

SL. No.	Organizations/Departments of Government of India formulating Standards & Technical Regulations and their area of activity	Website of organization
1	<p>Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), - Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</p> <p>The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has been established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 as a statutory body for laying down science based standards for articles of food and regulating manufacturing, processing, distribution, sale and import of food so as to ensure safe and wholesome food for human consumption.</p> <p>Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 consolidates various acts and orders that have hitherto handled food related issues in various Ministries and Departments.</p> <p>Highlights of the Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006- Various central Acts like Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 , Fruit Products Order , 1955, Meat Food Products Order , 1973,</p> <p>Vegetable Oil Products (Control) Order, 1947,Edible Oils Packaging (Regulation) Order 1998, Solvent Extracted Oil, De- Oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967, Milk and Milk Products Order, 1992 etc will be repealed after commencement of FSS Act, 2006.</p> <p>The Act also aims to establish a single reference point for all matters relating to food safety and standards, by moving from multi-level, multi-departmental control to a single line of command. To this effect, the Act establishes an independent statutory Authority – the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India with head office at Delhi. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and the State Food Safety Authorities shall enforce various provisions of the Act.</p>	<p>FSSAI Website:-</p> <p>http://www.fssai.gov.in/</p>
2	<p>The Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO)- Ministry of Commerce and Industry:</p> <p>With an overall objective of ensuring safety and security of public and property from fire and explosion, the Organisation as a statutory authority is entrusted with the administration of Explosives Act, 1884, Petroleum Act, 1934; Inflammable Substances Act, 1952 and the following Rules framed under these Acts;</p> <p>EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884:</p>	<p>PESO Website:</p> <p>http://peso.gov.in/</p>

	<p>1. Explosives Rules, 2008</p> <p>2. Gas Cylinder Rules, 2004</p> <p>3. Static & Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 1981</p> <p>4. Notification No. GSR 625(E) dated 07.08.1983 regarding Acetylene Generation</p> <p>PETROLEUM ACT, 1934:</p> <p>1. Petroleum Rules, 2002</p> <p>2. Calcium Carbide Rules, 1987</p> <p>3. Cinematography Film Rules, 1948</p> <p>For more information please visit link given to various rules on the home page of PESO website.</p>	
3	<p>Directorate of Standardization – Ministry of Defence:</p> <p>The Directorate of Standardisation was established on 26 Jun 1962 under DRDO with the objective of controlling items proliferation within the Defence Services. The organisation was transferred under control of Department of Defence Production & Supplies (DP&S) in 1965. Directorate of Standardisation has 09 Standardisation Cells located at Ichapur, Kanpur, Bangalore, Pune, Jabalpur, Chennai, Dehradun, New Delhi and Hyderabad and four Detachments located at Ahmednagar, Mumbai, Vishakapatnam & Kochi. Dte also has two Training Institutes at Pune and Delhi co-located with the Standardisation Cells at respective locations.</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>https://ddpdos.gov.in/</p>
4	<p>Central Electricity Authority - Ministry of Power :</p> <p>The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is a statutory organization constituted under Section 3 of the repealed Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. It was established as a part-time body in the year 1951 and made a full-time body in the year 1975.</p> <p>With the objective of reforming the Power Sector, the Electricity Act, 2003 (No. 36 of 2003) has been enacted and the provisions of this Act have been brought into force with effect from 10th June, 2003. With the coming into force of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and Electricity Regulatory commissions Act, 1998 stand repealed.</p> <p>As per section 73 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the functions and duties of CEA includes following -</p> <p>a) advise the Central Government on the matters relating to the national electricity policy, formulate short-term and perspective plans for development of the electricity system and coordinate the activities of the planning agencies for the optimal utilization of resources to sub serve the interests of the national economy and to provide reliable and affordable electricity to all consumers;</p>	<p>CEA Website:</p> <p>http://www.cea.nic.in/</p>

	<p>b) specify the technical standards for construction of electrical plants, electric lines and connectivity to the grid;</p> <p>c) specify the safety requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of electrical plants and electric lines;</p> <p>d) specify the Grid Standards for operation and maintenance of transmission lines;</p> <p>For further information relating to regulations and standards, please visit the link CEA regulations on home page of website.</p>	
5	<p>Food Corporation of India - Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution</p> <p>The Food Corporation of India (FCI) was setup under the Food Corporation Act 1964, in order to fulfill following objectives of the Food Policy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective price support operations for safeguarding the interests of the farmers. • Distribution of foodgrains throughout the country for public distribution system • Maintaining satisfactory level of operational and buffer stocks of foodgrains to ensure National Food Security <p>In its 50 years of service to the nation, FCI has played a significant role in India's success in transforming the crisis management oriented food security into a stable security system. FCI's Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide farmers remunerative prices • To make food grains available at reasonable prices, particularly to vulnerable section of the society • To maintain buffer stocks as measure of Food Security • To intervene in market for price stabilization <p>For information relating to specification of foodgrains, please visit the link `Quality control` on home page of website.</p>	<p>FCI Website:</p> <p>http://fci.gov.in/</p>
6	<p>Directorate of Marketing and Inspection - Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI), an attached Office of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare under Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare , was set up in the year 1935 to implement the agricultural marketing policies and programmes for the integrated development of marketing of agricultural and other allied produce in the country with a view to safeguard the interests of farmers as well as the</p>	<p>DMI website:-</p> <p>https://dmi.gov.in /</p>

	<p>consumers. It maintains a close liaison between the Central and the State Governments.</p> <p>The Directorate is headed by Agriculture Marketing Adviser to Government of India and has its Head Office at Faridabad (Haryana), Branch Head Office at Nagpur (Maharashtra) and 11 Regional Offices at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Lucknow, Bhopal, Kochi and Guwahati and the Central Agmark Laboratory at Nagpur.</p>	
7	<p>Central Pollution Control Board - Ministry of Environment and Forests</p> <p>The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), statutory organisation, was constituted in September, 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Further, CPCB was entrusted with the powers and functions under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</p> <p>It serves as a field formation and also provides technical services to the Ministry of Environment and Forests of the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Principal Functions of the CPCB, as spelt out in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, (i) to promote cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the States by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and (ii) to improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.</p> <p>Air Quality Monitoring is an important part of the air quality management. The National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) has been established with objectives to determine the present air quality status and trends and to control and regulate pollution from industries and other source to meet the air quality standards. It also provides background air quality data needed for industrial siting and towns planning.</p> <p>Besides this, CPCB has an automatic monitoring station at ITO Intersection in New Delhi. At this station Resirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Ozone (O3), Sulphur Dioxide (SO2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) and Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) are being monitored regularly. This information on Air Quality at ITO is updated every week.</p> <p>Fresh water is a finite resource essential for use in agriculture, industry, propagation of wildlife & fisheries and for human existence. India is a riverine country. It has 14 major rivers, 44 medium rivers and 55 minor rivers besides numerous lakes, ponds and wells which are used as primary source of drinking water even without treatment. Most of the rivers being fed by monsoon rains, which is limited to only three months of the year, run dry throughout the rest of the year often carrying wastewater discharges from industries or cities/towns endangering the quality of our scarce water resources. The parliament of India in its wisdom enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 with a view to maintaining and restoring wholesomeness of our water bodies. One of the mandates of CPCB is to collect, collate and disseminate technical and statistical data</p>	<p>CPCB Website :</p> <p>http://www.cpcb.nic.in/</p>

	<p>relating to water pollution. Hence, Water Quality Monitoring (WQM) and Surveillance are of utmost importance.</p> <p>The functions of CPCB includes advising the Central Government on any matter concerning prevention and control of water and air pollution and improvement of the quality of air</p> <p>For information relating to standards, please visit the link `Environmental Standards` on home page of website.</p>	
8	<p>Department of Fertilizers - Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers</p> <p>Department of Fertilizers comes under the ambit of Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers which is headed by a Cabinet Minister who is assisted by one Minister of State.</p> <p>The main objective of Department of Fertilizers is to ensure adequate and timely availability of fertilizers at affordable prices for maximizing agricultural production in the country. The main functions of the Department of Fertilizers include planning, promotion and development of the Fertilizers Industry, Planning and monitoring of production, import and distribution of fertilizers and management of financial assistance by way of subsidy/concession for indigenous and imported fertilizers. The department also administers 9 Public Sector Undertakings and one Multi-State Co-operative Society. For details of the PSUs & Cooperative, see link Fertilizers PSUs.</p> <p>This Department has one attached office under it, viz., Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC) headed by Executive Director. The FICC was initially constituted w.e.f. 1.12.1977 to administer and operate the erstwhile Retention Price Cum subsidy Scheme. For attaining greater internal efficiencies and global competitiveness, unit specific approach of RPS was replaced by a scheme called New Pricing Scheme (NPS) from 1.4.2003. The FICC continues under the New Pricing Scheme for administration of the Scheme for Urea. For more details on FICC see FICC link under organization set up. List of subjects allotted to the Department of Fertilizers as per Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 amended from time to time is given at Annexure - I.</p> <p>For information relating to specification of fertilizers, please visit Schedule I of THE FERTILISER (CONTROL) ORDER 1985 under `Production and Availability` on home page of website.</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://fert.nic.in/index.htm</p>

9	<p>Oil Industry Safety Directorate - Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</p> <p>Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) is a technical directorate under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas that formulates and coordinates the implementation of a series of self regulatory measures aimed at enhancing the safety in the oil & gas industry in India.</p> <p>The objective of OISD is to formulate and standardise procedures and guidelines in the areas of design, operation and maintenance as also the creation of new assets with a view to achieve the highest safety standards in a cost effective manner.</p> <p>Standardisation is one of the major activities of OISD. It is required to keep abreast of the latest design and operating practices in the areas of safety and fire fighting in the hydrocarbon processing industry in the developed countries so as to develop standards and codes that would be suitable for the conditions prevailing in India. These OISD standards are periodically reviewed to incorporate the latest technological developments and experiences gained in their implementation so as to update them in line with the current international practices. Six OISD standards have been included in The Petroleum Rules (OISD STD 105,OISD STD 116,OISD STD 117,OISD STD 118,OISD STD 141,OISD STD 156) and Five OISD standards have been included in the Gas Cylinder Rules (OISD STD 144,OISD STD 150,OISD STD 169,OISD STD 179,OISD STD 210) .</p>	<p>OISD Website :</p> <p>https://www.oisd.gov.in/#</p>
10	<p>Atomic Energy Regulatory Board – Department of Atomic Energy</p> <p>The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board was constituted on November 15, 1983 by the President of India by exercising the powers conferred by the Atomic Energy Act to carry out certain regulatory and safety functions under the Act. The regulatory authority of AERB is derived from the rules and notifications promulgated under the Atomic Energy Act and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</p> <p>The mission of the Board is to ensure that the use of ionizing radiation and nuclear energy in India does not cause undue risk to health and the environment.</p> <p>AERB has constituted a number of Advisory Committees that deal with nuclear safety, radiological safety, industrial and fire safety, and occupational health. In addition, there are Advisory Committees for Safety review of various Projects (ACPSR) and Advisory Committees for assisting AERB in its safety documents development work. The Advisory Committee on Nuclear Safety (ACNS) was constituted in January, 1985. to advise AERB on generic issues affecting the safety of nuclear installations including siting, design, construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning The Committee also reviews and makes final recommendations on the draft AERB safety Codes, Guides and Manuals before they are put up to Chairman, AERB for approval. Similarly, the Advisory Committee on Radiological Safety (ACRS),</p>	<p>AERB Website :</p> <p>http://www.aerb.gov.in/</p>

	<p>Advisory Committee on Industrial and Fire Safety (ACIFS) and the Advisory Committee on Occupational Health (ACOH) advises AERB in the respective fields. ACPSRs of various projects recommend to AERB issuance of authorization at different stages during siting, construction and commissioning of nuclear facilities including NPPs, after reviewing the submissions made by the plant authorities and based on the recommendations of the associated Project Design Safety Committees. AERB has constituted an Advisory Committee for preparation of Code & Guides on Governmental Organization for the Regulation of Nuclear & Radiation facilities (ACCGORN). There are also the Advisory Committees for Codes, Guides & Associated Manuals for Safety in Operation of NPPs (ACCGASO) and Safety in Design (ACCGD) as also the Advisory Committee for Safety Documents for Fuel Cycle Facilities (ACSDFCF).</p> <p>For information relating to directives, please visit the link ` Regulations ` on home page of website</p>	
11	<p>Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</p> <p>The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) was constituted under The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006 (NO. 19 OF 2006) notified via Gazette Notification dated 31st March, 2006.</p> <p>The Act provide for the establishment of Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board to protect the interests of consumers and entities engaged in specified activities relating to petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas and to promote competitive markets and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.</p> <p>Further as enshrined in the act, the board has also been mandated to regulate the refining, processing, storage, transportation, distribution, marketing and sale of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas excluding production of crude oil and natural gas so as and to ensure uninterrupted and adequate supply of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas in all parts of the country.</p> <p>For information relating to standards, please visit the link ` public notice ` on home page of website</p>	<p>PNGRB Website:</p> <p>http://www.pngrb.gov.in/</p> <p>http://www.pngrb.gov.in/public-notice.html</p>
12	<p>Directorate General of Mines Safety- Ministry of Labour and Employment</p> <p>Directorate General of Mines Safety, DGMS in short, is the Regulatory Agency of the Government of India in matters pertaining to occupational safety, health and welfare of persons employed in mines and oil-fields.</p>	<p>DGMS Website :</p> <p>http://www.dgms.gov.in</p>

	<p>The mission of the DGMS is to continuously improve safety and health standards, practices and performance in the mining industry and upstream petroleum industry by implementing:</p> <p>Pro-active safety and health strategies;</p> <p>Continuous improvement of processes;</p> <p>Effective use of resources;</p> <p>Commitment and professional behaviour in its personnel.</p> <p>Relevant rules, regulations and DGMS technical circulars can be seen through link 'Statues' on home page of website</p>	
13	<p>National Jute Board - Ministry of Textiles</p> <p>National Jute Board is governed by National Jute Board Act-2008, as framed by the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India and enacted by the Parliament on February 12, 2009. Board engages in research and human resource development programmes to explore new and innovative use of jute with the idea of enabling both the organized as well as the decentralized sector to compete and increase the global share of Indian jute goods consumption.</p> <p>To augment its position of strength the Board envisages to implement programmes that facilitate growth of the Jute Sector. Dissemination of newer technologies, machinery assistance, human resource development through training and design inputs extending scholastic incentives and addressing certain health related issues are some of the major areas apart from showcasing Indian Jute in the global arena.</p> <p>The information on jute products can be seen through 'knowledge-bank' on the home page of main website</p>	<p>NJB website :</p> <p>http://www.jute.com/</p>
14	<p>Ministry of Textiles</p> <p>The Ministry of Textiles is responsible for policy formulation, planning, development export promotion and trade regulation in respect of the textile sector. This included all natural and manmade cellulosic fibres that go into the making of textiles, clothing and handicrafts.</p> <p>The developmental activities of the Ministry are oriented towards making adequate quantities of raw material available to all sectors of the textile industry and augmenting the production of fabrics at reasonable prices from the organized and decentralised sectors of the industry. Towards this objective, the Ministry lays down guidelines for a planned and harmonious growth of various sectors of the industry. Special emphasis is given to the development of handlooms in view of its large employment potential. The Ministry monitors the techno-economic status of the industry and provides the requisite policy framework for modernisation and rehabilitation. The</p>	<p>Website :</p> <p>http://www.texmin.nic.in/</p>

	<p>Ministry coordinates the activities of Textiles Research Associations and lends financial support to them for undertaking research and development.</p> <p>Standard for cotton can be seen through link `Control orders` on home page of website.</p>	
15	<p>Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation</p> <p>The Ministry of Water Resources is responsible for laying down policy guidelines and programmes for the development and regulation of country's water resources.</p> <p>The functions of Ministry include the following :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall planning, policy formulation, coordination and guidance in the water resources sector. • Technical guidance, scrutiny, clearance and monitoring of the irrigation, flood control and multi-purpose projects (major/medium). • General infrastructural, technical and research support for sectoral development. 	<p>Website :</p> <p>http://mowr.gov.in/</p>
16	<p>National Horticulture Board (NHB) - Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>National Horticulture Board (NHB) was set up by the Government of India in 1984 as an autonomous society under the Societies Registration Act 1860. Board has its Head Quarter in Institutional Area, Sector 18, Gurgaon (Haryana).</p> <p>The Managing Director is the Principal Executive of NHB who implements various schemes under overall supervision and guidance of the Board of Directors of NHB as well as the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.</p> <p>The aims & objectives of NHB includes :-</p> <p>The main objectives of the NHB are to improve integrated development of Horticulture industry and to help in coordinating, sustaining the production and processing of fruits and vegetables.</p>	<p>NHB Website :</p> <p>http://nhb.gov.in/</p>
17	<p>Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries - Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (AH&D) - now renamed as Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries (DADF) is one of the Departments in the Ministry of Agriculture and came into existence w.e.f. 1st February, 1991, by converting two divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation namely Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development into a separate Department. The Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture</p>	<p>DADF Website :</p> <p>http://dahd.nic.in</p>

	<p>and Cooperation and a part of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries were later transferred to this Department w.e.f. 10th October, 1997.</p> <p>Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries (DADF) is responsible for matters relating to livestock production, preservation, protection and improvement of stocks, dairy development and also for matters relating to the Delhi Milk Scheme and the National Dairy Development Board. It also looks after all matters pertaining to fishing and fisheries Development Board. The Department advises the State Governments/ Union Territories in the formulation Policies and programmes in the field of animal husbandry, dairy development and fisheries. The main focus of the activities is on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of requisite infrastructure in States/ Uts for improving animal productivity. • Preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care. • Strengthening of central livestock farms (Cattle, Sheep and Poultry) for development of superior germplasm for distribution to states. • Expansion of aquaculture in fresh, brackish water, welfare of fisherfolk, etc. 	
18	<p>Centre for Fire, Environment & Explosive Safety - Ministry of Defence</p> <p>CEES was established in the year 1992 by the merger of three erstwhile establishments viz. (1) DRDO Computer Centre, Delhi, (2) Directorate of Explosives Safety, DRDO, HQ, and (3) Fire Adviser's Office DRDO, HQ. In year 2000 another DRDO Lab 'Defence Institute of Fire Research (DIFR)' was merged with CEES. The establishment was re-named as CFEES (Centre for Fire, Explosive & Environment Safety) in 2003 to emphasize the key role of Fire Science of this lab. CFEES comes under the Armament cluster of DRDO labs.</p> <p>AREA OF RESEARCH: CFEES functions as an advisory and regulatory body for defence establishments for fire, explosive and environmental safety. It is the repository of expertise in the field of Fire Science, Explosive Safety, and Environmental Engineering & Monitoring. In order to strengthen and enrich the technological basis for the above functions, CFEES also carries out R & D projects and activities in these areas with the help of state-of-the-art laboratory facilities for experimental analysis and modeling. CFEES conducts Fire Fighting Training Programmes specifically designed for MoD personnel. The laboratory is certified as per International Quality Management Systems Standard ISO 9001:2008 by Standardization Testing and Quality Certification Services (STQC), Department of Information Technology (DIT), Government of India.</p>	<p>CFEES Website :</p> <p>https://www.drdo.gov.in/drdo/labs1/CFEES/English/indexnew.jsp?pg=homepage.jsp</p>
19	<p>e Governance Standards Portal - Department of Information Technology</p>	<p>Website :</p>

	<p>In the current century, Technology and Innovation have to be leveraged to serve the vast population of the country and its dream. Information and Communication Technologies today play a crucial role in economic and societal transformation. Digital India aims to harness this potential. Government is implementing the Digital India project as an umbrella programme to prepare India for knowledge based transformation into a digitally empowered Society and knowledge economy. Digital India aims to provide the much needed thrust to the nine pillars of growth areas, namely Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology, e-Kranti - Electronic Delivery of Services, Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing, IT for Jobs and Early Harvest Programmes.</p> <p>Further, with a vision to transform e-Governance for transforming Governance and keeping in view the need to utilize emerging technologies such as Cloud and mobile platform and focus on integration of services, the Government has also proposed to implement "e-Kranti : National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) 2.0" under the Digital India programme.</p> <p>With NeGP as the prime focus, large investments are being made under NeGP and other e-governance projects. But one of the major reasons why the impact of this large investment is not so visible is due to lack of a standardized approach. To implement e-Governance projects successfully the solution has to be interoperable, secure, scalable, reusable, leading to efficiency, effectiveness, reduction in cost and risk. To harness this, National Centre for e-Governance Standards and Technology has been set up by STQC Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification as a Centre of Excellence.</p>	<p>http://egovstandards.gov.in/</p>
20	<p>Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification - Department of Information Technology</p> <p>Established in year 1980, STQC started its services in the area of Testing and Calibration based on the need of small and medium sized electronic industry in the country. From a mere Testing, Calibration and Quality Assurance Support to Electronics Hardware Sector, STQC has positioned itself as a prime Assurance Service Provider to both Hardware and Software sectors.</p> <p>In order to provide state of art technology based quality assurance services to its valuable clients and to align with DIT mandate-to focus on IT sector, STQC has established infrastructure and developed competent scientists to provide quality assurance and conformity assessment services in IT Sector in addition to testing and calibration related services. STQC is regularly offering its value added services in area of Information Security, Software Testing/Certification</p>	<p>STQC Website :</p> <p>http://meity.gov.in/content/stqc</p>

	<p>and Development of National level Assurance Framework in IT and software sectors.</p> <p>STQC is an internationally recognized Assurance Service providing organization and owns accreditation by professional bodies e.g. RvA, IECEE, IECQ, NABL, QCI and many more. STQC has long association with GTZ (Indo-German Technical Co-operation), Government of Germany, spanning over 20 years for technology transfer and development of infrastructure and manpower.</p>	
21	<p>The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha (CCRAS) – Department of AYUSH</p> <p>The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha (CCRAS) is an autonomous body of the department of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy), Ministry of Health Family Welfare, Government of India.</p> <p>It is an apex body in India for the formulation, co-ordination, development and promotion of research on scientific lines in Ayurveda and Siddha systems of medicine and also the Sowa-Rigpa, commonly known as Tibetan or Amchi medicine.</p> <p>The objectives for which the Central Council is established are:</p> <p>The formulation of aims and patterns of research on scientific lines in Ayurvedic Sciences.</p> <p>To undertake any research or other programmes in Ayurvedic Sciences.</p> <p>The prosecution of and assistance in research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of diseases.</p>	<p>CCRAS Website :</p> <p>http://www.ccras.nic.in/</p>
22	<p>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is charged with health policy in India. It is also responsible for all government programs relating to family planning in India.</p> <p>The ministry is composed of two departments: the Department of Health and Family Welfare and Department of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy). It regularly publishes the Indian Pharmacopoeia since 1955 through Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) an autonomous body</p>	<p>Website :</p> <p>https://mohfw.gov.in/</p>

	<p>under the ministry for setting of standards for drugs, pharmaceuticals and healthcare devices and technologies in India</p> <p>Department of health can be accessed through link http://www.mohfw.nic.in/depth.html on home page of website.</p> <p>The Prevention of Food Adulteration Acts and Rules can be accessed through link` Prevention of Food Adulteration` on home page of above website.</p> <p>Various notifications issued from time to time by Ministry /Department of Health / FSSAI covering various food products, MRL of different pesticides, labeling provisions, amendments, corrigendum's etc including draft notifications on above areas can be seen through the link i.e. http://www.mohfw.nic.in/pfa.htm</p>	
23	<p>Indian Roads Congress</p> <p>The origin of Indian Roads Congress (IRC) the apex body of road sector engineers and professionals in the country can be traced back to the Road Development Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri M.R. Jayakkar in 1927 by the then Government of India, which recommended for periodical holding of road conferences to discuss the issues related to road construction, maintenance & development. The first such Road Conference was held in April, 1930. Subsequently with the formalization of Road Fund, creation of a wider and permanent organization in place of Periodical Road Conferences was felt and thus, the IRC came into being</p> <p>The inaugural meeting of IRC was held at the Town Hall, New Delhi on Monday the 10th December 1934 under the chairmanship of Mr. D.G. Mitchell, Secretary to the then Govt. of India in the department of Industries and Labour, Public Works Branch. This meeting was attended by 73 Engineers, from all parts of the then India. This marked the birth of the Indian Roads Congress.</p> <p>When the activities of the IRC expanded, IRC was formally registered as a society on 24th September 1937 under the Societies Registration Act of 1860.</p> <p>Starting with a modest membership of 73 in 1934, the IRC has more than five million associates (direct/indirect) and over 16,700 registered members comprising of engineers & professionals of all Stakeholders of road sector from Central and State Governments, Public Sector, Research Institutions, Local bodies, Private sector, Concessionaires, Contractors, Consultants, Equipment manufacturers Machinery manufacturers, Material producers & suppliers, Industrial Associations, Multilateral & Institutional organization like World Bank, ADB, JICA, JRA, IRF etc.</p>	<p>Website :</p> <p>http://www.irc.nic.in/</p>

	<p>To be the lead National Forum for sharing of knowledge and to pool our experiences and expertise collectively on the entire range of subjects related with road sector including the connected policy issues on road construction and road transportation.</p> <p>To promote the use of standard specifications conforming to the cutting edge technologies for construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, tunnels and road transportation.</p> <p>To align itself to global initiatives of environmental strategy for promotion of cleaner, less energy intensive and less polluting construction techniques, use of recycled wastes; minimize drawing of natural resources and encourage the profession to aim at earning carbon credit in life cycle analysis for road/transportation projects under Environment Management Plan (EMP).</p> <p>To promote efficient and well integrated transport system that serves the public interest by enhancing mobility and delivery safe, secure and environmentally responsible.</p> <p>To create mass awareness to follow traffic regulations and ethics thereof.</p> <p>To pool knowledge (Library) with exchange facility through web to the reputed national and international organizations engaged in the profession and shared publications and literature conforming to cutting edge technologies.</p> <p>To advice regarding planning and design, transportation, legislation and research connected with development and maintenance of roads and road transportation.</p>	
24	<p>Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission</p> <p>The Govt. of India had enacted the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 (No.14 of 1998) on 2nd July, 1998 with the objective of providing for the establishment of a Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions, rationalisation of electricity tariff, transparent policies regarding subsidies, promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policies and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://www.derc.gov.in</p>
25	<p>Research Designs and Standards Organization</p> <p>Railways were introduced in India in 1853 and as their development progressed through to the twentieth century, several company managed systems grew up. To enforce standardization and co-ordination amongst various railway systems, the Indian Railway Conference Association (IRCA) was set up in 1903, followed by the Central Standards Office (CSO) in 1930, for preparation of designs, standards and specifications. However, till independence, most of the designs and</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://www.rdso.indianrailways.gov.in/</p>

	<p>manufacture of railway equipments was entrusted to foreign consultants. With Independence and the resultant phenomenal increase in country's industrial and economic activity, which increased the demand of rail transportation - a new organization called Railway Testing and Research Centre (RTRC) was setup in 1952 at Lucknow.</p>	
26	<p>Central Electricity Regulatory Commission</p> <p>The Commission intends to promote competition, efficiency and economy in bulk power markets, improve the quality of supply, promote investments and advise government on the removal of institutional barriers to bridge the demand supply gap and thus foster the interests of consumers. In pursuit of these objectives the Commission aims to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the operations and management of the regional transmission systems through Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC), Availability Based Tariff (ABT), etc. • Formulate an efficient tariff setting mechanism, which ensures speedy and time bound disposal of tariff petitions, promotes competition, economy and efficiency in the pricing of bulk power and transmission services and ensures least cost investments. • Facilitate open access in inter-state transmission • Facilitate inter-state trading • Promote development of power market • Improve access to information for all stakeholders. • Facilitate technological and institutional changes required for the development of competitive markets in bulk power and transmission services. • Advise on the removal of barriers to entry and exit for capital and management, within the limits of environmental, safety and security concerns and the existing legislative requirements, as the first step to the creation of competitive markets. 	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://cercind.gov.in/</p>
27	<p>Central Board of Irrigation & Power</p> <p>Central Board of Irrigation and Power, is a Premier Institution set up by the Government of India in the 1927. CBIP has been rendering dedicated services to the professional organization, engineers and individuals in the country related to Power, Water Resources and Renewable Energy Sectors for the last 90 years. CBIP has grown into an eminent organization of international importance while serving the nation equally with great distinction. CBIP is</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://cbip.org/</p>

	<p>Indian chapter for 10 international organizations related to Power & Water resources sectors.</p> <p>Today, Central Board of Irrigation and Power presents a shining example of a pioneer organization and has enabled Indian industry to set higher benchmarks and attain international standards in excellence by creating a unique platform for growth and development of Power, water Resources and Renewable Energy Sectors.</p> <p>It is a knowledge bank and an exchange for dissemination of experience and technical knowledge.</p> <p>The CBIP is a "CATALYST FOR GROWTH OF WATER RESOURCES AND POWER SECTORS". It is a knowledge bank and an exchange for dissemination of experience and technical knowledge.</p>	
28	<p>Coconut Development Board</p> <p>Coconut Development Board (CDB) is a statutory body established under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India for the integrated development of coconut cultivation and industry in the country with focus on productivity increase and product diversification. The Board which came into existence on 12th January 1981, functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, with its Headquarters at Kochi in Kerala and Regional Offices at Bangalore in Karnataka, Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Guwahati in Assam and Patna in Bihar. There are five State Centres situated at Pitapally in Odissa, Kolkata in West Bengal, Thane in Maharashtra, Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh and Port Blair in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The Board has 12 Demonstration cum Seed Production (DSP) Farms in different locations of the country and now 10 farms are maintained. A Market Development cum Information Centre has established in Delhi. The Board has set up a Technology Development Centre at Vazhakulam near Aluva in Kerala and a Field office at Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala.</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://coconutboard.nic.in/</p>
29	<p>Ministry of Road Transport and Highways</p> <p>The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, a ministry of the Government of India, is the apex body for formulation and administration of the rules, regulations and laws relating to road transport, and transport research, in order to increase the mobility and efficiency of the road transport system in India. Road transport is a critical infrastructure for economic development of the country. It influences the pace, structure and pattern of development. In India, roads are used to transport over 60% of the total goods and 85% of the passenger traffic. Hence, development of this sector is of paramount importance for the India and accounts for a significant part in the budget.</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://morth.nic.in/</p>

30	<p>Spices Board India</p> <p>Spices Board (Ministry of Commerce, Government of India) is the flagship organization for the development and worldwide promotion of Indian spices. The Board is an international link between the Indian exporters and the importers abroad. The Board has been spearheading activities for excellence of Indian spices, involving every segment of the industry. The Board has made quality and hygiene the corner stones for its development and promotional strategies.</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://www.indian-spices.com/</p>
31	<p>Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine & Storage was established in the year 1946 on the recommendation of Woodhead Commission as an apex organization for advising the Government of India and state governments on all the matter related to Plant Protection. The Directorate is headed by Plant Protection adviser. Plant Protection strategy and activities have significant importance in the overall crop production programmes for sustainable agriculture. Plant protection activities encompasses activities aimed to minimizing crop losses due to pests through integrated pest management, plant quarantine, regulation of pesticides, locust warning & control and training in desert areas besides training and capacity building in plant protection. It is an attached Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. <p>Mandate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To popularize adoption of integrated pest management (IPM) through training and demonstration in crops inter-alia promotion of biological control approaches in crop protection technology. • To ensure availability of safer and effective pesticides through regulatory measures under the Insecticides Act, 1968. • To prevent introduction of exotic pests inimical to Indian agriculture by implementation of Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 supported by Plant Quarantine Order (Regulation of Import into India), 2003. • To advise and assist the union government on all matters including international obligations related to plant protection. • To keep watch and control over locust in scheduled desert area. • Human resource development in plant protection technology. • Monitoring pesticides' residues at national level. 	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://ppqs.gov.in/</p>

32	<p>Export Inspection Council of India</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>The Export Inspection Council (EIC) was set up by the Government of India under Section 3 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), in order to ensure sound development of export trade of India through Quality Control and Inspection and for matters connected thereof.</p> <p>EIC is an advisory body to the Central Government, which is empowered under the Act to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify commodities which will be subject to quality control and/ or inspection prior to export, • Establish standards of quality for such notified commodities, and • Specify the type of quality control and / or inspection to be applied to such commodities. <p>Besides its advisory role, the Export Inspection Council, also exercises technical and administrative control over the five Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs), one each at Chennai, Delhi, Kochi, Kolkata and Mumbai established by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, under Section 7 of the Act for the purpose of implementing the various measures and policies formulated by the Export Inspection Council of India.</p> <p>Export Inspection Council, either directly or through Export Inspection Agencies, its field organization renders services in the areas of:</p> <p>Certification of quality of export commodities through installation of quality assurance systems (In-process Quality Control and Self Certification) in the exporting units as well as consignment wise inspection.</p> <p>Certification of quality of food items for export through installation of Food safety Management System in the food processing units.</p> <p>Issue of Certificates of origin to exporters under various preferential tariff schemes for export products.</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://commerce.gov.in/InnerContent.aspx?Id=221</p>
33	<p>The Marine Products Export Development Authority</p> <p>The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) was set up by an act of Parliament during 1972. The erstwhile Marine Products Export Promotion Council established by the Government of India in September</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://mpeda.gov.in/MPEDA/#</p>

1961 was converged in to MPEDA on 24th August 1972. MPEDA is given the mandate to promote the marine products industry with special reference to exports from the country. It is envisaged that this organisation would take all actions to develop and augment the resources required for promoting the exports of "all varieties of fishery products known commercially as shrimp, prawn, lobster, crab, fish, shell-fish, other aquatic animals or plants or part thereof and any other products which the authority may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be marine products for the purposes of (the) Act". The Act empowers MPEDA to regulate exports of marine products and take all measures required for ensuring sustained, quality seafood exports from the country. MPEDA is given the authority to prescribe for itself any matters which the future might require for protecting and augmenting the seafood exports from the country. It is also empowered to carry out inspection of marine products, its raw material, fixing standards, specifications, and training as well as take all necessary steps for marketing the seafood overseas.

MPEDA is the nodal agency for the holistic development of seafood industry in India to realise its full export potential as a nodal agency. Based on the recommendations of MPEDA, Government of India notified new standards for fishing vessels, storage premises, processing plants and conveyances. MPEDA's focus is mainly on Market Promotion, Capture Fisheries, Culture Fisheries, Processing Infrastructure & Value addition, Quality Control, Research and Development.

Functions of MPEDA in brief:

Registration of infrastructural facilities for seafood export trade.

Collection and dissemination of trade information.

Promotion of Indian marine products in overseas markets.

Implementation of schemes vital to the industry by extending assistance for infrastructure development for better preservation and modernised processing following quality regime.

Promotion of aquaculture for augmenting export production through hatchery development, new farm development, diversification of species and up gradation of technology

Promotion of deep-sea fishing projects through test fishing, joint ventures and up gradation & installation of equipments to increase the efficiency of fishing.

Market promotional activities and publicity.

To carry out inspection of marine products, its raw material, fixing standards and specifications, training, regulating as well as to take all necessary steps for maintaining the quality of seafood that are marketed overseas.

	<p>Impart trainings to fishermen, fish processing workers, aquaculture farmers and other stake holders in the respective fields related to fisheries.</p> <p>Conduct research and development for the aquaculture of aquatic species having export potential through Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture (RGCA).</p> <p>Conduct extension and awareness activities, trainings etc through Network for Fish Quality Management and Sustainable Fishing (NETFISH) & National Centre for Sustainable Aquaculture (NaCSA).</p> <p>To prescribe for itself any matters required for protecting and augmenting the seafood exports from the country in the future.</p>	
34	<p>The Agricultural and Processed Food products Export Development Authority (APEDA)</p> <p>The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) was established by the Government of India under the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act passed by the Parliament in December, 1985. The Act (2 of 1986) came into effect from 13th February, 1986 by a notification issued in the Gazette of India: Extraordinary: Part-II [Sec. 3(ii): 13.2.1986]. The Authority replaced the Processed Food Export Promotion Council (PFEPCC).</p> <p>Functions of APEDA</p> <p>In accordance with the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985, (2 of 1986) the following functions have been assigned to the Authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of industries relating to the scheduled products for export by way of providing financial assistance or otherwise for undertaking surveys and feasibility studies, participation in enquiry capital through joint ventures and other reliefs and subsidy schemes; • Registration of persons as exporters of the scheduled products on payment of such fees as may be prescribed; • Fixing of standards and specifications for the scheduled products for the purpose of exports; • Carrying out inspection of meat and meat products in slaughter houses, processing plants, storage premises, conveyances or other places where such products are kept or handled for the purpose of ensuring the quality of such products; • Improving of packaging of the Scheduled products; • Improving of marketing of the Scheduled products outside India; • Promotion of export oriented production and development of the Scheduled products; • Collection of statistics from the owners of factories or establishments engaged in the production, processing, packaging, marketing or export of the scheduled products or from such other persons as may be prescribed on any matter relating to the scheduled products and 	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://www.apeda.gov.in</p>

	<p>publication of the statistics so collected or of any portions thereof or extracts therefrom;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in various aspects of the industries connected with the scheduled products; • Such other matters as may be prescribed. 	
35	<p>Central Drugs Standard Control Organization</p> <p>The Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) is the Central Drug Authority for discharging functions assigned to the Central Government under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. CDSCO has six zonal offices, four sub-zonal offices, 13 port offices and seven laboratories under its control.</p> <p>Major functions of CDSCO: 1. Regulatory control over the import of drugs, approval of new drugs and clinical trials, meetings of Drugs Consultative Committee (DCC) and Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB), approval of certain licences as Central Licence Approving Authority is exercised by the CDSCO hqrs.</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>https://cdsco.gov.in/opencms/opencms/en/Home/</p>
36	<p>Department of Agriculture and Cooperation</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is one of the three constituent Departments of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, the other two being Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F) and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE). This Department is headed by Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Minister and is assisted by three Ministers of State. The Secretary (AC&FW) is the administrative head of the Department. The Secretary is assisted by one Principal Adviser, five Additional Secretaries including One Financial Adviser, Agriculture Commissioner, 12 Joint Secretaries including Mission Director (National Horticulture Mission) & Mission Director (National Food Security Mission) Horticulture Commissioner Horticulture Advisor, Economic Advisor and two Deputy Director Generals. In addition, Chairman of Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP) advises Department on pricing policies for selected agricultural crops.</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://agricoop.nic.in/department-glance</p>
37	<p>Ministry of Food Processing Industries</p>	<p>Website:</p>

	<p>The Ministry of Food Processing Industries, set up in July 1988, is the main central agency of the Government responsible for developing a strong and vibrant food processing sector; with a view to create increased job opportunities in rural areas, enable the farmers to reap benefit from modern technology, create surplus for exports and stimulating demand for processed food.</p> <p>SUBJECTS HANDLED BY THE MINISTRY:</p> <p>The subjects looked after by the Ministry are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruits and vegetable processing industry • Food grain milling industry • Dairy products • Processing of poultry and eggs, meat and meat products • Fish processing • Bread, oilseeds, meals (edible), breakfast foods, biscuits, confectionery (including cocoa processing and chocolate), malt extract, protein isolate, high protein food, weaning food and extrude/other ready to eat food products. • Beer, including non-alcoholic beer • Alcoholic drinks from non-molasses base • Aerated waters / soft drinks and other processed foods • Specialized packaging for food processing industries • Technical assistance and advice to food processing industry <p>Goals MOFPI Roles MOFPI</p>	<p>http://mofpi.nic.in/about-us/goals-and-roles</p>
38	<p>The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India</p> <p>The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India(CEPC) was established by the Government of India in the year 1955, with the active cooperation of the cashew industry with the object of promoting exports of cashew kernels and cashewnut shell liquid from India. By its very set up, the Council provides the necessary institutional frame-work for performing the different functions that serve to intensify and promote exports of cashew kernels and cashewnut shell liquid.</p> <p>The Council provides the necessary liaison for bringing together foreign importers with member exporters of cashew kernels. The enquiries received from the foreign importers are circulated amongst Council members.</p> <p>The Council also extends its good offices in settling complaints amicably in the matter of exports/imports either on account of quality and /or variation in fulfilment of contractual obligations.</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://cashewindia.org/about-us</p>

39	<p>The Medical Council of India</p> <p>The Medical Council of India was established in 1934 under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, now repealed, with the main function of establishing uniform standards of higher qualifications in medicine and recognition of medical qualifications in India and abroad. The number of medical colleges had increased steadily during the years after Independence. It was felt that the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act were not adequate to meet with the challenges posed by the very fast development and the progress of medical education in the country. As a result, in 1956, the old Act was repealed and a new one was enacted. This was further modified in 1964, 1993 and 2001.</p> <p>The objectives of the Council are as follows:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of uniform standards of medical education, both undergraduate and postgraduate. 2. Recommendation for recognition/de-recognition of medical qualifications of medical institutions of India or foreign countries. 3. Permanent registration/provisional registration of doctors with recognized medical qualifications, 4. Reciprocity with foreign countries in the matter of mutual recognition of medical qualifications. 	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://www.mciindia.org/</p>
40	<p>Department of Biotechnology (under the Ministry of Science and Technology)</p> <p>The setting up of a separate Department of Biotechnology (DBT), under the Ministry of Science and Technology in 1986 gave a new impetus to the development of the field of modern biology and biotechnology in India. In more than a decade of its existence, the department has promoted and accelerated the pace of development of biotechnology in the country. Through several R&D projects, demonstrations and creation of infrastructural facilities a clear visible impact of this field has been seen. The department has made significant achievements in the growth and application of biotechnology in the broad areas of agriculture, health care, animal sciences, environment, and industry.</p> <p>The impact of the biotechnology related developments in agriculture, health care, environment and industry, has already been visible and the efforts are now culminating into products and processes. More than 5000 research publications, 4000 post-doctoral students, several technologies transferred to industries and patents filed including US patents, can be considered as a modest beginning. Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has been interacting with more than 5,000 scientists per year in order to utilise the existing expertise of the universities and other national laboratories. A very strong peer reviewing and monitoring mechanism has been developed. There has been close interaction with the State Governments particularly through State S & T Councils for developing biotechnology application projects, demonstration of proven</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://dbtindia.nic.in/</p>

	<p>technologies, and training of human resource in States and Union Territories. Programmes with the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have been evolved. Biotechnology Application Centres in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal have already been started.</p> <p>A unique feature of the department has been the deep involvement of the scientific community of the country through a number of technical task forces, advisory committees and individual experts in identification, formulation, implementation and monitoring of various programmes and activities.</p> <p>In India, more than a decade of concerted effort in research and development in identified areas of modern biology and biotechnology has given rich dividends. The proven technologies at the laboratory level have been scaled up and demonstrated in field. Patenting of innovations, technology transfer to industries and close interaction with them have given a new direction to biotechnology research. Initiatives have been taken to promote transgenic research in plants with emphasis on pest and disease resistance, nutritional quality, silk-worm genome analysis, molecular biology of human genetic disorders, brain research, plant genome research, development, validation and commercialisation of diagnostic kits and vaccines for communicable diseases, food biotechnology, biodiversity conservation and bioprospecting, setting up of micro propagation parks and biotechnology based development for SC/ST, rural areas, women and for different States.</p> <p>Necessary guidelines for transgenic plants, recombinant vaccines and drugs have also been evolved. A strong base of indigenous capabilities has been created. The field of biotechnology both for new innovations and applications would form a major research and commercial endeavor for socio-economic development in the next millennium.</p>	
41	<p>Tea Board of India</p> <p>Tea is one of the industries, which by an Act of Parliament comes under the control of the Union Govt. The genesis of the Tea Board India dates back to 1903 when the Indian Tea Cess Bill was passed. The Bill provided for levying a cess on tea exports - the proceeds of which were to be used for the promotion of Indian tea both within and outside India. The present Tea Board set up under section 4 of the Tea Act 1953 was constituted on 1st April 1954. It has succeeded the Central Tea Board and the Indian Tea Licencing Committee which functioned respectively under the Central Tea Board Act, 1949 and the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938 which were repealed. The activities of the two previous bodies had been confined largely to regulation of tea cultivation and export of tea as required by the International Tea Agreement then in force, and promotion of tea Consumption.</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://teaboard.gov.in/</p>
42	<p>Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI)</p> <p>The Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) has been playing a crucial role in assuring safe, less polluting and more efficient</p>	<p>Website:</p>

	<p>vehicles. ARAI provides technical expertise in R & D, testing, certification, homologation and framing of vehicle regulations.</p> <p>ARAI is a co-operative industrial research association established by the automotive industry with the Ministry of Industries, Government of India. It works in harmony and complete confidence with its members, customers and the Government of India to offer the finest services, which earned for itself ISO 9001, ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001 and NABL accreditations.</p> <p>ARAI is well-equipped with state-of-the-art infra-structural facilities and highly qualified manpower.</p>	<p>https://www.araiindia.com/</p>
43	<p>Office of the Textile Commissioner</p> <p>The Office of the Textile Commissioner was established in 1943 during the Second World War period for arranging the supply of cloth to the defense forces as well as civilian population. After the end of World War II, the Textile Commissioner was given the regulatory function of administering the prices, distribution and control of certain varieties of cloth meant for civilian consumption in the post-war conditions of scarcity.</p> <p>However, over a period of time this office has assumed a developmental role and has contributed towards modernization and holistic all round growth of diversified and broad based textile industry . This office formulates and implements various schemes of the Govt. in an industry friendly manner. The major strength of this office lies in very strong, technical and economic wing manned by professionally qualified and experienced officers. In addition, this office has wide reach through its 8 regional offices and 14 power loom service centers located in major textile clusters. The regional offices in co-ordination with head office are providing requisite technical support to the industry particularly decentralized sector of the industry in their endeavour to meet successfully the challenges of the globalised economy.</p> <p>This office through its pro-active and industry friendly role has facilitated textile industry becoming a sunshine Industry.</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://txcindia.gov.in/</p>
44	<p>Office of the Jute Commissioner</p> <p>FUNCTIONS</p> <p>The Jute Commissioner looks after orderly development and promotion of the jute industry in India. He has been discharging both regulatory and developmental functions. This is not only includes jute mills, but covers right from raw jute marketing up to the finishing stage of jute goods production including development of machineries and accessories used in jute manufacturing units. The Jute Commissioner</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://jutecomm.gov.in/</p>

exercises regulatory powers under Jute & Jute Textiles Control Order, 2000.

The primary functions of the office are :

- to advise the government on all matters pertaining to raw jute, jute industry, modernization and diversification programme in both organized and decentralized sectors, development of jute machinery industry, etc.
- to promote orderly exports through operation of a voluntary scheme of jute goods export targets and formulation of policy measures for achievement of target set.
- to help the Bureau of Indian Standards to develop appropriate quality standards for different items of jute goods.
- to inter-act with different R & D organizations for intensification of market oriented research and development programme for the benefit of the jute sector keeping in view the technological development and consumers preferences.
- to assist different public and state sector bulk consumers to obtain their requirements of jute bags in time for packing of food grains. In particular, the implementation of the statutory scheme for supply of B.Twill bags by jute mills to FCI and State food grains procuring agencies at cost-plus prices under Jute & Jute Textiles Control Order, 2000 is looked after by this office.
- to undertake short – term and long-term over-view of jute scenario for formulating annual and 5 year plans and for devising appropriate policy framework.
- to enforce the compulsory jute packaging order promulgated under Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities)Act, 1987 in different end-user sectors covered by the Act.
- to generate greater consumer-awareness about jute products and promote the markets for non-conventional and diversified jute products jointly with JMDC, NCJD and other connected organizations.
- to initiate necessary policy measures relating to development of the Jute sector, focus from time to time the industry and to suggest corrective steps, whenever called for. In particular, it is required to tackle diverse problems connected with production, export promotion, finance, shipping transport, raw materials supply, stabilization of supply and prices, inter mill analysis of financial results and costs of production mill-wise in depth assessment of factors leading to sickness of mills, regulation of mills' purchases and stock holding of raw jute for bringing about price stability in the market, etc.

	<p>TEC Functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A technical body representing the interest of Department of Telecom, Government of India. • Specification of common standards with regard to Telecom network equipment, services and interoperability. • Generic Requirements (GRs), Interface Requirements (IRs). • Issuing Interface Approvals, Certificate of Approvals, Service Approvals & Type Approvals. • Formulation of Standards and Fundamental Technical Plans. • Interact with multilateral agencies like APT, ETSI and ITU etc. for standardization. • Develop expertise to imbibe the latest technologies and results of R&D. • Provide technical support to DOT and technical advice to TRAI & TDSAT. • Coordinate with C-DOT on the technological developments in the Telecom Sector for policy planning by DOT . 	<p>http://tec.gov.in/</p>
46	<p>Directorate General of Civil Aviation</p> <p>Directorate General of Civil Aviation is an attached office of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.</p> <p>The Directorate General of Civil Aviation is the regulatory body in the field of Civil Aviation primarily dealing with safety issues. It is responsible for regulation of air transport services to/from/within India and for enforcement of civil air regulations, air safety and airworthiness standards. It also co-ordinates all regulatory functions with International Civil Aviation Organisation.</p> <p>The headquarters are located in New Delhi with regional offices in the various parts of India.</p> <p>There are 14 (fourteen) Regional Airworthiness Offices located at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Bhopal, Lucknow, Patna, Bhubaneshwar, Kanpur, Guwahati and Patiala.</p> <p>Apart from the Regional Airworthiness Offices, there are 5 (five) Regional Air Safety offices located at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Hyderabad, the Regional Research and Development Office located at Bangalore and the Gliding Centre at Pune.</p> <p>India is participated in ICAO by the Representative of India.</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://dgca.nic.in/</p>
47	<p>Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC)</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate change (MoEFCC) is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the</p>	<p>Website:</p>

	<p>Central Government for the planning, promotion, co-ordination and overseeing the implementation of India's environmental and forestry policies and programmes.</p> <p>The primary concerns of the Ministry are implementation of policies and programmes relating to conservation of the country's natural resources including its lakes and rivers, its biodiversity, forests and wildlife, ensuring the welfare of animals, and the prevention and abatement of pollution. While implementing these policies and programmes, the Ministry is guided by the principle of sustainable development and enhancement of human well-being.</p> <p>The Ministry also serves as the nodal agency in the country for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and for the follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The Ministry is also entrusted with issues relating to multilateral bodies such as the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and of regional bodies like Economic and Social Council for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) and South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) on matters pertaining to the environment.</p> <p>The broad objectives of the Ministry are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and survey of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife • Prevention and control of pollution • Afforestation and regeneration of degraded areas • Protection of the environment and • Ensuring the welfare of animals <p>These objectives are well supported by a set of legislative and regulatory measures, aimed at the preservation, conservation and protection of the environment. Besides the legislative measures, the National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992; National Forest Policy, 1988; Policy Statement on Abatement of Pollution, 1992; and the National Environment Policy, 2006 also guide the Ministry's work.</p>	<p>http://envfor.nic.in/</p>
48	<p>The Directorate General, Factory Advice and Labor Institutes (DGFASLI)</p> <p>The office of the Chief Adviser of factories, which is now called Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, was setup in 1945 with the objective of advising Central And State Governments on administration of the Factories Act and coordinating the factory inspection services in the States. The Directorate General, Factory Advice and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) comprises:</p>	<p>Website:</p> <p>http://www.dgfasli.nic.in/</p>

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Headquarters situated in Mumbai• Central Labour Institute in Mumbai• Regional Labour Institutes in Chennai, Kanpur, Kolkatta and Faridabad. <p>The DGFASLI is an attached office of the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India and serves as a technical arm to assist the Ministry in formulating national policies on occupational safety and health in factories and docks. It also advises factories on various problems concerning safety, health, efficiency and well - being of the persons at work places.</p> | |
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