemented in the Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP.
Funding Pattern	The source of financing for the plan scheme is DIPP, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.
Mechanism for Release of Funds	• Quarterly for NSSO based on utilization certificate. • For private consultants responsible for conducting

	studies, payment is made on the basis of pre decided schedule benchmarked to various stages of completion of report.
Monitoring and Review	• The monitoring of the scheme will be done through the regular / usual systems of Performance Budget, Outcome Budget etc. • Monitoring will also be done through zone wise response rate which can be collected from NSSO at frequent intervals to check whether price data is properly collected from all designated firms. If response rate shows a persistent decline, the same can be taken up with NSSO for appropriate remedial measure.
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	No

Upgradation of Petroleum & Explosive Safety Organization (PESO)	
Name of Scheme	**Upgradation of Petroleum & Explosive Safety Organization (PESO)**
Type	Central Sector Scheme introduced 2006-2007.
Year of Launch	The scheme was introduced in 2006-2007 with two major components pertaining to the development of environment friendly fireworks and infrastructure upgradation of the organization. Earlier the scheme had been running under a restricted scope since 2000-2001
Coverage	PESO Headquarters and all the circle & sub-circle offices situated through the country are covered under the Scheme.
Objectives	The scheme is an intra-departmental project to upgrade the infrastructure and facilities of PESO, a subordinate office under DIPP and the regulatory body for implementation of Acts and Rules pertaining to the explosives sector in the country
Salient Features	• Setting up & Operationalisation of Fireworks Research & Development Centre (FRDC) at Sivakasi. • Development of environment friendly fireworks with low noise output as per directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. • Procurement and installation of equipment to improve connectivity and data management related to explosives sector. • Improvement of communication infrastructure between PESO HQ and circle and sub-circle offices. • Development of project documents for tracking and tracing of explosives from manufacture to use.
Implementing Agency	Petroleum & Explosive Safety Organization (PESO)
Funding Pattern	100% funding by the Government of India
Mechanism for Release of funds	Funds are released through allotted Plan Budget of PESO
Monitoring and Review	The Scheme is monitored by PESO and reviewed by DIPP from time to time.
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	No

Scheme for Salt Workers	
Name of Scheme	**Scheme for Salt Workers**
Type	Central Sector Scheme
Year of Launch	2013-14
Coverage	All salt producing States are covered under the Scheme
Objectives	Improving the access of the salt workers to standard healthcare facilities; and educating salt workers and artisans for improving the quality of salt to meet the stringent standards of industrial and edible salt to compete in the domestic and international market.
Salient Features	It has the following components: **Namak Mazdoor Swasthya Bima Yojana (NMSBY):** This component of the scheme aims at improving the access of the salt workers to standard healthcare facilities in the country. The modalities of this component of the scheme have not been finalized and it is proposed to be implemented from the financial year 2014-15 onwards. **Training for technology upgradation:** - The second component of the scheme aims at educating salt workers and artisans for improving the quality of salt to meet the stringent standards of industrial and edible salt to compete in the domestic and international market. It is intended to provide 200 trainings, each training covering 15 salt workers/artisan for technology upgradation. Each training programme will cost Rs.1.5 lakh and will be fully funded by the Government of India. One training programme has been conducted in March, 2014.
Who can apply	**Training for technology upgradation:** All Salt workers and artisans selected from the industry. Priority will be given to the areas where quality of salt is poor and productivity is low.
Implementing Agency	Salt Commissioner's Organisation, DIPP.
Funding Pattern	Fully funded by Government of India in case of training for technology upgradation.

Fund Release Mechanism	Salt Commissioner's Organisation, DIPP in case of training for technology upgradation.
Monitoring and Review	Central Level Committee (CLC) chaired by Joint Secretary, DIPP in charge of salt.
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	The guidelines of scheme are available on www.dipp.nic.in>Polcies and Schemes>Scheme for Salt Workers.

Project Based Support to Autonomous Institutions	
Name of Scheme	**Project Based Support to Autonomous Institutions**
Type	Central Sector Scheme
Year of Launch	Since establishment of the Autonomous Institutions
Coverage	The Project based support under the scheme has been given to Autonomous Institutions like Quality Council of India (QCI), Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI), National Institute of Design (NID) and National Productivity Council (NPC).
Objectives	To strengthen the Autonomous Bodies to enable them to provide technical support for enhancing competitiveness of the industry.
Salient Features	These Autonomous Institutions are engaged in: • awareness programmes, quality conclaves and seminars etc through print media; • design development, applied research, training, design consultancy services and outreach services; • productivity measurement & development of productivity and energy efficient measures; • industry specific support services.
Implementing Agency	Autonomous Institutions will be the Implementing Agency.
Funding Pattern	Grants- in- Aid.
Mechanism for Release of funds	Release of Funds is against furnishing of Utilization Certificate and fulfilling of prescribed norms under guidelines.
Monitoring and procedure	Through approved Government procedure, Grant- in-aid is given to Autonomous Institutions for undertaking projects and the progress is reviewed periodically by the Ministry.
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	No.

Scheme for Implementation of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP)	
Name of Scheme	**Scheme for Implementation of National Manufacturing Policy. The Scheme has three components (i) Scheme for Master Planning of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs); (ii) Scheme for Technology Acquisition and Development Fund (TADF); and (iii) Job Loss Policy/Sinking Fund in NIMZs.**
Type	New Central Sector Scheme**.**
Year of Launch	Notified vide Press Note dated 4th November 2011
Objectives	Enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million jobs over a decade or so. It also seeks to empower rural youth by imparting necessary skill sets to make them employable. Sustainable development is integral to the spirit of the policy and technological value addition in manufacturing has received special focus.
Coverage	National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) and units therein; SMEs in NIMZ or outside eligible to avail the dispensations as enunciated in the Policy under Technology Acquisition and Development Fund (TADF) and manufacturing units under clusters as notified by the State Governments.
Salient Features	National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs); rationalization and simplification of business regulations; simple and expeditious exit mechanism for manufacturing units; incentives for SMEs; industrial training and skill upgradation measures; financial and institutional mechanisms for technology development, including green technologies; and leveraging government procurement to strengthen manufacturing and value addition.
Implementing Agency	In respect of Master Planning of Zones, Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of NIMZ would take up the work of development on its own through various agencies/contractors or take up the development in partnership with a developer who shall be selected through a transparent process. • In respect of Job Loss Policy/Sinking Fund, SPV of the NIMZ would implement the scheme. • In respect of TADF, implementation would be through Global Innovation and Technology Alliance (GITA), a Section 25 company.

Funding Pattern	100 % funding by Government of India.
Mechanism for Release of Funds	• Master Planning – Directly to the concerned SPV of NIMZ concerned. • TADF – Through GITA(Global Innovation and Technology Alliance) depending upon the proposals approved by the Green Manufacturing Committee (GMAC). • Job Loss Policy /Sinking Fund – Through SPV of NIMZ concerned.
Monitoring and Review	Government has notified Manufacturing Industry Promotion Board (MIPB) and Green Manufacturing Committee (GMAC) on 1st June, 2012 and re-constitution of High Level Committee (HLC) subsuming Board of Approval in it, has been notified on 1st June, 2013, for matters pertaining to the implementation of the National Manufacturing Policy. These notifications are placed in the department's website: www.dipp.nic.in> policy and schemes
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	• Guidelines for establishment of NIMZ; proforma for in-principle and final approval of NIMZ have been prepared and circulated to all State Governments. • Definition of Cluster to be used for dispensations under NMP prepared and circulated to all State Governments. • Guidelines and dispensations for cluster outside NIMZ under the NMP have been prepared and circulated to all State Governments. These notifications are placed in the department's website: www.dipp.nic.in> policy and schemes

Scheme for strengthening of Industrial Statistics (ISU) (A component of Scheme for implementation of NMP)	
Name of Scheme	**Scheme for strengthening of Industrial Statistics**
Type	New Central Sector Scheme component (sub-scheme)
Year of Launch	Approved in 2013-14.
Objectives	To Maintain sound statistical data base
Salient Features	(i) Strengthening of industrial statistics is a key instrumentality for validating the outcome of policies taken for increasing manufacturing production, a priority of the 12th Plan, and particularly of the National Manufacturing Policy, 2011. (ii) The Production Monitoring System (PMS) is being revamped with facilitation of direct data entry by industrial units and advance validation checks with data analytics software. The sub-scheme also provides for capacity building and related soft skills associated with a robust system.
Implementing Agency	DIPP
Funding Pattern	Funding through Plan budget allocated to the said scheme.
Monitoring and Review	Through government approved mechanism
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	Not relevant.

Scheme for strengthening of Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB)	
Name of Scheme	**Scheme for Strengthening of Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB)**
Type	New Central Sector Scheme
Year of Launch	The Scheme was approved on November, 2013
Coverage	IPAB is located at Chennai and has all India coverage. IPAB also conducts circuit bench sittings at Delhi, Kolkata, Ahemdabad & Mumbai at regular intervals.
Objectives	The scheme for strengthening of IPAB aims at augmenting the capabilities of the IPAB with a view to develop vibrant Intellectual Property regime in the country. It also aims to develop modern infrastructure for the statutory board and seeks to augment its human resources. The objective of the scheme is to provide permanent space to IPAB at Chennai, computerization and upgradation of IT facilities, enable access to international law journals and databases and improve the library facilities, furniture and office equipment for modernized environment in IPAB.
Salient Features	The main targets for the scheme would be acquisition of land, the signing of MoU for construction and initiation of the building construction work.
Implementing Agency	Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB)
Funding Pattern	100 % funding will be provided by the Government of India.
Mechanism for Release of Funds	Funds will be provided to IPAB under relevant head of Account under Plan in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.
Monitoring and Review	The IPAB shall monitor at least once a quarter, the progress of the project.
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	Not Applicable.

Scheme for Strengthening of Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC)	
Name of Scheme	**Scheme for Strengthening of Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC)**
Type	New Central Sector Scheme
Year of Launch	'In principle' approval to setting up of Amritsar – Kolkata Industrial Corridor in January, 2014
Coverage	The AKIC will span the seven States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
Objectives	To optimise the present economic and employment potential of the region, stimulate investments particularly in the manufacturing, services and export oriented units and promote overall economic development of the area through creation of high standard infrastructure and an enabling pro-business environment.
Salient Features	• Government has accorded "in-principle" approval for setting up of AKIC and AKIC Development Corporation following the approach outlined below. The modalities and instrumentalities for implementation are being worked out. • The AKIC will be aligned to the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC). • It will also leverage the existing Highway system on this route and the Inland Water System being developed along National Waterway-1. • Influence area of AKIC would extend upto 150-200 Kms. on either side of EDFC. • Project will be taken up in a phased manner and cluster based approach will be followed. • Every State will promote at least one Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC) of minimum area of 10 Sq. Kms except Uttarakhand where flexibility in size would be provided of which at least 40 per cent area would be earmarked for agro manufacturing and processing activities.
Whether any guidelines have been formulated	-