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Standards India

Solid & Liquid Waste Management

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

स्टैंडर्ड्स इंडिया
Standards India

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Proper management and disposal of waste is one of the biggest challenges before nations today. It has far-reaching consequences on health, environment and urbanization. BIS has enlisted experts and devised scientific processes to decode commercial, industrial and household waste, and accordingly created standards that can govern the collection, treatment and disposal of it. Right from the life-cycle of a product to sustainability and resource efficiency in usage, BIS has comprehensive standards in place.

This issue of Standards India highlights our goal to ensure that waste management in India meets the highest protocols. This in turn will allow consumers and industries to have a cleaner environment and enhanced efficiency in manufacturing. Over the years, the '3 Rs' of waste management (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) have become the guiding principles for industry and are slowly being incorporated across sectors. Adoption of these standards will help us realize the dream of "Swachh Bharat". We hope this issue gives you new insights. We welcome your suggestions at dg@bis.gov.in.

Smt. Surina Rajan
Director General, BIS

उचित प्रबंधन और कचरे का निपटान आज राष्ट्रों के सामने सबसे बड़ी चुनौतियों में से एक है। स्वास्थ्य, पर्यावरण और शहरीकरण पर इसके दूरगामी परिणाम हैं। बीआईएस ने वाणिज्यिक, औद्योगिक और घरेलू कचरे की व्याख्या करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों को तैयार किया है और वैज्ञानिक प्रक्रियाओं को विकसित किया है, और तदनुसार मानकों को बनाया है जो इसके संग्रह, उपचार और निपटान को नियंत्रित कर सकते हैं। किसी उत्पाद के जीवन-चक्र से लेकर उपयोग में स्थिरता और संसाधन दक्षता तक, बीआईएस के व्यापक मानक हैं।

स्टैंडर्ड्स इंडिया की यह पत्रिका यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हमारे लक्ष्य को उजागर करता है कि भारत में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन उच्चतम प्रोटोकॉल को पूरा करता है। यह बदले में उपभोक्ताओं और उद्योगों को एक स्वच्छ वातावरण और विनिर्माण में दक्षता बढ़ाने की अनुमति देगा। इन वर्षों में, अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (कटौती, पुनः उपयोग और रीसायकल) के तीन 'आर्स' उद्योग के लिए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत बन गए हैं और धीरे-धीरे समस्त क्षेत्रों में शामिल किए जा रहे हैं। इन मानकों को अपनाने से हमें "स्वच्छ भारत" के सपने को साकार करने में मदद मिलेगी। हमें उम्मीद है कि यह पत्रिका आपको नई जानकारी देगी। हम आपके सुझावों का dg@bis.gov.in. पर स्वागत करते हैं।

श्रीमती सुरीना राजन
महानिदेशक (बी आई एस)

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CRUISING TO SAFETY

IMPROVING MAN OVERBOARD DETECTION

Over 27 million holidaymakers are expected to go on a cruising holiday this year, as the industry booms with more ships, destinations and themes riding the wave. The safety of these ships is rarely put into question, yet an average of 21 "man overboard" incidents occur every year, fuelling an industry that develops detection systems to raise the alarm and locate the victim as soon as possible. Up until now, there have been no internationally agreed requirements to truly evaluate the effectiveness of such systems.

IISO/PAS 21195 was developed by technical committee ISO/TC 8, Ships and marine technology, subcommittee SC 1, Maritime safety, whose secretariat is held by ANSI, ISO's member for the USA

The new publicly available specification ISO/PAS 21195, Ships and marine technology – Systems for the detection of persons while going overboard from ships (Man overboard detection), provides internationally agreed technical specifications for systems designed to detect a person who has gone overboard from a passenger ship. It covers how the system is expected to perform in a range of environmental conditions and incident profiles.

ISO/PAS 21195 was developed by technical committee ISO/TC 8, Ships and marine technology, subcommittee SC 1, Maritime safety, whose secretariat is held by ANSI, ISO's member for the USA.

PASSWORD PROTECTED

ISO/IEC 27000 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR INFORMATION SECURITY REVISED

2018 may only have just begun, but it looks like a big year for information security. With questions being raised about the security of micro-processors, and major cyber security initiatives such as the EU's General Data Protection Regulation brought into effect this year, a new edition of ISO/IEC 27000 has come at just the right time.

ISO/IEC 27000:2018 provides the overview of information security management systems (ISMS), and terms and definitions commonly used in the ISMS ISO/IEC 27001 family of standards. It is designed to be applicable to all types and sizes of organization.

ISO/IEC 27000:2018 provides the overview of information security management systems and terms and definitions used in the ISMS ISO/IEC 27001 family of standards

The ISO/IEC 27001 community will find this standard useful, since it brings together all the essential terminology used by other standards in the ISO/IEC 27000 family. ISO/IEC 27000:2018 was developed by joint technical committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information technology, subcommittee SC 27, IT security techniques, whose secretariat is held by DIN, the ISO member for Germany.

THE NEW ISO 31000

KEEP RISK MANAGEMENT SIMPLE

Damage to reputation or brand, cyber crime, political risk and terrorism are some of the risks that private and public organizations of all types and sizes around the world are facing with increasing frequency. The latest version of ISO 31000 has just been unveiled to help manage the uncertainty.

Yesterday's risk management practices are no longer adequate to deal with today's threats and they need to evolve. ISO 31000:2018 delivers a clearer, shorter and more concise guide and the following are the main changes:

• Review of the principles of risk management, which are the key criteria for its success

• Focus on leadership by top management who should ensure that risk management is integrated into all organizational activities, starting with the governance of the organization

• Greater emphasis on the iterative nature of risk management, drawing on new experiences, knowledge and analysis for revision of process elements, actions, controls, at each stage of the process

The 2018 version focusses on creating and protecting value as the key driver of risk management and features other related principles such as continual improvement with human and cultural factors

• Streamlining of the content with greater focus on sustaining an open systems model that regularly exchanges feedback with its external environment to fit multiple needs and contexts.

Each section of the standard was reviewed in the spirit of clarity, using simpler language to facilitate understanding and make it accessible to all stakeholders. The 2018 version places a greater focus on creating and protecting value as the key driver of risk management and features other related principles such as continual improvement, the inclusion of stakeholders, custom to the organization, with human and cultural factors.

A GREEN TURN

NEW ISO 14024 ON ECO-LABELLING JUST PUBLISHED

Consumers have high concerns about what they buy and environmental labels and declarations can help them identify those products or services proven "environmentally preferable." But the world's environmental context has changed dramatically since 1999 when ISO 14024 laid down the first international requirements for eco-labelling.

As companies have come to recognize that environmental concerns may be translated into a market advantage for certain products and services, various environmental declarations, claims and labels have emerged, such as natural, recyclable, eco-friendly, low-energy, recycled content, and so forth. Hence why a new version of ISO 14024, Environmental labels and declarations – Type I environmental labelling – Principles and procedures, was needed to help make sense of it all.

ISO 14024:2018 refers to Type I environmental labelling programmes, which are voluntary and can be operated by public or private agencies at the national, regional or international level. It establishes the principles and procedures for developing Type I environmental labelling programmes, including the selection of product categories, product environmental criteria and product function characteristics, and for assessing and demonstrating compliance. It also establishes the certification procedures for awarding the label.

WORKPLACE WELFARE

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT ISO 45001

Every day, thousands of lives are lost due to work accidents or fatal diseases linked to work activities. These are deaths that could and should have been prevented, and must be in the future. ISO 45001 aims to help organizations do just that. Here, Kristian Glaesel and Charles Corrie tell us how the new standard will bring safety to the front line.

ISO 45001 -the new ISO standard for occupational health and safety is one of the most eagerly awaited standards in the world, and is set to drastically improve the levels of workplace safety

Whether you are an employee, a manager or a business owner, you share a common goal—you don't want anyone to get hurt on the job. Improved productivity stems from ensuring people operate in workplaces that provide transparency and build trust throughout their operation and supply chain. In addition, responsible practices are becoming increasingly important to brands and reputations.

ISO 45001 is the new ISO standard for occupational health and safety (OH&S). It has become one of the most eagerly awaited standards in the world, and is set to drastically improve the levels of workplace safety.

The benefits of ISO 45001 are endless when implemented correctly. While the standard requires that OH&S risks be addressed and controlled, it also takes a risk-based approach to the OH&S management system. These measures can establish an organization's reputation as a 'safe place to work', bringing a host of corollary benefits, from reducing insurance costs to improving employee morale—all while continuing to meet your strategic targets.

SAFEGUARD MINERS

SAFETY CULTURE IN LATIN AMERICA

With some 130 million workers earning their livelihoods in conditions of informality and one in 10 not having access to social protection, it is little wonder that health and safety is not always a priority for employees in the Latin America region. However, some organizations are taking the lead in challenging the mindset of many of their workers to bring their health and safety performance to the next level.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, about 30,000 fatalities occur each year and 22.6 million occupational accidents cause at least three days' absence from work. Work-related injuries and illnesses represent a significant health risk throughout the region. ISO 45001 will facilitate the integration of an occupational health and safety management system with other ISO management systems such as ISO 9001 and ISO 14001, which in turn will facilitate the maintenance and improvement of all the systems. ISO's health and safety standard establishes requirements related to the management of hazards, risks and opportunities, which are key in order to be successful with any of their initiatives as they allow for continual improvement and appropriate prioritizing of resources.

ISO 45001 will facilitate the integration of an occupational health and safety management system with other systems such as ISO 9001 and ISO 14001

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT

WORLD WATER DAY

ISO has developed more than 1200 standards related to water, which provide practical solutions to many of these challenges, contributing directly to the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goal No 6: clean water and sanitation for all.

ISO 24516 provides guidelines for the management of wastewater networks while ISO 16075 supports the useof wastewater in irrigation projects. Still to come, the future ISO 24528 will lay down the guidelines for reducing water loss in urban supply systems.

Organizations of all kinds, however can play a partin managing this valuable resource. ISO 14046 provides a consistent assessment technique to monitor the water footprint of an organization, while the future ISO 24526 will set down the basic requirements on how to use water more efficiently. ISO is also working on standards to support new technologies and solutions, such as the future ISO 30500 for non-sewered sanitation, which will improve sanitary conditions for the 1.8 billion people using contaminated water worldwide.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

TOWARDS A HEALTHIER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Workplace health and safety hazards can be costly (to lives and the bottom line), but the good news is that they are largely preventable if the right precautions are taken. Here, EEF representative Mike Denison explains:

If you spend every workday sitting in front of your computer with the occasional walk to the break room to top off your coffee, safety likely isn't an issue that's on top of your mind. Yet, for millions of workers across the globe, their jobs can put them in some extremely high-risk environments where valuing safety can mean the difference between life and death.

The manufacturing industry is a large but diverse part of the employment sector. It is also one of the industries with the most workplace injuries and fatalities. But what can managers do about it? Research shows that 99 percent of all accidents are preventable. So creating a workplace that targets zero injuries is not a gimmick, but it requires leadership to engage and challenge the workforce to aim for safety.

ISO 45001 requires businesses to identify hazards posed by "non-routine activities and situations" and a clause on "Procurement" should also help to steer things in the right direction

Health and safety should be a high priority for anyone involved in manufacturing, according to Mike Denison from EEF, the trade association which represents 20,000 companies in the engineering and manufacturing sector.

Maintenance activities within manufacturing often cause problems because, as in many businesses, "production is king." This can result in pressure to cut corners and take risks to get production up and running and frequently involves the use of contractors. ISO 45001 requires businesses to identify hazards posed by "non-routine activities and situations" and a clause on "Procurement" (which includes a subclause on "Contractors") should also help to steer things in the right direction.

Due to the many similarities of ISO 45001 and OHSAS 18001, it is expected that the migration to ISO 45001 by businesses already certified to OHSAS 18001 will be relatively painless. In addition, because of its high-level approach, companies will find it easier to integrate with the other standards such as ISO 9001 and ISO 14001, as mentioned above. This should benefit all businesses, but especially smaller enterprises that are struggling to manage compliance with more than one standard.

BIS—THE GLORIOUS PAST

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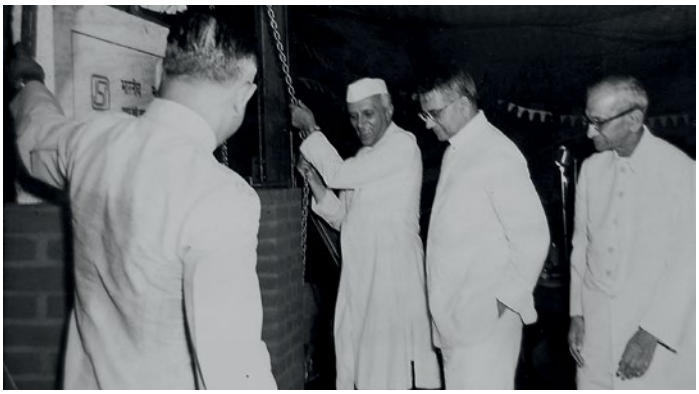

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1 Dr. Lal C. Verman, Director, ISI, addresses the Directors of Industries Conference. On his right is Shri H.K. Mahtab, the then Minister for Commerce and Industry and President of ISI, who presided over the meeting

2 Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone for the new building for the ISI on 21 August, 1954

3 Shri H.K. Mahtab, President of the ISI (1950-52), delivering his address at the Conference of State Directors of Industries in March 1952

4 Shri C. Rajgopalachari, President of ISI from 1947 to 1948 addressing a Calcutta conference of Standardization and Quality Control. It was held from 8–14 February, 1947

5 Conference of State Directors of Industries in March 1952

6 A meeting of the Directors of Industries was held on 20 March, 1952

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8

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7 Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry & Supply, presiding over the meeting of the General Council of the Indian Standard Institution held at New Delhi on March 24, 1949

8 Sh. D.P. Karmakar, Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry presides over the General Council and Executive meeting in 1952 with Sri Sri Ram & Dr. Lal C. Verman

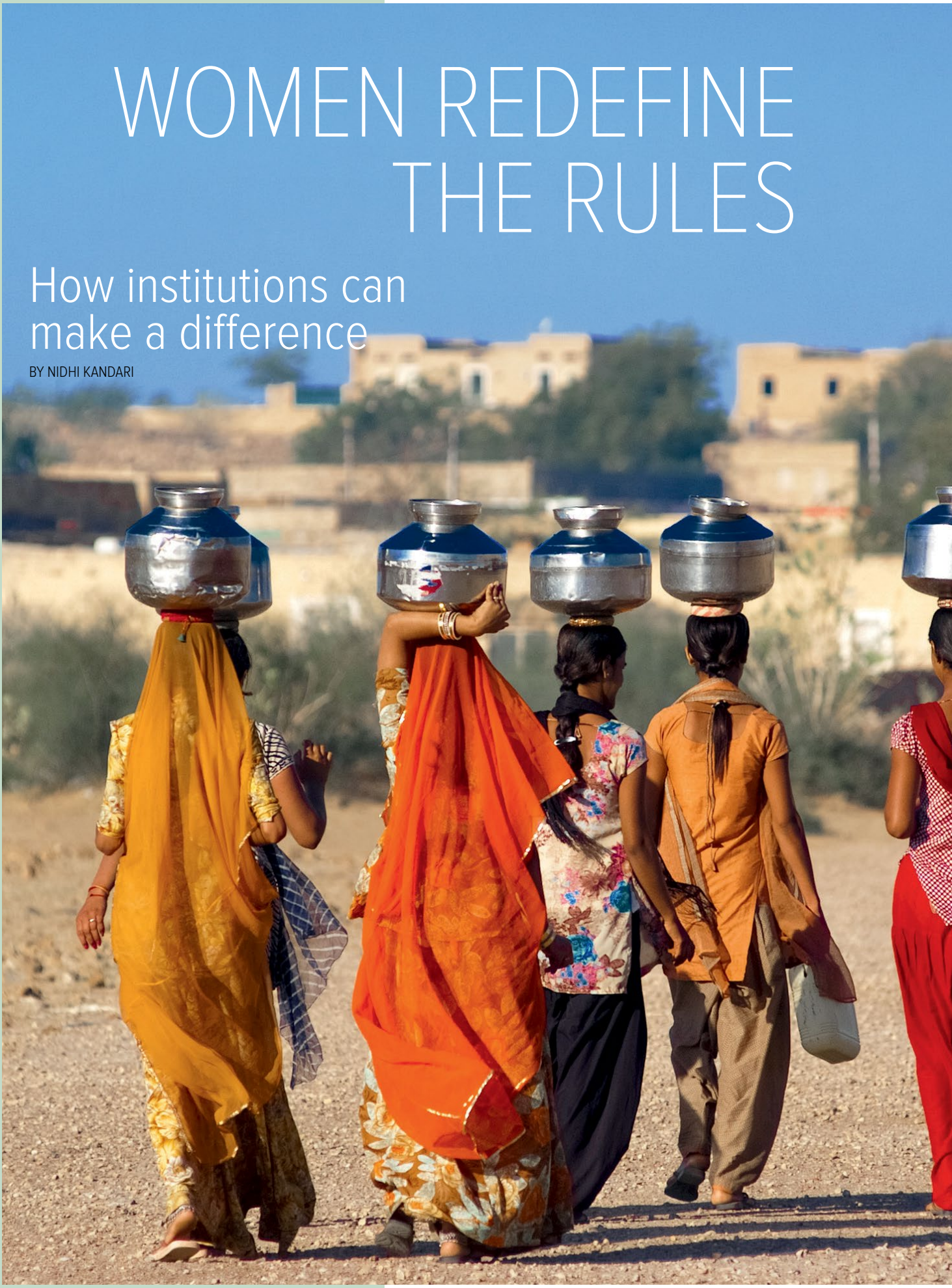
9 Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda, Deputy Chairman of National Planning Commission, and Mr. G.L. Mehta, Member Planning Commission, visited the ISI Directorate on 3 May, 1950

10 First meeting of the Sectional Committee on Quality Control and Industrial Statistics held on 5–6 February, 1948, at Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta

WOMEN REDEFINE THE RULES

How institutions can make a difference

BY NIDHI KANDARI



"Thousands have lived without love, not one without water."

W.H. AUDEN

International Women's Day, which falls on March 8, is a day to celebrate women and their numerous achievements. It is a reminder of the many obstacles women face and yet they excel. It is also a grim reminder of the journey ahead. The 2016 World Economic Forum (WEF) Report states that it will take around 170 years to achieve gender parity, with a business-as-usual approach.

Undoubtedly, women didn't enjoy the freedom they do now: Many weren't allowed to study, go to work or even vote. Women today occupy important positions in all walks of life. They have made their contribution in all arenas, challenging social norms and trying to shatter the elusive glass ceiling.

The theme for International Women's Day 2017 was 'Be Bold for Change.' The campaign called on people to work towards a better working world—a more gender-inclusive world. India has closed its gender gap by two percent in a year and the gender gap now stands at 68 percent across the four pillars that WEF measures: economy, education, health and political representation.

Even as gender parity in the workplace is still low, India is making great strides in eliminating it by gaining the highest momentum (25 percent) in the world with an increasing number of women taking leadership positions. However, in terms of numbers, women currently holding leadership positions in India are among the lowest, indicating that there are still barriers that need to be overcome.

Most of the awareness around International Women's Day focuses around urban women, their challenges and their achievements. Fortunately, that is slowly changing as the celebrations get more rural and 'local' with events as being organised at the district and block levels. This year, in Chattarpur district (Madhya Pradesh) for instance, there were six such events that the collector attended! In many of these events, those facilitated and those present comprised women from all walks of life, including villages.

WOMEN AND WATER

In March, another day that is celebrated is World Water Day on March 22. Was it by design that the two days are celebrated in the same month? Given the strong link between women and water, it's anyone's guess. Nevertheless, the linkage is a strong one.

Who can deny the importance of water and the role women play in securing water for their households? They are like two sides of the same coin and we cannot even attempt to address issues of one if we don't address issues around the other.

Women in rural India often walk kilometres to get one pot of water for their homes. This drudgery affects their health and their productivity. They spend hours on this chore, which reduces the time they can spend on earning a livelihood or with their children, or simply by themselves. Poor-quality water, largely due to poor sanitation affects their health, leading to anaemia. This is a leading cause of birth of underweight babies who will then not be able to grow to their optimal physical and mental capacity. According to the National Family Health Survey (2015-16), more than half the women were anaemic in 11 states. The survey also revealed that more than half the children in 10 out of 15 states are still anaemic.

In countless villages, women have displayed their resolve in managing water and solving water-related problems

The importance of water and the role women play in securing water for households is immense

However, it is not only for the women that managing water is important. The serious issues around water need to be addressed globally for a safe, secure and just world.

WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN WATER MANAGEMENT

For several years now women have broken barriers and played a leadership role in conserving water for their community. Examples abound wherein women have been involved in managing water. In parts of West Bengal and Bihar, women *jalbandhus* (friends of water) have been trained to repair hand pumps. This dramatically reduced the downtime of hand pumps and served as a source of livelihood as well. *Jalsahelis* (female friends of water) in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have ensured equitable distribution of tanker water for drinking purposes during drought and have revived the traditional Chandela tanks. One such tribal *Jalsaheli* was even elected as *sarpanch* against all odds. In Gujarat, women have played a key role in assuring sustainable and safe drinking water supply. In countless villages, as members of Village Water and Sanitation Committees, women have displayed their resolve in managing water and solving water-related problems. In the Mewat district of Haryana, women manage the community drinking water supply. All these examples shine as beacons of hope.

Given the seriousness of the problem, clearly a lot more needs to be done in terms of scale and overall water management. By March 2017, according to a government statement, water levels in India's 91 major reservoirs were at 41% of their storage capacity. This year's summer is going to be long and with exceptionally high temperatures. Doubts are being expressed about the monsoon. Clearly, water management is going to be the key for survival and inclusive growth.

CREATING WATER ABUNDANCE

"When you see clouds gathering, prepare to catch the rain", is an old proverb from Liberia. This is what India needs to do across all ecologies, no matter how scant the rainfall.

The percentage of recharging of groundwater needs to be at least doubled. For this, in suitable areas, creation of subsurface water banks by artificial groundwater recharge should be promoted.

This is easily possible by natural processes and artificially directing rainwater into underground aquifers. Rainwater harvesting and artificial groundwater recharge serves dual purposes: Absorbing excess water and releasing it when required. Since the open land mass is declining, especially in urban areas, artificial recharge at scale can greatly help in alleviating water scarcity, reduce flooding and improve water quality.

Artificial groundwater recharge is the infiltration of surface water into shallow aquifers to (a) increase the quantity of water in the subsurface, and (b) improve its quality by natural attenuation processes. It can be practised in river valleys and sedimentary plains by infiltrating river or lake water into shallow sand and gravel layers. Water can be infiltrated into aquifers through basins, pipes, ditches and wells.

Artificial infiltration of surface water into aquifers offers qualitative and quantitative advantages:

Natural processes reduce the contamination of infiltrated river water.

Infiltration also allows for better water management as the level of water between the river and groundwater aquifer can be manipulated during periods of low and high river water discharge. Over time, a balance is struck between the river and the aquifer, allowing for water availability throughout the year. This enables a continuous water supply over the entire year. Generally, artificially recharged groundwater is better protected against pollution than surface water, and the delimitation of water protection zones makes it safer.

Riverbeds offer a great opportunity for recharge. Over time, there will be a balance between the surface and groundwater leading to rivers that will flow throughout the year and recharge groundwater aquifers.

If done at scale, the volume of water that can be saved is enormous. While there are environmental, financial and social issues in constructing artificial storage spaces such as dams, recharging groundwater aquifers is a 'natural' choice. Artificial recharge thus offers tremendous potential. If rainwater conservation is undertaken in rural and urban areas from the smallest unit up to the state, then there is cause for optimism.

TAKING CHARGE

So what is it we can do? Some of the biggest challenges that prevent community engagement include the lack of (a) technical knowledge; (b) access to central and state government programmes; and (c) capacity of the villagers, especially women.

Rural water security is complex and requires the addressing of financial, technical, social, institutional and sustainability issues. A partnership approach, wherein different partners bring in their skills and expertise, could go a long way in doing away with water scarcity altogether. Technical agencies can play a major role in making villages water secure by involving women. Some of the roles proposed for a technical agency include:

a) Provide technical knowledge and support;
b) Tie up with central government agencies to access funds from MGNREGA and from the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation;
c) Build capacity;
d) Build water assets under Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR);
e) Linking to other financial institutions;
f) Involvement of civil society organisations;
g) Involvement of the people, especially women.

The key to successful water management is the involvement of the local community, especially women. The involvement of women eases social tensions and inequity and improves their status in the village. "When one man drinks and the other can only watch, doomsday follows" is an ancient Turkish proverb. All of us need to work together so that there is water for all, and for always.

– The writer is a Graduate in Business Economics from the Delhi University and a volunteer of Robinhood Army

MAKING THE BEST

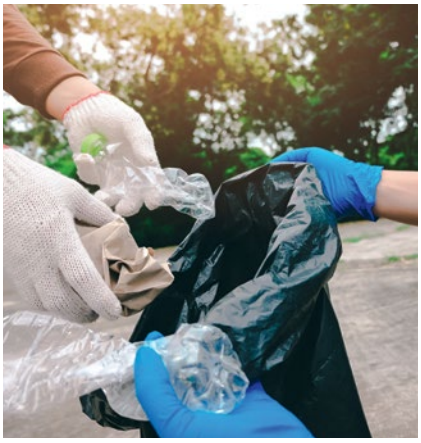
OF THE WASTE

Indian Standard on Municipal Solid waste Compost, Manure Grade-Specification IS 16556:2016 talks about the importance of waste management for ensuring environmental health

BY U.K. DAS; V.K. DIUNDI & P. RAJESH

Municipal solid wastes are commercial and residential wastes generated in a municipal or notified area in either solid or semi-solid form excluding industrial hazardous wastes but including treated bio-medical wastes. Management of municipal solid waste compost is of utmost importance in ensuring environmental health and composting is an important method of managing municipal solid waste.

The stability and the maturity indices are the two-principal requirement of good quality solid waste compost for its safe, efficient and effective use in agricultural production. Solid waste compost means fully decomposed manure with high degree of humification, less phytotoxic materials and pathogens. Earlier studies indicated that better quality of compost is essential not only



Bulk density of the compost is most important when compost comprises a large portion of the growing media. Bulk density is affected by moisture content, ash content, particle size distribution and the degree of decomposition

for crop production but also to improve soil quality and productivity. Application of good quality municipal solid waste compost increases soil productivity by providing nutrients and by improving drainage and moisture absorption. On the contrary, application of bad quality compost can lead to heavy metal toxicity and immobilization of nitrogen in soil. Therefore, an urgent need to establish Indian Standard on municipal solid waste compost for agricultural use was perceived.

Most of the wastes available with farmers in India are farm residues such as rice, wheat, soyabean, mustard, chickpea, maize stalk, sorghum stalk, pigeon pea straw etc., city garbage, and forest letters which have wide C/N ratios typically from 80 to 110.1 and a low content of

macro nutrients (0.5, 0.2 and 0.4% of N, P and K, respectively) in particular. In true sense, few organics, such as bone meal, fish meal, leather meal, guano etc. contain a considerable amount of macronutrients—typically more than 5% (total N, P and K)—and these may be used directly in agriculture. The wastes that are not fed to animals, or that are excess in farms, and the city rubbish generated daily from all metropolitan cities of India could improve their nutritional quality by low cost techniques of chemical amendments. There are no specific guidelines available for producers and users in India, whereas, other countries like the U.S., Canada and those in Europe always follow the specific norms of their compost produce quality. Thus, the Bureau of Indian Standards formulated the Indian Standard on Municipal Solid Waste Compost, Manure Grade.

Generally, there is an Indian Standard and a regulatory framework that prescribes essential quality parameters for both compost producers and users that include minimum organic matter content, and nutrients content (NPK), maximum levels of trace element, maximum levels of man-made inerts (which can be separated by the usual sorting process), free from human pathogens, odourless, biologically stable and better plant growth response. A major problem in compost guideline development or the development of quality standards for compost is the difference in perspectives among researchers, compost producers and compost users.

ASSESSMENT OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COMPOST, MANURE GRADE QUALITY PARAMETERS

Stability and maturity of compost prepared from different farm wastes, municipal city wastes and forest litters are to be assessed through physical, chemical and biological assays.

PHYSICAL ANALYSIS

Free Flow: The moisture content of decomposed compost will not be more than 25 percent (percent by mass). Because a high moisture content is unable to handle and activate the biological process in the long run as it degrades

the quality of compost, particularly the carbon content.

Bulk Density: Bulk density of the compost is most important when compost comprises a large portion of the growing media (e.g. potting media, bagged media, etc.) As bulk density increases, the drainage and air-filled porosity of growing media are reduced, and the water-holding capacity is increased. Bulk density is affected by moisture content, ash content, particle size distribution and the degree of decomposition. Bulk density usually increases with composting time, as ash content increases and particle size

is reduced by decomposition, turning and screening. Most of the decomposed materials bulk density shall not exceed 1.00 g/cm3.

Particle Size: Particle size and man-made inter-particle size provide a number of critical indicators for the potential users. Large particles (>12 mm screen) prevent efficient spreading for some field applications. Screening can remove larger compost particles. Small particles size may also limit use for applications such as potting mixes, where rapid drainage is important. Too many fine compost particles are undesirable in a mulch application, because they can retain enough water to induce weed seed germination as mentioned by TMCC recommendation. Most researchers of India recommended the particle size of decomposed organics should be <2 mm. Man-made inert such as glass and plastic wares are seldom problem derived from municipal solid wastes. This is highly restricted for nursery and bagged media. The particle size of Municipal Solid Waste Compost (MSWC) shall not be more than 4.0 mm, that is minimum 90 percent of

Stability and maturity of compost prepared from farm wastes, municipal city wastes and forest litters are to be assessed through physical, chemical and biological assays

MSWC shall pass through a 4.0 mm IS sieve [see IS 460 (Parts 1 and 2)].

Odourless: The decomposed organics have an earthy odour but no foul odour, whereas undecomposed organics or partially decomposed organics under anaerobic conditions give odour problems because of the CH3-S, H2S and other sulfur-reducing compounds present. This is particularly true for city garbage compost and poultry manure.

Colour: Dark black colour or deep brownish-yellow colours is the indicator of decomposed organics. Straw or light brown colour indicates that more time is required to decompose the composts. The light colour is due to the higher content of water-soluble carbon and carbohydrates in the immature materials compared to the decomposed one.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Total Organic Carbon: The total organic C is generally measured by the dry combustion method. The carbon content shall not be 14 percent.

Total Nitrogen Content: The total nitrogen estimation in the decomposed manure helps in the computation of C/N rations (10 to <20:1). The acid-digestion and Kjeldhal distillation is suitable and commonly used for total N in soil as well as compost. It shall be minimum 0.8 percent.

pH: Saturated paste or volume addition methods because large column of water changes pH. Usually, pH by volume addition is 0.1 to 0.3 units higher than saturated paste. pH shall be in range of 6.5 to 7.5 of well decomposed compost.

Electrical Conductivity: Electrical Conductivity (EC) estimates soluble salt concentrations. Here, sample is saturated with water, vacuum filtered, and EC of an extract is measured, It shall not be more than 4.0 dSm-1.

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE LIMIT OF HEAVY METALS

PARAMETERS	CONCENTRATION NOT TO BE EXCEED (MG/KG DRY BASIS)
As	10
Cd	5
Cr	50
Cu	300
Pb	100
Hg	0.15
Ni	50
Zn	1000

Test method Reference is stipulated in Indian Standard

BIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

The biological assay for compost quality evaluation is very critical when city garbage or sewage-sludge is being used for composting. Most of the pathogens could not survive under aerobic decomposition. Pathogenic test shall be complied with Indian Standard.

— Mr V. K. Diundi is Head, Petroleum, Coal and Related Products Deptt., BIS; P. Rajesh is Head, Food and Agriculture Deptt., BIS and U.K. Das is Head, Chemical Deptt., BIS

STANDARDS IN **SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE** MANAGEMENT

THE LEGISLATION APPLICABLE ON THE ANALYSIS, TREATMENT AND PROCESSING OF WASTE

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

IS 9569: Glossary of terms relating to solid wastes
IS 5485: Cotton Yarn Waste
IS 6612: Unteased cotton waste
IS 13684: Rotary Spun grey cotton yarn
IS 14535: Recycled plastics for the manufacturing of products – Designation
IS 16591 (Part 1)/ ISO 18263-1: Plastics-Mixtures of Polypropylene PP and Polyethylene PE Recyclate Derived From PP and PE Used for Flexible and Rigid Consumer Packaging Part 1 Designation System and Basis for Specification
IS 16591 (Part 2)/ISO 18263-2: Plastics-Mixtures of Polypropylene PP and Polyethylene PE Recyclate Derived From PP and PE Used for Flexible and Rigid Consumer Packaging Part 2 Preparation of Test Specimens and Determination of Properties
IS 3812 (Part 1): Pulverized Fuel Ash - Part 1: For Use as Pozzolana in Cement, Cement Mortar and Concrete
IS 3812 (Part 2): Pulverized Fuel Ash - Part 2: For Use as Admixture in Cement Mortar and Concrete

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

IS 9234: Methods for preparation of solid waste sample for chemical and microbiological analysis
IS 9235: Physical Analysis and Determination of Moisture in Solid Wastes

EXCLUDING INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTES

IS 10158: Methods of Analysis of Solid Wastes Excluding Industrial Solid Wastes

PLASTIC WASTE

IS / ISO 14851: Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials in an aqueous medium-Method by measuring the oxygen demand in a closed Respirometer
IS / ISO 14852: Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials in an aqueous medium-Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide
IS / ISO 14853: Plastics- Determination of the ultimate anaerobic biodegradation of plastic materials in an aqueous system-Method by measurement of biogas production

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Revision of the following Indian Standards, which are quite old, to address the latest developments and needs in the field of Solid Waste Management:
IS 9234: Methods for preparation of solid waste sample for chemical and microbiological analysis
IS 9235: Physical Analysis and Determination of Moisture in Solid Wastes (Excluding Industrial Solid wastes)
IS 9569: Glossary of terms relating to solid wastes
IS 10153: Guidelines for Utilization and Disposal of Fly Ash
IS 10158: Methods of Analysis of Solid Wastes (Excluding Industrial Solid Wastes)
IS 10447: Guidelines for utilization and disposal of solid waste from integrated steel plants
IS 12647: Solid Waste Management System - Collection Equipment - Guidelines
IS 12662 (Part 2): Vehicles for Collection of Municipal Solid Wastes - Part 2: Guidelines for Maintenance
IS 12662 (Part 1): Guidelines for Use of Vehicles for Collection of Municipal Solid Wastes : Part 1 Selection Of Vehicles

IS /ISO 14855-1: Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials under controlled composting conditions-Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide (Part-1 General method)
IS / ISO 14855-2: Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials under controlled composting conditions-Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide (Part-2: Gravimetric measurement of carbon dioxide evolved in a laboratory- scale test)
IS / ISO 15985: Plastics- Determination of the ultimate anaerobic biodegradation and disintegration under high-solids anaerobic digestion conditions- Methods by analysis of released biogas
IS /ISO 16929: Plastics- Determination of degree of disintegration of plastic materials under defined composting conditions in a pilot - scale test
IS / ISO 17556: Plastics- Determination of ultimate aerobic biodegradability in soil by measuring the oxygen demand in a Respirometer or the amount of carbon dioxide evolved
IS / ISO 20200: Plastics- Determination of degree of disintegration of plastic materials under simulated composting conditions in a laboratory - scale test

PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

BIS is an active Participating Member of the following ISO technical committees:

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
ISO/TC 275 Sludge recovery, recycling, treatment and disposal
ISO/TC 297 on Waste management, recycling and road operation service
LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT
ISO/TC 224 Service activities relating to drinking water supply systems and wastewater systems – quality criteria of the service and performance indicators
ISO/TC 282 Water Reuse
a. ISO/TC 282/SC 1 Treated wastewater reuse for irrigation
b. ISO/TC 282/SC 2 Water reuse in urban areas
c. ISO/TC 282/SC 3 Risk and performance evaluation of water reuse systems
d. ISO/TC 282/SC 4 Industrial water reuse

LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

■ **For determination of various physical parameters of water**

IS 3025 (Part 4) Methods of Sampling and Test Physical and Chemical for Water and Waste Water - Part 4 Colour
IS 3025 (Part 5) Methods of Sampling and Test Physical and Chemical for Water and Waste Water Part 5 Odour Second Revision
IS 3025 (Part 6) Methods of Sampling and Test Physical and Chemical for Water and Waste Water Part 6 Odour Threshold Second Revision
IS 3025 (Part 7) Methods Sampling and Test Physical and Chemical for Water and Waste Water Part 7 Taste Threshold Second Revision
IS 3025 (Part 8) Methods of sampling and test physical and chemical for water and wastewater Part 8 Taste rating
IS 3025 (Part 9) Methods of sampling and test physical and chemical for water and wastewater Part 9 Temperature
IS 3025 (Part 10) Methods of sampling and test physical and chemical for water and wastewater Part 10 Turbidity
IS 3025 (Part 11) Methods of sampling and test physical and chemical for water and wastewater Part 11 pH value

■ **Instrumental methods for the determination of chemical parameters in water**

IS 3025 (Part 2): 2004/ISO 11885 Methods of Sampling and Test Physical and Chemical for Water and Waste Water - Part 2 Determination of 33 Elements by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy
IS 3025 (Part 64): ISO 17294-1: Methods of Sampling and Test Physical and Chemical for Water and Wastewater Part 64 Application of Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry ICP-MS - General Guidelines
IS 3025 (Part 65) / ISO 17294-2: Methods of Sampling and Test Physical and Chemical for Water and Wastewater Part 65 Application of Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry ICP-MS Determination of 62 Elements
IS 3025 (Part 67)/ ISO 15061: Methods of Sampling and Test Physical and Chemical for Water and Wastewater Part 67 Determination of Dissolved Bromate- Method by Liquid Chromatography of ions

■ **Methods of determination of microbiological content/ bio-toxicity of wastewater**

IS 6582: Bio-assay methods for evaluating acute toxicity of industrial effluents and wastewaters
IS 6582 (Part 2): Bio-assay methods for evaluating acute toxicity of industrial effluents and wastewaters Part 2 Using Toxicity Factor to Zebra Fish
IS 1622: Methods of sampling and microbiological examination of water

GENERIC STANDARDS FOR ADDRESSING SOLID AND WASTE MANAGEMENT AT PRODUCT/ ORGANIZATION LEVEL

IS/ISO Guide 64: Guide for addressing environmental issues in product standards
IS/ISO 14001: Environmental Management Systems – Requirements and guidance for use
ISO 14005: Environmental management systems— Guidelines for the phased implementation of an environmental management system, including the use of environmental performance evaluation
ISO 14006: Environmental management systems— Guidelines for incorporating ecodesign
ISO/ISO 14031: Environmental Management – Environmental Performance Evaluation – Guidelines
IS/ISO 14044: Environmental Management – Life Cycle Assessment – Requirements and guidelines
IS/ISO 14051: Environmental Management – Material Flow Cost accounting – General framework
IS 17022: Guidelines on Green Manufacturing Practices

STANDARDIZATION

Standardization is the process of developing and promoting standards-based and compatible technologies and processes within a given industry. It is a framework of agreements to which all relevant parties in an industry or organization must adhere to in order to ensure that all processes associated with the creation of a good, or performance of a service, are performed within set guidelines. The process works towards creating a much larger market that a company can enter and participate in, thereby creating a network of partners.

It ensures that the end-product has consistent quality throughout the market, and that any conclusions drawn are comparable with all other equivalent items. Lack of standardization often manifests in large numbers of incompatible proprietary formats for a given technology and for technologies that must interoperate. This hinders the adoption and advancement of the technology and industry.

The burgeoning Internet of Things (IoT) is a current case in point. The main purpose of IoT is enabling almost any object imaginable to be connected and to transmit data over the Internet. Although that scenario is increasingly being realized, incompatible formats and market fragmentation seem to be slowing its adoption.

What makes standardization essential is the simple fact that it creates a sense of trust for the consumer—a key factor in a company's mission to sell. But what many fail to recognize is that it's also the breeding ground of innovation. It's a misconception that's been ingrained

The significant aspect of any development is that to move ahead in terms of innovation, there needs to be an established degree of standardization

that standardization and innovation are at odds with each other. The truth is that standards bring a benchmark of performance that all actors involved have to strive to keep up with, in the process eliminating those that are producing sub-par products. When formulated, standards disseminate the knowledge and ground-breaking technologies being adopted in the relevant industry, and ensure interoperability between new and existing products and processes. It provides structured data and reliable data that save time in the innovation process. If a technical evolution is applied and standardized, it helps reduce wasteful development from then on, freeing up resources for more inventive work.

Also, the availability of a basic template to work with increases the possibility of innovation. Instead of innovating from scratch, having a framework to build upon lowers cost and increases efficiency. It is an effective utilization of time and

FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

BY NISCHAY MALHOTRA

When standards are in place, it makes it easier for the acceptance of innovations in the market if they comply with the safety and quality requirements

SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

SOURCE	TYPICAL WASTE GENERATORS	TYPES OF SOLID WASTES
Residential	Single and multifamily dwellings	Food wastes, paper, cardboard, plastics and textiles
Industrial	Light and heavy manufacturing, fabrication, construction sites, power and chemical plants	Housekeeping wastes, packaging, food wastes, construction and demolition materials and hazardous wastes
Commercial	Stores, hotels, restaurants, markets and office buildings	Paper, cardboard, plastics, wood, food wastes and glass
Construction and demolition	New construction sites, road repair, renovation sites, demolition of buildings	Wood, steel, concrete and dirt
Municipal Services	Street cleaning, landscaping, parks, beaches, other recreational areas, water and waste water treatment plans	Street sweepings, landscape and tree trimmings, general waste from parks, beaches
Institutional	Schools, hospitals, prisons and government centers	Same as commercial
Process (manufacturing, etc.)	Heavy and light manufacturing, refineries, chemical plants and power plants	Industrial process waste, scrap materials, off-specification products, slay and tailings
Agriculture	Crops, orchards, vineyards dairies, feed-lots and farms	Spoiled food wastes, agriculture wastes and hazardous wastes

resources to build upon a standardized product.

Another facet in which innovation is fostered through the standardization process is that the risk of using new technologies is shared—this allows more people to invest in new methods, and increases the probability of public procurement of innovation.

Lastly, when standards are in place, it makes it easier for the acceptance of innovations in the market if they comply with the safety and quality requirements—a clear advantage, as innovation is sometimes associated with risks.

Standardization stands apart as an indispensable development tool for organizations because it builds a customer's trust in both the products and services. An area it has great potential in improving is in the management of solid and liquid waste.

As we know, waste can come in any form. Some solid waste can also be converted into liquid waste form for disposal. Examples of liquid waste include wash water from homes, liquids that are used for cleaning in industries, and waste detergents.

The composition of liquid waste depends on its source. The three main sources are residential, commercial and industrial areas. Liquid waste from domestic sources can be classified as black water, which contains excreta, and grey water, which does not.

Waste management standards are indispensable to local government authorities, who are responsible for residential and metropolitan wastes, and industrial plants and laboratories, who are responsible for the wastes they generate. The process involves the collection, transport, processing and recycling or disposal (whichever is applicable) of waste materials for health, environmental, and/or aesthetic purposes, and guidelines are being set in place to handle these various types.

The press department of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution recently announced that the BIS would be introducing standards related to solid and liquid waste management under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan initiative.

Standards facilitate life. They instil a sense of security and can be used to rationalize and streamline operations. The process guarantees that products, services and methods are appropriate for their intended use. It ensures that products and systems are compatible and interoperable, and, in doing so, paves the way for innovation across the board.

– The writer is from Symbiosis, Pune and currently pursuing management studies

Information courtesy: Subject-specific research papers

PROVIDING END-TO-END SOLUTIONS FOR

SAFE SANITATION

Public sanitation got the much needed impetus after the PM's declaration to make India clean by 2019. But with a lack of end-to-end solutions, should we strengthen the existing civic models or keep digging for more sustainable ones?

BY PALLAVI SINGH

All the humour on Delhi belly are hardly funny to a concerned Indian, given that it is an embarrassing reflection of poor sanitation. The inability to meet the Millennium Development Goal commitments, the astounding levels of anaemia and stunting all point to the same glaring deficiency—deplorable sanitation. Why is this the case? Are solutions possible?

Sanitation got a much-needed focus when Prime Minister Narendra Modi declared that by 2019, India would attain the status of Swachh Bharat. The goal is ambitious and has been preponed from the earlier deadline of 2022. For this to happen, an understanding of the prevailing scenario is first needed.

Sanitation is an issue that needs to be addressed on multiple fronts and there is a need to explore and implement end-to-end sustainable, economically viable solutions, which is possible.

THE CHALLENGE OF SAFE DISPOSAL

In rural India and urban slums, toilets are constructed but the efforts for their care, upkeep and maintenance are inadequate. Toilets often end up as offering a passage of feces from one location to another, becoming a source of foul odour and a breeding ground for mosquitoes and flies, and leaching into the water, a source of serious contamination. In such cases, one of the main purposes—that of improving health—is defeated.

Peri-urban areas, mid-size cities and slums and rural areas can share the same set of solutions, since challenges are common. In the former, the challenges are of space shortage for defecating, and even if toilets are constructed, where does the waste go? In rural areas, toilets do not exist, and if they do, these are not used because (a) people remain unconvinced about the benefits; (b) the construction is faulty; (c) water is unavailable for cleaning purposes; (d) operations and maintenance does not take place; and (e) options for pit cleaning are limited. Even if septic tanks are provided, these are seldom cleaned and become a solid waste disposal pit, remaining as a part of the house for years—again, a source and breeding ground of diseases. This is a pity since the use of septic tanks have great potential (see box on next page). In the U.S. for example, according to an EPA 2009 report (Septic systems fact sheet), in 2007, an estimated 20 percent (26.1 million) of the total housing units were served by septic systems. Many municipalities have framed bylaws and rules governing the septic tank provisions, design and O & M. In India, while BIS codes are framed for large septic tanks, there is a need to frame guidelines and bylaws for individual household (HH) septic tanks in urban and rural areas.

CHANGING THE SANITATION LANDSCAPE

It is important that the solutions (a) be cost effective and safe; (b) generate local employment and entrepreneurship; and (c) provide dignified and safe employment to persons involved in excreta management. Because nature's call cannot be washed away into waterbodies or left in the open.

Based on self-experience, field studies, interaction with various groups involved in sanitation and research on ferro-cement toilets and septic tanks, a business model is proposed for consideration for entrepreneurship development. The advantages of using ferro-cement toilets are (a) low cost; (b) durability; (c) clean technology; (d) quality control—one point of quality control; and (e) standardization of sanitation systems. The model looks at offering total solutions by providing toilets and mechanised fecal sludge management (FSM) services. The logistics are calculated for providing services to 1,200 HHs.

The business has two components: provision of toilets and FSM

SEPTIC TANKS: A NEGLECTED OPTION

Septic tanks are the first step in the process of sewage conditioning, in a subsurface disposal system. The importance and function of septic tanks is commonly disregarded, yet science and experience proves its importance. Septic tanks collect and treat wastewater; separate sewage into three different zones: sludge, scum (floaters) and a clear zone in the middle. It allows for anaerobic digestion of organic matter.

While anaerobic digestion does not remove disease-causing organisms, it reduces the biological oxygen demand, total suspended solids, fats, oils and greases. The removal of disease-causing microorganisms occurs in the subsequent steps when the supernatant is disposed in an aerobic drain field system.

As a final stage of disposal, the treated effluent from the septic tank is discharged to the leach field where it percolates through suitable 'septic zones' and finally into the subsoil for further purification.

The functioning of septic tank is correlated to the design, usage, its correct size for occupancy and long-term storage of the sludge. Settling of solids and floatation of scum requires a calm glow to promote the growth of bacteria. A proper design and functionality is critical in improving the effluent quality leaving the tank.

Sanitation is an issue that needs to be addressed on multiple fronts and there is a need to implement end-to-end viable solutions

services. The model can be adopted in rural areas and for urban mid-size cities and slums, and wherever a sewerage system is not available. In rural areas, 1,200 HHs will be provided with a toilet and septic tank within a 25-km radius. This septic tank can be cleaned once a year.

The model, therefore, looks at the development of two entrepreneurs – one for constructing the ferro-cement toilets and the other for the FSM business. For the FSM business, those already involved in excreta management should be the first choice for supporting them to develop as entrepreneurs, since they have knowledge and experience in excreta disposal and this business. Given that no manual handling of excreta will take place, their dignity will be upheld.

During the first stage, Entrepreneur I sets up the ferro-cement toilet and septic tank unit and constructs 1,200 toilets and septic tanks in the first year. The investment required to set this up is around 3.5 lakh which can be availed of as an SME loan.

Total cost of construction of 1,200 toilets is ₹2.4 crore, which can be accessed from available government funds, donors and the community. For this, the entrepreneur needs to generate demand through raising awareness and strategic marketing and leveraging government funding. This entrepreneur will also build a profit for himself/herself in this cost. This implies that with an investment of ₹3.5 lakh, Entrepreneur I will have generated business worth around ₹2.4 crore if he succeeds in building 1,200 toilets. The government also provides for up to ₹20 lakh for solid- and liquid-waste management, which can be availed of.

Entrepreneur II buys a five-tonne truck and uses it to transport toilets and septic tanks, and also fixes these. The total investment required to start and maintain an FSM business is ₹10 lakh, which can be sourced as loans from banks.

After a year, Entrepreneur II starts FSM services and transforms his truck chassis to a tanker-mounted sludge tank (3,500-litre capacity) with a water tank (1000-litre capacity), sludge pump, water pump and air compressor. Financial modeling indicates that it is possible for Entrepreneur II to have a payback period of 30 months with a salary of ₹16,000 per month and subsequent earnings of ₹46,000 per month.

A multi-party agreement between the state government, NGO, entrepreneur and the user can be executed to prevent leakage and ensure commitment to sanitation, hygiene and the economic model.

Where bathrooms exist, the wastewater generated can be connected to the septic tank

ASSUMPTIONS THE MODEL IS BASED ON:

Business includes FSM and provision of ferro-cement toilets (base only, not superstructure) and septic tanks

1,200 households will be provided with a toilet and septic tank. This septic tank will be cleaned once a year

Septic tanks of around 1,000-litre capacity

Cost of toilet + septic tank = ₹20,000. This includes cost of construction, cartage and profit.

Four septic tanks are cleaned daily

Tanks are cleaned once a year

Rate of cleaning = ₹1,200

Radius of operation in rural areas = 25 km

Number of users per toilet = 8. Initially, one toilet can be shared between two families or two HHs, which means that 2,400 families will be served. This also means that the maintenance cost drops by 50 percent to ₹50 per HH.

LINKING BATHROOMS

Where bathrooms exist, the wastewater generated can be connected to the septic tank. Here arrangements need to be made to dispose the supernatant. These tanks can be cleaned once in three years. In small towns, which are not connected to the sewerage system, in absence of regular cleaning, these septic tanks can become a nuisance. Solidification will take place over time, reducing the capacity of the tanks.

FINAL DISPOSAL OF SEPTIC WATER AND SLUDGE

The final wastewater generated can be diverted into a reed bed aerobic cleaning system. Till such time, septic tanks are connected to a sewerage system and need to be cleaned annually, if not sooner, instead of once in three years or before these start overflowing. If there is a piped water supply and flushing system, septic tanks will start overflowing with wastewater sooner rather than later. If there is no proper wastewater disposal system, it requires pumping and cleaning more frequently. The sludge can be disposed of by composting with other appropriate waste material and used for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

TESTING OF MODEL

The above model needs to be replicated in at least four different regions to understand the dynamics and challenges involved during implementation, so that corrections can be made for widespread replication. But it is a model that offers a total solution and options for livelihood development.

– The writer is a research scholar at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Information courtesy: Subject-specific research papers

STANDARDS FIRST

THE LIST OF INDIAN STANDARDS PUBLISHED/REVISED

No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS/ISO 105-B03 : 1994 Textiles – Tests for Colour Fastness Part B03 Colour Fastness to Weathering: Outdoor Exposure	आई एस/ आई एस ओ 105–बी03: 1994 कपड़ा – रंग स्थिरता के लिए टेस्ट भाग बी03 रंग स्थिरता अपक्षय के लिए: बाहरी परीक्षा
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 5951 : 1985 Method for Determination of Textiles – Tests for Colour Fastness of Textiles Materials to Weathering by Outdoor Exposure (First Revision)	आई एस 5951: 1985 कपड़ा के निर्धारण के लिए विधि – बाहरी एक्सपोजर (प्रथम संशोधन) द्वारा अपक्षय के लिए वस्त्र सामग्री की रंग स्थिरता के लिए परीक्षण
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 1582 : 2017 Textiles—Silk Yarn and Fabrics—Determination of Degumming Loss (First Revision)	आई एस 1582: 2017 टेक्सटाइल्स–सिल्क यार्न और फैब्रिक्स–डीग्युमिंग नुकसान (पहला संशोधन) का निर्धारण
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 1582 : 1968 Method for Determination of Scouring Loss in Silk Textile Materials	आई एस 1582: 1968 सिल्क टेक्सटाइल मटीरियल्स में नुकसान के निर्धारण के लिए विधि
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 2691 : 2017 Burnt Clay Facing Bricks–Specification (Third Revision)	आई एस 2691: 2017 जले हुए क्ले फेसिंग ब्रिक्स–स्पेसिफिकेशन (तीसरा संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 2691 : 1988 Specification for Burnt Clay Facing Bricks (Second Revision)	आई एस 2691: 1988 जले हुए क्ले फेसिंग ब्रिक्स के लिए विशिष्टता (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 4333 (Part 2) : 2017/ISO 712 : 2009 Methods of Analysis for Foodgrains Part 2 Determination of Moisture Content (Second Revision)	आई एस 4333 (भाग 2): 2017 / आई एस ओ 712: 2009 खाद्यान्नों के विश्लेषण के तरीके भाग 2 नमी सामग्री का निर्धारण (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 4333 (Part 2) : 2002/ISO 712 : 1998 Method of Analysis for Foodgrains Part 2 Determination of Moisture Content (First Revision)	आई एस 4333 (भाग 2): 2002 / आई एस ओ 712:1998 खाद्यान्नों के विश्लेषण की विधि भाग 2 नमी सामग्री का निर्धारण (पहला संशोधन)
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 4333 (Part 4) : 2017/ISO 520 : 2010 Methods of Analysis for Foodgrains Part 4 Determination of the Mass of 1 000 Grains (Second Revision)	आई एस 4333 (भाग 4): 2017 / आई एस ओ 502 : 2010 खाद्यान्नों के विश्लेषण के तरीके भाग 4 अनाज के द्रव्यमान का निर्धारण (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 4333 (Part 4) : 2002/ISO 520 : 1977 Methods of Analysis for Foodgrains Part 4 Determination of the Mass of 1 000 Grains (First Revision)	आई एस 4333 (भाग 4): 2002 / आई एस ओ 520: 1977 खाद्यान्नों के विश्लेषण के तरीके भाग 4, 1000 द्रव्यमान वाले अनाज के निर्धारण (पहला संशोधन)
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 5165 : 2017/ ISO 383 : 1976 Laboratory Glassware–Interchangeable Conical Ground Joints (First Revision)	आई एस 5165:// आई एस ओ 383:1976 प्रयोगशाला के कांच के बने पदार्थ – विनिमेय शंक्वाकार जमीन के जोड़ (प्रथम संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 5165 : 1969 Specification for Interchangeable Conical Ground – Glass Joints	आई एस 5165: 1969 इंटरचेंजेबल शंक्वाकार मैदान के लिए विशिष्टता – ग्लास जॉइंट्स
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS/ISO 9994 : 2005 Lighters—Safety Specification	आई एस / आई एस ओ 9994: 2005 लाइटर–सुरक्षा विशिष्टता
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 14965 : 2017/ISO 12005 : 2003 Lasers and Laser-Related Equipment—Test methods for Laser Beam Parameters —Polarization (First Revision)	आई एस 14965: 2017 / आई एस ओ 12005: 2003 लेजर और लेजर-संबंधित उपकरण-लेजर बीम पैरामीटर के लिए परीक्षण विधियां -ध्रुवीकरण (पहला संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 14965 : 2001/ISO 12005 : 1999 Lasers and Laser-Related Equipment- Test methods for Laser Beam Parameters-Polarizaton	आई एस 14965: 2001 : आई एस ओ 12005: 1999 लेजर और लेजर से संबंधित उपकरण- लेजर बीम पैरामीटर- एरारेटोन के लिए परीक्षण विधियां
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017

No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16534 : 2017 Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride (CPVC) Pipe Fittings for Automatic Sprinkler Fire Extinguishing System—Specification	आई एस 16534: 2017 क्लोरीनयुक्त पॉलीविनाइल क्लोराइड (सी पी वी सी) पाइप फिटिंग के लिए स्वचालित स्प्रिंकलर अग्नि शमन प्रणाली-विशिष्टता
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16648 (Part 3) : 2017 Concentrated Solar Thermal—Specification Part 3 Parabolic Trough Concentrator	आई एस 16648 (भाग 3): 2017 केंद्रित सौर तापीय-विनिर्देश भाग 3 परवलयिक गर्त संकेंद्रण
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16672 (Part 1) : 2017/ISO 23953-1 : 2015 Refrigerated Display Cabinets Part 1 Vocabulary	आई एस 16672 (भाग 1): 2017 / आई एस ओ 23953-1: 2015 प्रशीतित प्रदर्शन मंत्रिमंडलों भाग 1 शब्दावली
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 9210 : 1979 Specification for Display Cabinets	आई एस 9210: 1979 प्रदर्शन मंत्रिमंडलों के लिए विशिष्टता
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017

No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16672 (Part 2) : 2017/ISO 23953-2 : 2015 Refrigerated Display Cabinets Part 2 Classification, Requirements and Test Conditions	आई एस 16672 (भाग 2): 2017 / आई एस ओ 23953-2: 2015 प्रशीतित प्रदर्शन मंत्रिमंडलों भाग 2 वर्गीकरण, आवश्यकताएँ और शर्तें
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 9210 : 1979 Specification for Display Cabinets	आई एस 9210: 1979 प्रदर्शन मंत्रिमंडलों के लिए विशिष्टता
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16673 : 2017 Textiles—Handloom Polyester Viscose/ Cotton Blended Woven Suitings for Uniforms—Specification	आई एस 16673: 2017 टेक्सटाइल्स-यूनिफ०र्म-प्रवर्तन के लिए हैंडलूम प०लिएस्टर विस्कोस / कॉटन ब्लेंडेड बुना सूटिंग
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS/ISO/TR 18532 : 2009 Guidance on the Application of Statistical Methods to Quality and to Industrial Standardization	आई एस / आई एस ओ / टी आर 18532: 2009 गुणवत्ता और औद्योगिक मानकीकरण के लिए सांख्यिकीय विधियों के आवेदन पर मार्गदर्शन
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS/ISO/IEC 27011 : 2008 Information Technology—Security Techniques—Information Security Management Guidelines for Telecommunication Organizations Based on ISO/IEC 27002	आई एस / आई एस ओ / आई ई सी 27011: 2008 सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-सुरक्षा तकनीक- सूचना सुरक्षा प्रबंधन दिशानिर्देशों के लिए दूरसंचार संगठनों पर आधारित आई एस ओ / आई ई सी 27002
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही

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THE NUMBERS

During the month of January 2018, 21 sectional committee meetings were held, 10 new standards were formulated and 30 standards were revised. Besides, 71 draft standards were issued for wide circulation and 16 draft standards were finalized. During the month, 266 standards were reviewed and 252 standards were reaffirmed. At the end of January 2018, 19184 standards were in force.

No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16672 (Part 2) : 2017/ISO 23953-2 : 2015 Refrigerated Display Cabinets Part 2 Classification, Requirements and Test Conditions	आई एस 16672 (भाग 2): 2017 / आई एस ओ 23953-2: 2015 प्रशीतित प्रदर्शन मंत्रिमंडलों भाग 2 वर्गीकरण, आवश्यकताएँ और शर्तें
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 9210 : 1979 Specification for Display Cabinets	आई एस 9210: 1979 प्रदर्शन मंत्रिमंडलों के लिए विशिष्टता
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16673 : 2017 Textiles—Handloom Polyester Viscose/ Cotton Blended Woven Suitings for Uniforms—Specification	आई एस 16673: 2017 टेक्सटाइल्स-यूनिफॉर्म-प्रवर्तन के लिए हैंडलूम पॉलिएस्टर विस्कोस / कॉटन ब्लेंडेड बुना सूटिंग
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS/ISO/TR 18532 : 2009 Guidance on the Application of Statistical Methods to Quality and to Industrial Standardization	आई एस / आई एस ओ / टी आर 18532: 2009 गुणवत्ता और औद्योगिक मानकीकरण के लिए सांख्यिकीय विधियों के आवेदन पर मार्गदर्शन
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS/ISO/IEC 27011 : 2008 Information Technology—Security Techniques—Information Security Management Guidelines for Telecommunication Organizations Based on ISO/IEC 27002	आई एस / आई एस ओ / आई ई सी 27011: 2008 सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-सुरक्षा तकनीक- सूचना सुरक्षा प्रबंधन दिशानिर्देशों के लिए दूरसंचार संगठनों पर आधारित आई एस ओ / आई ई सी 27002
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही

No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS/ISO/IEC 80079-20-2 : 2016 Explosive Atmospheres Part 20 Material Characteristics Section 2 Combustible dusts test methods	आई एस / आई एस ओ / आई ई सी 80079-20-2: 2016 विस्फोटक वायुमंडल भाग 20 सामग्री लक्षण धारा 2 संयुक्त घटक विधि
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS/IEC 61241-2-1 : 1994 Electrical Apparatus for use in the Presence of Combustible Dust Part 2 Test Methods Section 1 Methods for Determining the Minimum Ignition Temperatures IS/IEC 61241-2-3 : 1994 Electrical Apparatus for use in the Presence of Combustible Dust Part 2 Test Methods Section 3 Methods for Determining the Minimum Ignition Energy of Dust/Air Mixtures	आई एस/ आई ई सी 61241-2-1: 1994 कमजोर धूल की उपस्थिति में उपयोग के लिए विद्युत उपकरण भाग 2 टेस्ट तरीके न्यूनतम प्रज्वलन तापमान का निर्धारण करने के लिए धारा 1 तरीके आई एस / आई ई सी 61241-2-3: 1994 विद्युत उपकरण का उपयोग करने के लिए संयुक्त धूल भाग 2 परीक्षण विधियों की उपस्थिति में धारा 3 तरीके धूल / वायु मिश्रण की न्यूनतम इग्निशन ऊर्जा का निर्धारण करने के लिए
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 7903 : 2017 Textiles – Tarpaulins Made from High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Woven Fabrics – Specification (Fifth Revision)	आई एस 7903: 2017 टेक्सटाइल्स – उच्च घनत्व वाले पॉलीथीन (एचडीपीई) बुने हुए कपड़े से बना तिरपाल – विशिष्टता (पांचवां संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	1 Nov 2017	1 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 7903 : 2011 Textiles – Tarpaulins Made from High Density Polyethylene Woven Fabrics – Specification (Fourth Revision)	आई एस 7903: 2011 कपड़ा – उच्च घनत्व पालीथीन बुना कपड़े से बना तिरपाल – विशिष्टता (चौथा संशोधन)
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	As on date	आज की तारीख़ में
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 11652 : 2017 Textiles – High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement – Specification (Third Revision)	आई एस 11652: 2017 कपड़ा – उच्च घनत्व पॉलीथीन (एच डी पीई) / पॉलीप्रोपाइलीन (पी पी) 50 किलो सीमेंट की पैकेजिंग के लिए बुना बोरियां – विशिष्टता (तीसरा संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	1 Nov 2017	1 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 11652 : 2000 Textiles – Woven Sacks for P AC-G Cement – High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) – Specification (Second Revision)	आई एस 11652: 2000 कपड़ा – पी ए सी-जी सीमेंट के लिए बुना बोरियां – उच्च घनत्व पॉलीथीन (एच डी पीई) / पॉलीप्रोपाइलीन (पी पी) – विशिष्टता (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	As on date	आज की तारीख़ में

No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 104 : 2017 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Zinc Chrome, Priming (Third Revision)	आई एस 104:2017 रेडी मिक्स्ड पेंट, ब्रशिंग, जिंक क्रोम, प्राइमिंग (तीसरा संशोधन) के लिए विशिष्टता
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 104 : 1979 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Zinc Chrome, Priming (Second Revision)	आई एस 104: 1979 रेडी मिक्स्ड पेंट, ब्रशिंग, जिंक क्रोम, प्राइमिंग (दूसरा संशोधन) के लिए विशिष्टता
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 443 (Part 1) : 2017/ ISO 7326 : 2006 Methods of Test for Rubber and Plastics Hoses Part 1 Assessment of Ozone Resistance Under Static Conditions (Third Revision)	आई एस 443 (भाग 1): 2017 / आई एस ओ 7326: 2006 रबर और प्लास्टिक के लिए परीक्षण की विधियां भाग 1 स्थैतिक परिस्थितियों के तहत ओजोन प्रतिरोध का आकलन 1 (तीसरा संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 443 : 1975 Methods of Sampling and Test for Rubber Hoses (Second Revision)	आई एस 443: 1975 रबर होसेस के लिए नमूनाकरण और परीक्षण के तरीके (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 443 (Part 3) : 2017/ISO 1402 : 2009 Methods of Test for Rubber and Plastics Hoses Part 3 Hydrostatic Testing (Third Revision)	आई एस 443 (भाग 3): 2017 / आई एस ओ 1402: 2009 रबड़ और प्लास्टिक के लिए परीक्षण के तरीके भाग 3 हाइड्रोस्टेटिक परीक्षण (तीसरा संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 443 : 1975 Methods of Sampling and Test for Rubber Hoses (Second Revision)	आई एस 443: 1975 रबर होसेस के लिए नमूनाकरण और परीक्षण के तरीके (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 1571 : 2017 Aviation Turbine Fuels, Kerosene Type, Jet-A-1 – Specification (Ninth Revision)	आई एस 1571: 2017 एविएशन टर्बाइन फ्यूल्स, केरोसीन प्रकार, जेट-ए -1 (नौवां संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 1571 : 2008 Aviation Turbine Fuels, Kerosene Type, Jet-A-1 – Specification (Eight Revision)	आई एस 1571: 2008 एविएशन टर्बाइन फ्यूल्स, केरोसीन प्रकार, जेट-ए -1 – विशिष्टता (आठ संशोधन)
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 1829 (Part 1) : 2017 Library Furniture and Fittings – Specification Part 1 Timber (Second Revision)	आई एस 1829 (भाग 1): 2017 लाइब्रेरी फर्नीचर और फिटिंग – विशिष्टता भाग 1 टिम्बर (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 1829 (Part 1) : 1978 Specification for Library Furniture and Fittings Part 1 Timber (First Revision)	आई एस 1829 (भाग 1): 1978 पुस्तकालय फर्नीचर और फिटिंग के लिए विशिष्टता भाग 1 टिम्बर (पहला संशोधन)
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 1829 (Part 2) : 2017 Library Furniture and Fittings – Specification Part 2 Steel (Second Revision)	आई एस 1829 (भाग 2): 2017 पुस्तकालय फर्नीचर और फिटिंग – विशिष्टता भाग 2 इस्पात (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 1829 (Part 2) : 1993 Library Furniture and Fittings Part 2 Steel – Specification (First Revision)	आई एस 1829 (भाग 2): 1993 पुस्तकालय फर्नीचर और फिटिंग भाग 2 स्टील – विशिष्टता (पहला संशोधन)
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 2724 : 2017 Quality Tolerances for Water for Pulp and Paper Industry (First Revision)	आई एस 2724: 2017 पल्प एंड पेपर इंडस्ट्री के लिए पानी के लिए गुणवत्ता के मानक (पहला संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 2724 : 1964 Quality Tolerances for Water for Pulp and Paper Industry	आई एस 2724: 1964 पल्प एंड पेपर इंडस्ट्री के लिए पानी के लिए गुणवत्ता सहिष्णुता
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017

NEWS YOU CAN USE

THE MONIKERS

The leading provider of organic certification services, Quality Assurance International (QAI), is launching a new certification mark to help consumers understand that USDA organic certified products are required to be free of genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

In other words, "If it's organic, it's non-GMO." In a QAI study, 80 percent of participants said they were unaware that products with the organic seal were also non-GMO. Of survey participants who reported recently shopping at a well-known natural foods store, just one-quarter recognized organic products as non-GMO. The study suggests many consumers don't understand organic products are non-GMO and may seek both labels to satisfy their needs.

No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 11522 (Part 5) : 2017/ISO 3002-5 : 1989 Basic Quantities in Cutting and Grinding Part 5 Basic Terminology for Grinding Wheels	आई एस 11522 (भाग 5): 2017 / आई एस ओ 3002-5: 1989 कटिंग और ग्राइंडिंग में बुनियादी बुनियादी बातें ग्राइंडिंग व्हील्स के लिए 5 बुनियादी शब्दावली
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 14168 : 2017/ISO 6986 : 2013 Side and Face Milling (Slotting) Cutters with Indexable Inserts – Dimensions (First Revision)	आई एस 14168: 2017 / आई एस ओ 6986: 2013 साइड और फेस मिलिंग (स्लॉटिंग) इंडेक्सेबल इंसर्ट के साथ कटर – आयाम (पहला संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 14168 : 1995 Sitting Cutter With Indexable Inserts – Specification	आई एस 14168: 1995 इंडेक्सेबल इंसर्ट के साथ बैठने का कटर – विशिष्टता
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16435 : 2017 Solid Carbide End Mills with Stepped Parallel Shank- Specification	आई एस 16435: 2017 सॅलिड कार्बाइड एंड मिल्स विद स्टेप्ड पैरेलल शंक– स्पेसिफिकेशन
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16633 : 2017/ISO 24512 : 2007 Activities Relating to Drinking Water and Wastewater Services – Guidelines for the Management of Drinking Water Utilities and for the Assessment of Drinking Water Services	आई एस 16633: 2017 आई एस ओ 24512: 2007 पेयजल और अपशिष्ट जल सेवाओं से संबंधित गतिविधियाँ – पेयजल उपयोगिताओं के प्रबंधन के लिए दिशानिर्देश और पेयजल सेवाओं के मूल्यांकन के लिए।
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही

No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16668 : 2017 Medical Textiles – Salicylic Acid Adhesive Plaster - Specification	आई एस 16668: 2017 मेडिकल टेक्सटाइल – सैलिसिलिक एसिड चिपकने वाला प्लास्टर – विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16669 : 2017 Medical Textiles – Elastic Adhesive Dressing - Specification	आई एस 16669: 2017 मेडिकल टेक्सटाइल्स – लोचदार चिपकने वाला ड्रेसिंग – विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16669 : 2017 Medical Textiles – Elastic Adhesive Dressing - Specification	आई एस 16669: 2017 मेडिकल टेक्सटाइल्स – लोचदार चिपकने वाला ड्रेसिंग – विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही

NEWS YOU CAN USE

INTERNATIONAL MEET

BIS coordinated hosting of the 5th annual meeting of the Indo-German Working Group on Quality Infrastructure, during January 15 and 16, 2018 in New Delhi. The Indian side was led by Secretary, Ministry for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. The meeting concluded with the signing of Work Plan 2018 for cooperation in identified areas of mutual interest including cooperation in areas of electro mobility, IT Security and data protection, machinery safety, automotive, legal metrology, market surveillance.

No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16670 : 2017 Medical Textiles – Absorbent Cotton Ribbon Gauze – Specification	आई एस 16670: 2017 मेडिकल टेक्सटाइल – शोषक कपास रिबन धुंध – विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16671 : 2017 Medical Textiles – Belladonna Adhesive Plaster – Specification	आई एस 16671: 2017 मेडिकल टेक्सटाइल्स – बेलाडोना चिपकने वाला प्लास्टर – विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16688 : 2017 Natural Rubber Pale Latex Crepe – Specification	आई एस 16688: 2017 प्राकृतिक रबर पीला लेटेक्स क्रेप – विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	25 Oct 2017	25 अक्टूबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16627 : 2017 Agro Textiles – High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Laminated Woven Lay Flat Tube for Use in Mains and Submains of Drip Irrigation System – Specification	आई एस 16627: 2017 एग्रो टेक्सटाइल्स – हाई डेंसिटी पॉलीइथिलीन (एच डी पीई) ड्रिप इरीगेशन सिस्टम के मेन्स और सब्मेन्स में उपयोग के लिए लेमिनेटेड बुना लेट ट्यूब
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	1 Nov 2017	1 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16703 : 2017 Textiles – High Density Polypropylene (HDPE) Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 25 kg Polymer Materials – Specification	आई एस 16703: 2017 कपड़ा – उच्च घनत्व पॉलीप्रोपाइलीन (एच डी पीई) पॉलीप्रोपाइलीन (पी पी) 25 किलोग्राम पॉलिमर सामग्री की पैकेजिंग के लिए बुना बोरियां – विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	1 Nov 2017	1 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही

No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16718 : 2017 Textiles – Polypropylene Spun Bonded Non-Woven Crop Cover Fabric Agricultural and Horticultural Applications – Specification	आई एस 16718: 2017 टेक्सटाइल्स – पॉलीप्रोपाइलीन स्पॉन बॉन्डेड नॉन-वोवेन क्रॉप कवर फैब्रिक एग्रीकल्चर एंड हॉर्टिकल्चर एप्लीकेशन – स्पेसिफिकेशन
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	1 Nov 2017	1 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 14252 : 2015 Textiles – High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Filling Sand – Specification (Second Revision)	आई एस 14252: 2015 कपड़ा – उच्च घनत्व पॉलीथीन (एच डी पी ई) / पॉलीप्रोपाइलीन (पीपी) रेत भरने के लिए बुना बोरियां – विशिष्टता (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	23 Oct 2017	23 अक्टूबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 2 September 2017	संशोधन नंबर 2 सितंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Jan 2018	22 जनवरी 2018
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 14887 : 2014 Textiles – High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 50kg Food Grains – Specification (First Revision)	आई एस 14887: 2014 कपड़ा – उच्च घनत्व पॉलीथीन (एच डी पी ई) / पॉलीप्रोपाइलीन (पी पी) 50 किलोग्राम खाद्य अनाज की पैकेजिंग के लिए बुना बोरियां – विशिष्टता (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	23 Oct 2017	23 अक्टूबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 2 September 2017	संशोधन नंबर 2 सितंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Jan 2018	22 जनवरी 2018
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 14968 : 2015 Textiles – High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging 50 kg/25 kg Sugar – Specification (First Revision)	आई एस 14968: 2015 टेक्सटाइल्स – उच्च घनत्व पॉलीथीन (एच डी पी ई) / पॉलीप्रोपाइलीन (पी पी) 50 किलोग्राम / 25 किलोग्राम चीनी के लिए बुना बोरियां – विशिष्टता (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	23 Oct 2017	23 अक्टूबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 2 September 2017	संशोधन नंबर 2 सितंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Jan 2018	22 जनवरी 2018

No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16208 : 2015 Textiles – High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging 10 kg, 15 kg, 20 kg, 25 kg And 30 kg Foodgrains – Specification	आई एस 16208: 2015 कपड़ा – उच्च घनत्व पॉलीथीन (एच डी पी ई) / पॉलीप्रोपाइलीन (पी पी) 10 किलोग्राम, 15 किलोग्राम, 20 किलोग्राम, 25 किलोग्राम, 25 किलोग्राम और 30 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न की पैकेजिंग के लिए बुना हुआ – विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	23 Oct 2017	23 अक्टूबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 2 September 2017	संशोधन नंबर 2 सितंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Jan 2018	22 जनवरी 2018
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 2082 : 1993 Stationary Storage Type Electric Water Heaters— Specification	आई एस 2082: 1993 स्थिर भंडारण प्रकार इलेक्ट्रिक वॉटर हीटर-विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 6 September 2014	संशोधन संख्या 6 सितंबर 2014
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	As on date	आज की तारीख़ में
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 4989 : 2006 Foam Concentrate for Producing Mechanical Foam for Fire Fighting—Specification (Third Revision)	आई एस 4989: 2006 फोम फाइटिंग के लिए मैकेनिकल फोम का उत्पादन अग्निशमन के लिए-विशिष्टता (तीसरा संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 3 December 2014	संशोधन नंबर 3 दिसंबर 2014
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 14697 : 1999 ac Static Transformer opertated Watthour and Var-Hour Meters, Class 0.2S and 0.5S— Specification	आई एस 14697 : 1999 एसी स्टेटिक ट्रांसफ०र्मर ने वाथौर और वार-आवर मीटर, कक्षा 0.2 एस और 0.5 एस
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	17 Oct 2017	17 अक्टूबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 4 December 2014	संशोधन नंबर 4 दिसंबर 2014
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	As on date	आज की तारीख़ में
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 13234 (Part 0) : 2017/IEC 60909-0 : 2016 Short-Circuit Currents in Three-Phase a.c Systems Part 0 Calculation of Currents (First Revision)	आई एस 13234 (भाग 0): 2017 आई ई सी 60909-0: 2016 तीन-चरण ए.सी सिस्टम में शॉर्ट-सर्किट करंट पार्ट 0 क्लकूलेसन की गणना (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	2 Nov 2017	2 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 13234 : 1992/ IEC Pub 909 (1988) Guide for Short Circuit Current Calculation in Three- Phase A.C Systems	आई एस 13234: 1992 / आई ई सी पब 909 (1988) तीन-चरण ए.सी सिस्टम में शॉर्ट सर्किट करंट गणना के लिए गाइड
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	2 Nov 2017	2 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 13498 : 2017 Bathing Bar— Specification (Second Revision)	आई एस 13498: 2017 बाथिंग बार- विशिष्टता (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	2 Nov 2017	2 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 13498 : 1997 Bathing Bar— Specification (First Revision))	आई एस 13498: 1997 बाथिंग बार- विशिष्टता (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	2 Nov 2017	2 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 13772 : 2017/IEC 60900 : 2012 Live Working—Hand Tools for Use up to 1000 V AC and 1500 V AC (First Revision)	आई एस 13772: 2017 / आई ई सी 60900: 2012 लाइव वर्किंग- 1000 वी एसी और 1500 वी एसी (प्रथम संशोधन) तक उपयोग के लिए हाथ उपकरण
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	2 Nov 2017	2 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 13772 : 1994/IEC Pub 900 : 1987 Hand Tools for Live Working up to 1000 V AC and 1500 V DC	आई एस 13772: 1994 / आई ई सी पब 900: 1987 लाइव टूल्स के लिए 1000 वी एसी और 1500 वी डीसी तक काम करने के लिए हाथ उपकरण
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	2 Nov 2017	2 नवंबर 2017

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KEY FACTS

In its latest World Economic Outlook (January 2018 update) released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), India is projected to grow at 7.4% of its gross domestic product (GDP) in 2018 as against China's 6.8%. The projection makes India the fastest growing major economy following slowdown in 2017 due to demonetisation and implementation of goods and services tax (GST). IMF has projected that the global economy is expected to grow 3.9% in 2018, faster than 3.7% forecast earlier in October 2017. Some 120 economies, accounting for three quarters of world GDP, have seen pickup in growth in year-on-year terms in 2017. It is the broadest synchronised global growth upsurge since 2010.

No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16107 (Part 2/Sec 2) : 2017 Luminaries Performance Part 2 Particular Requirements Section 2 LED Street Lighting Luminaire	आई एस 16107 (भाग 2 / सेक 2): 2017 ल्यूमिनेरी प्रदर्शन भाग 2 विशेष आवश्यकताएं धारा 2 एलईडी स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग ल्यूमिनेर
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	2 Nov 2017	2 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16610 : 2017 Coal— Determination of Plastic Properties— Constant-Tourque Gieseler Plastomer Method	आई एस 16610: 2017 कोयला- प्लास्टिक के गुणों का निर्धारण-लगातार-टपक-टपकने वाला डीजल इंजन
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	2 Nov 2017	2 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	N A	लागू नही
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS/ISO 50002 : 2014 Energy Audits— Requirements with Guidance for Use	आई एस / आई एस ओ 50002: 2014 एनर्जी ऑडिट कृ उपयोग के लिए मार्गदर्शन के साथ आवश्यकताएँ
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	2 Nov 2017	2 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS/IEC 60044-8 : 2002 Instrument Transformers Part 8 Electronic Current Transformers	आई एस / आई ई सी 60044-8: 2002 इंस्ट्रूमेंट ट्रांसफॉर्मर पार्ट 8 इलेक्ट्रॉनिक करंट ट्रांसफ०र्मर
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	2 Nov 2017	2 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 3959 : 2004 Skin Powder – Specification (Second Revision)	आई एस 3959: 2004 स्किन पाउडर - विशिष्टता (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 2 November 2017	संशोधन नंबर 2 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017

No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 4707 (Part 2) : 2017 Classification of Cosmetic Raw Materials and Adjuncts Part 2 List of Raw Materials Generally Not Recognized As Safe for Use in Cosmetics (Fourth Revision)	आई एस 4707 (भाग २): 2004 च्तज कॉस्मेटिक कच्चे माल का वर्गीकरण और सहायक भाग २ कच्चे माल की सूची आम तौर पर सौंदर्य प्रसाधन में उपयोग के लिए सुरक्षित के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है (चौथा संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 2 November 2017	संशोधन संख्या 2 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 6356 : 2001 Toothpaste – Specification (Third Revision)	आई एस 6356: 2001 टूथपेस्ट - विशिष्टता (तीसरा संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 2 November 2017	संशोधन संख्या 2 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 6608 : 2004 Skin Creams – Specification (Second Revision)	आई एस 6608: 2004 स्किन क्रीम - विशिष्टता (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 2 November 2017	संशोधन संख्या 2 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 7669 : 1990 Shampoo, Soap Based – Specification (First Revision)	आई एस 7669: 1990 शैम्पू, साबुन आधारित - विशिष्टता (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 5 November 2017	संशोधन संख्या 5 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 7679 : 1978 Specification for Hair Creams (First Revision)	आई एस 7679: 1978 हेयर क्रीम के लिए विशिष्टता (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 5 November 2017	संशोधन संख्या 5 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017

No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 7884 : 2004 Shampoo, Surfactant Based – Specification (Third Revision)	आई एस 7884: 2004 शैंपू, सर्फेक्टेंट आधारित – विशिष्टता (तीसरा संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 4 November 2017	संशोधन संख्या 4 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 8482 : 1995 Cologne – Specification (First Revision)	आई एस 8482: 1995 कोलोन – विशिष्टता (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 4 November 2017	संशोधन संख्या 4 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 9245 : 1994 Nail Polish (Nail Enamel) – Specification (First Revision)	आई एस 9245: 1994 नेल पॉलिश (नेल इनेमल) – विशिष्टता (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 5 November 2017	संशोधन संख्या 5 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 9255 : 1995 After-Shave Lotion – Specification (First Revision)	आई एस 9255: 1995 आफ्टर-शेव लोशन – विशिष्टता (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 3 November 2017	संशोधन संख्या 3 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 9339 : 1988 Specification for Pomades and Brilliantines Pomades and Brilliantines (First Revision)	आई एस 9339: 1988 पोमेड्स और ब्रिलिएंटाइन के लिए विशिष्टता पोमेड्स और ब्रिलिएंटाइन (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 6 November 2017	संशोधन संख्या 6 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017

No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 9636 : 1988 Specification for Depilatories, Chemical (First Revision)	आई एस 9636: 1988 डिसिलिटर्स के लिए विशिष्टता, रासायनिक (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 5 November 2017	संशोधन संख्या 5 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 9875 : 1990 Lipstick Specification (First Revision)	आई एस 9875: 1990 लिपस्टिक विशिष्टता (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 6 November 2017	संशोधन संख्या 6 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 10999 : 1999 Kum Kum Powder – Specification (First Revision)	आई एस 10999: 1999 कुम कुम पाउडर – विशिष्टता (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 3 November 2017	संशोधन संख्या 3 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 14225 : 1995 Automotive Vehicles – Locking System and Door Retention Components – General Requirements	आई एस 14225: 1995 ऑटोमोटिव वाहन – लॉकिंग सिस्टम और डोर रिटेंशन घटक – सामान्य आवश्यकताएँ
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 2 November 2017	संशोधन संख्या 2 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 14318 : 1996 Liquid Foundation Make-Up – Specification	आई एस 14318: 1996 लिक्विड फाउंडेशन मेक-अप – विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 5 November 2017	संशोधन संख्या 5 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017

No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 14649 : 1999 Sindoor – Specification	आई एस 14649: 1999 सिंदूर – विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 3 November 2017	संशोधन नंबर 3 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 15152 : 2002 Cold Wax Hair Remover – Specification	आई एस 15152: 2002 कोल्ड वैक्स हेयर रिमूवर – विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 2 November 2017	संशोधन नंबर 2 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 15153 : 2002 Face Pack – Specification	आई एस 15153: 2002 फेस पैक – विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 2 November 2017	संशोधन नंबर 2 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 15154 : 2002 Kajal – Specification	आई एस 15154: 2002 काजल – विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथी	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment कॉलम (3) के संशोधन की प्रतिस्थापन तिथी	Amendment No. 1 November 2017	संशोधन नंबर 1 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 15205 : 2002 Oxidation Hair Dyes (Emulsion Type) - Specification	आई एस 15205: 2002 ऑक्सीकरण बाल रंजक (पायस प्रकार) – विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथी	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment कॉलम (3) के संशोधन की प्रतिस्थापन तिथी	Amendment No. 1 November 2017	संशोधन नंबर 1 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 15608 : 2005 Cream Bleach – Specification	आई एस 15608: 2005 क्रीम ब्लीच – विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथी	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment कॉलम (3) के संशोधन की प्रतिस्थापन तिथी	Amendment No. 2 November 2017	संशोधन नंबर 2 नवंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 10617 : 2013 Hermetic Compressors—Specification (First Revision)	आई एस 10617 : 2013 हार्मेटिक कंप्रेशर्स-स्पेसिफिकेशन (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथी	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment कॉलम (3) के संशोधन की प्रतिस्थापन तिथी	IS 10617 (Part 1) : 1983 Hermetic Compressors— Part 1 : High Temperature Application Group IS 10617 (Part 2) : 1983 Hermetic Compressors— Part 2 Medium Temperature Application Group IS 10617 (Part 3) : 1983 Hermetic Compressors—Part 3 Low Temperature Application Group	आई एस 10617 (भाग १): 1983 भमतउ३ हर्मेटिक कंप्रेशर्स- भाग १: उच्च तापमान अनुप्रयोग समूह आई एस 10617 (भाग 2): 1983 हार्मेटिक कंप्रेशर्स- पार्ट 2 मध्यम तापमान अनुप्रयोग समूह आई एस 10617 (भाग 3): 1983 हार्मेटिक कंप्रेशर्स-भाग 3 निम्न तापमान अनुप्रयोग समूह
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	As on date	आज की तारीख़ में

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KEY FACTS

India was ranked 81st among 118 countries on the 2017 Global Index of Talent Competitiveness (GTI) list. India has improved its position from 92nd last year. The index measures the ability of countries to compete for talent, i.e. how countries grow, attract and retain talent. It is produced by global business school INSEAD in partnership with the Adecco Group and Tata Communications. Switzerland is followed by Singapore and the U.S. European countries dominate top ranks, with 15 out of the top 25 places. Developed, high-income countries are still the global talent champions.

No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 2347 : 2017 Domestic Pressure Cooker – Specification (Sixth Revision)	आई एस 2347: 2017 घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर – विशिष्टता (छठा संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथी	10 Nov 2017	10 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment कॉलम (3) के संशोधन की प्रतिस्थापन तिथी	IS 2347 : 2006 Domestic Pressure Cookers – Specification (Fifth Revision)	आई एस 2347: 2006 डोमेस्टिक प्रेशर कुकर – स्पेसिफिकेशन (पाँचवाँ संशोधन)
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	As on date	आज की तारीख़ में
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16711 : 2017 48 V ELVDC Distribution System Guidelines	आई एस 16711: 2017 48 वी ई वी डी सी वितरण प्रणाली दिशानिर्देश
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथी	28 Nov 2017	28 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment कॉलम (3) के संशोधन की प्रतिस्थापन तिथी	NA	लागू नही
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 2202 (Part 1) : 1999 Wooden Flush Door Shutters (Solid Core Type) – Specification Part 1 Plywood Face Panels (Sixth Revision)	आई एस 2202 (भाग 1): 1999 लकड़ी के फ्लश डोर शटर्स (ठोस कोर प्रकार) – विशिष्टता भाग 1 प्लाइवुड फेस पैनल्स (छठा संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथी	16 Nov 2017	28 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment कॉलम (3) के संशोधन की प्रतिस्थापन तिथी	Amendment No. 4 September 2017	संशोधन नंबर 4 सितंबर 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	15 Feb 2018	15 फरवरी 2018
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16333 (Part 3) : 2017 Mobile Phone Handsets Part 3 Indian Language Support for Mobile Phone Handsets Specific Requirements (First Revision)	आई एस 16333 (भाग 3): 2017 मोबाइल फोन हैंडसेट भाग 3 मोबाइल फोन हैंडसेट विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के लिए भारतीय भाषा समर्थन (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथी	30 Nov. 2017	30 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment कॉलम (3) के संशोधन की प्रतिस्थापन तिथी	IS 16333 (Part 3) : 2016 Mobile Phone Handsets Part 3 Indian Language Support for Mobile Phone Handsets Specific Requirements	आई एस 16333 (भाग 3): 2016 मोबाइल फोन हैंडसेट भाग 3 भारतीय भाषा समर्थन मोबाइल फोन हैंडसेट विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के लिए
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	As on date	आज की तारीख़ में

No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 2029 : 1998 Ring Wrenches (Spanners) – Specification (Fourth Revision)	आई एस 2029: 1998 रिंग रिंच (स्पैनर्स) – विशिष्टता (चौथा संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथी	23 Nov., 2017	23 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment कॉलम (3) के संशोधन की प्रतिस्थापन तिथी	Amendment No. 1 November, 2017	संशोधन नंबर 1 नवंबर, 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	23 Nov., 2017	23 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 11279 : 1985 Specification for Braille Slate	आई एस 11279: 1985 ब्रेल स्लेट के लिए विशिष्टता
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथी	23 Nov., 2017	23 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment कॉलम (3) के संशोधन की प्रतिस्थापन तिथी	Amendment No.1 November, 2017	संशोधन नंबर 1 नवंबर, 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	As on date	आज की तारीख़ में
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16350 : 2016 Enhanced Inscript Keyboard Layouts	आई एस 16350: 2016 संवर्धित इंस्क्रिप्ट कीबोर्ड लेआउट
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथी	30 Nov., 2017	30 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment कॉलम (3) के संशोधन की प्रतिस्थापन तिथी	Amendment No. 1 November, 2017	संशोधन नंबर 1 नवंबर, 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	As on date	आज की तारीख़ में
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 3646 (Part 1) : 1992 Code of Practice for Interior Illumination Part 1 General Requirement and Recommendations for Working Interiors (First Revision)	आई एस 3646 (भाग 1): 1992 आंतरिक रोशनी के लिए अभ्यास संहिता भाग 1 सामान्य आवश्यकताएं और कामकाजी अंदरुनी के लिए सिफारिशें (पहला संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथी	22 Nov., 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment कॉलम (3) के संशोधन की प्रतिस्थापन तिथी	Amendment No.1 November, 2017	संशोधन नंबर 1 नवंबर, 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov., 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title Of The Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 5339 : 2004 Skin Powder for Infants – Specification (Second Revision)	आई एस 5339:2004 शिशुओं के लिए त्वचा पाउडर – विशिष्टता (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date Of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथी	22 Nov., 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. and year of the amendment कॉलम (3) के संशोधन की प्रतिस्थापन तिथी	Amendment No. 2 November, 2017	संशोधन नंबर 2 नवंबर, 2017
Date Of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov., 2017	22 नवंबर 2017

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HEALTH ON FOCUS

BIS held a meeting to discuss Indian Standards on Solid and Liquid Waste and Sanitation Products, organized by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDW&S) on January 30, 2018. The meeting was chaired by the Joint Secretary (MoDW&S) and there was a pre-meeting to discuss various aspects relating to menstrual health management in view of the Ministry's proposed National Conference on Solid and Liquid Waste Management and Sanitation Products that is likely to be scheduled shortly. The meeting was focused towards quality of sanitary pads, awareness among women and young girls towards its use and their disposal. Availability of Indian Standard IS 5405 'Sanitary Napkins' was informed by BIS, as also the voluntary nature of Indian Standards and ways by which they can be made mandatory.

No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 5383 : 2006 Tooth Powder – Specification (Second Revision)	आई एस 5383: 2006 टूथ पाउडर – विशिष्टता (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov., 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 2 November, 2017	संशोधन नंबर 2 नवंबर, 2017
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov., 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 13360 (Part 2/ Sec 4) : 1999/ISO 2818 : 1994 Plastics – Methods of Testing Part 2 Sampling and Preparation of Test Specimens Section 4 Preparation of Test Specimen by Machining (First Revision)	आई एस 13360 (भाग 2/ आई एस ओ 4): 1999/ आई एस ओ 2818: 1994 प्लास्टिक – परीक्षण के तरीके भाग 2 नमूनाकरण और परीक्षण नमूनों की तैयारी धारा 4 परीक्षण मशीनिंग द्वारा परीक्षण नमूना तैयार करना (पहला संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov., 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 1 November, 2017	संशोधन नंबर 1 नवंबर, 2017
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov., 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 13360 (Part 2/ Sec 9) : 2000/ISO 294-2 : 1996 Plastics – Methods of Testing Part 2 Sampling and Preparation of Test Specimens Section 9 Injection Moulding of Test Specimens of Thermoplastic Materials – Small Tensile Bars	आई एस 13360 (भाग 2/ आई एस ओ 9): 2000 / आई एस ओ 294-2: 1996 प्लास्टिक – परीक्षण के तरीके भाग 2 नमूनाकरण और परीक्षण नमूनों की तैयारी धारा 9 इंजेक्शन थर्माप्लास्टिक सामग्री के परीक्षण नमूनों की मोल्डिंग – लघु तन्यता बार्स
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov., 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 1 November, 2017	संशोधन नंबर 1 नवंबर, 2017
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov., 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 13360 (Part 6/ Sec 19) : 2001/ ISO 4589-2 : 1996 Plastics – Methods of Testing Part 6 Thermal Properties Section 19 Flammability by Oxygen Index – Ambient Temperature Test	आईएस 13360 (भाग 6/ अनुभाग 19): 2001/आई एस ओ 4589-2: 1996 प्लास्टिक – आक्सीजन इंडेक्स द्वारा परीक्षण भाग 6 तापीय गुण धारा 19 ज्वलनशीलता के तरीके – परिवेश तापमान परीक्षण
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov., 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 1 November, 2017	संशोधन नंबर 1 नवंबर, 2017
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov., 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS/ISO 14855-2 : 2007 Determination of the Ultimate Aerobic Biodegradability of Plastic Materials Under Controlled Composting Conditions – Method by Analysis of Evolved Carbon Dioxide Part 2 Gravimetric Measurement of Carbon Dioxide Evolved in a Laboratory - Scale Test	आई एस 14855-2: 2007 नियंत्रित कंपोस्टिंग शर्तों के तहत प्लास्टिक सामग्री के अंतिम एरोबिक बायोडिग्रेडेबिलिटी का निर्धारण – विधि विकसित कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड का विश्लेषण करके भाग 2 एक प्रयोगशाला में विकसित कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड का ग्रेविमीटर माप।
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov., 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 1 November, 2017	संशोधन नंबर 1 नवंबर, 2017
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov., 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 15792 : 2008 Artificial Recharge to Ground Water – Guidelines	आई एस 15792/ 2008 ग्राउंड वाटर के लिए कृत्रिम रिचार्ज – दिशानिर्देश
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	Date of CA's approval	सी ए की स्वीकृति की तिथि
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	Amendment No. 1 November, 2017	संशोधन नंबर 1 नवंबर, 2017
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	Date of CA's approval	सी ए की स्वीकृति की तिथि

No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 1448 (Part 161) : 2017/ISO 13032 : 2012 Methods of Test for Petroleum and its Products [P : 161] Determination of Low Concentration of Sulphur in Automotive Fuels—Energy- Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometric Method	आई एस 1448 (भाग 161): 2017 / आई एस ओ 13032: 2012 पेट्रोलियम और उसके उत्पादों के लिए परीक्षण के तरीके (पी 161) मोटर वाहन ईंधन में सल्फर की कम एकाग्रता का निर्धारण - ऊर्जा- फैलानेवाला एक्स-रे फ्लुओरेस स्पेक्ट्रोमेट्रिक विधि
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 4906 : 2017 Radiochemical Laboratory—Code of Safety (First Revision)	आई एस 4906:2017 रेडियोकार्बन प्रयोगशाला-सुरक्षा संहिता (पहला संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 4906 : 1968 Code of Safety for Radio Chemical Laboratory	आई एस 4906: 1968 रेडियो रासायनिक प्रयोगशाला के लिए सुरक्षा की संहिता
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 6388 : 2017 Slot Drills with Morse Taper Shank – Specification (Second Revision)	आई एस 6388: 2017 मोर्स टेंपर शैंक के साथ स्लॉट अभ्यास - विशिष्टता (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 6388 : 1991 Slot Drills with Morse Taper Shank – Specification (First Revision)	आई एस 6388: 1991 मोर्स टेंपर शैंक के साथ स्लॉट अभ्यास - विशिष्टता (पहला संशोधन)
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 8226 : 2017 Installation and Observation of Base Plate Apparatus for Measurement of Foundation Settlement in Embankments—Code of Practice (First Revision)	आई एस 8226: 2017 तटबंधों में फाउंडेशन सेटलमेंट ऑफ प्रैक्टिस के लिए बेस प्लेट अप्वाइंटमेंट की स्थापना और अवलोकन-व्यवहार संहिता (प्रथम संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 8226 : 1976 Code of Practice for Installation and Observation of Base Plates for Measurement of Foundation Settlements in Embankments	आई एस 8226 : 1976 तटबंधों में फाउंडेशन बस्तियों के मापन के लिए आधार प्लेटों की स्थापना और अवलोकन के लिए अभ्यास की संहिता
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 9862 : 2017 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Bituminous, Black, Acid, Alkali, Water and Chlorine Resisting (First Revision)	आई एस 9862 : 2017 के लिए तैयार मिश्रित पेंट, ब्रशिंग, बिटुमिनस, ब्लैक, एसिड, क्षार, जल और क्लोरीन का विरोध (प्रथम संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 9862 : 1981 Specification for Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Bituminous, Black, Acid, Alkali, Water and Chlorine Resisting	आई एस9862: 1981 रेडी मिक्स्ड पेंट, ब्रशिंग, बिटुमिनस, ब्लैक, एसिड, क्षार, पानी और क्लोरीन का विरोध
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS/ISO/IEC 11770-4 : 2006 Information Technology— Security Techniques—Key Management Part 4 Mechanisms Based on Weak Secrets	आई एस/ आई एस ओ/ आई ई सी 11770-4:2006 सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-सुरक्षा तकनीक-कुंजी प्रबंधन भाग 4 तंत्र गुप्त रहस्य पर आधारित है
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही

NEWS YOU CAN USE

DID YOU KNOW?

ISO 27001: This ISO standard provides a six-step process for developing and implementing information security policies and processes.

ISO 17799: This security management standard specifies more than 100 best practices regarding business continuity, access control, asset management and more.

ISO 20000: This ISO standard creates a technical specification and codifies best practices for IT service management.

ISO 31000: This risk management framework standardizes the definition of risk and associated terms and offers guidelines for any person, business or agency.

ISO 12207: This ISO standard creates a consistent life cycle management process for all software.

No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 11883 : 2017 Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Red Oxide, Priming for Metals – Specification (First Revision)	आई एस 11883 : 2017 रेडी मिक्स्ड पेंट, ब्रशिंग, रेड ऑक्साइड, धातुओं के लिए प्राइमिंग – विशिष्टता (पहला संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 11883 : 1986 Ready Mixed Paint, Brushing, Red Oxide, Priming for Metals – Specification	आई एस 11883 : 1986 रेडी मिक्स्ड पेंट, ब्रशिंग, रेड ऑक्साइड, धातुओं के लिए प्राइमिंग – विशिष्टता
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 12252 : 2017 Polyalkylene Terepthalates (PET and PBT), Their Copolymers and List of Constituents in Raw Materials and End Products for their Safe Use in Contact with Foodstuffs and Pharmaceuticals (First Revision)	आई एस 12252 : 2017 पॉलिक्लीनिन टेरेप्टेलेट्स (पीईटी और पीबीटी), खाद्य सामग्री और फार्मास्यूटिकल्स (पहला संशोधन) के संपर्क में उनके सुरक्षित उपयोग के लिए कच्चे माल और अंतिम उत्पादों में उनके कoपोलिम्स और सूची।
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 12229 : 1987 Positive List of Constituents of Polyalkalene Terepthalates (PET and PBT) for their Safe Use in Contact with Food Stuffs, Pharmaceuticals and Drinking Water	आई एस 12229 : 1987 खाद्य सामग्री, फार्मास्यूटिकल्स और पीने के पानी के संपर्क में उनके सुरक्षित उपयोग के लिए पॉलिक्लीनिन टेरेप्टेलेट्स (पीईटी और पीबीटी) के संविधान की सकारात्मक सूची
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 12700 : 2017/ ISO 3093 : 2009 Wheat, Rye and Their Flours, Durum Wheat and Durum Wheat Semolina – Determination of the Falling Number According to Hagberg-Perten (Second Revision)	आई एस 12700 : 2017 आई एस ओ 3093 : 2009 गेहूं, राई और उनके फूल, ड्यूरम गेहूं और ड्यूरम व्हीट सूजी – हैगबर्ग-पर्टेन के अनुसार गिरती संख्या का निर्धारण (दूसरा संशोधन)
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 12700 : 2010/ ISO 3093 : 2004 Wheat, Rye and Their Flours, Durum Wheat and Durum Wheat Semolina – Determination of the Falling Number According to Hagberg-Perten (First Revision)	आई एस 12700 : 2010 आई एस ओ 3093 : 2004 गेहूं, राई और उनके फूल, ड्यूरम गेहूं और ड्यूरम गेहूं सूजी – हैगबर्ग-पर्टेन के अनुसार गिरने की संख्या का निर्धारण (पहला संशोधन)
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017

No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 13234 (Part 1) : 2017/ IEC 60909-1 : 2002 Short-Circuit Currents in Three- Phase a.c. Systems Part 1 Factors for the Calculation of Short-Circuit Currents According to IS 13234 (Part 0)	आई एस 13234 (भाग 1) : 2017 आई ई सी 60909-1 : 2002 तीन-चरण की आई एस13234 (भाग 0) के अनुसार शॉर्ट सर्किट की गणना के लिए सिस्टमकारक
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	NA	लागू नही
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	NA	लागू नही
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16043 : 2017 Copper Alloy, Cast Iron, Spheroidal/ Nodular Cast Iron and Cast Steel Gate Valves, Flanged, for Marine Application – Specification	आई एस 16043: 2017 कॉपर मिश्र धातु, कच्चा लोहा, गोलाकार / गांठदार कास्ट आयरन और कास्ट स्टील गेट वाल्व, थ्संदहमक, समुद्री अनुप्रयोग के लिए – विशिष्टता
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 11323 : 1984 Specification for Steel Gate Valves for Use in Marine Pipe Work System IS 11335 : 1995 Shipbuilding— Cast Iron Gate Valves for Use in Marine Pipe System— Specification (First Revision)	आई एस 11323 : 1984 समुद्री पाइप कार्य प्रणाली में उपयोग के लिए स्टील गेट वाल्वों के लिए विशिष्टता है 11335 : 1995 जहाज निर्माण- समुद्री पाइप प्रणाली में उपयोग के लिए लोहे के गेट वाल्व कास्ट- विशिष्टता (पहला संशोधन)
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No.,Year & Title of the Indian Standards Established भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष एवं शीर्षक	IS 16309 (Part 3) : 2017/ISO 21415-3 : 2006 Wheat and Wheat Flour—Gluten Content Part 3 Determination of Dry Gluten from Wet Gluten by an Oven Drying Method	आई एस 16309 (भाग 3): 2017/ आई एस ओ 21415-3 : 2006 गेहूं और गेहूं का आटा – ग्लूटेन सामग्री भाग 3 एक ओवन सुखाने विधि द्वारा गीली लस से सूखी लस का निर्धारण
Date of Establishment संशोधन की सख्या और तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017
No. & Year of the Amendment संशोधन का नंबर एवं वर्ष	IS 8162 : 1998/ISO 5531 : 1978 Wheat Flour— Determination of Wheat Gluten (First Revision) IS 15470 : 2004/ISO 6645 : 1981 Wheat Flour— Determination of Dry Gluten	आई एस 8162 : 1998 आई एस ओ 5531: 1978 गेहूं का आटा- गेहूं के लस का निर्धारण (पहला संशोधन) आई एस 15470 : 2004 आई एस ओ 6645 : 1981 गेहूं का आटा – सूखी लस का निर्धारण
Date of Cancellation रद्द होने की तिथि	22 Nov 2017	22 नवंबर 2017

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NEWS THAT MATTERS

BITCOIN: THE ATTRACTION?

BIS URGES BANKS TO TAKE NOTE OF THE BITCOIN BOOM

The world's central banks can't sit back and ignore the growth in cryptocurrencies as it could pose a risk to the stability of the financial system, according to the Bank for International Settlements. It said that central banks will need to figure out whether to issue a digital currency and what its attributes should be, though the decision is most pressing in countries like Sweden where cash use is dwindling.

The analysis comes at the end of a rough week for digital currencies, with JPMorgan Chase & Co. chief executive Jamie Dimon calling bitcoin "fraudulent" and China moving to crack down on the domestic trading of cryptocurrencies. But with bitcoin and others gaining popularity as payment systems go mobile and investors pour in money, central banks are beginning to delve into them and their underlying blockchain technology, which promises to speed up clearing and settlements. At the Bank of England, Mark Carney has cited crypto-currencies as part of a potential "revolution" in finance.

To better understand the system, the Dutch central bank has created its own cryptocurrency, albeit for internal use only. There are still significant policy issues that need further study, including vulnerability to cyberattack, privacy and counterfeiting.

According to the BIS, one option for central banks might be a currency available to the public, with only the central bank being able to issue units that would be directly convertible with cash and reserves. There might be a greater risk of bank runs, however, and commercial lenders might face a shortage of deposits. Another question to be resolved is that of privacy.

HEALTH RELATED MEET

BIS MEETING ON MENSTRUAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

BIS held a meeting to discuss Comprehensive Textile Labeling Regulation under the Chairperson-ship of Textile Commissioner on January 30, 2018. The meeting was Chaired by Joint Secretary (MoDW&S) and was a pre-meeting to discuss regarding various aspects relating to Menstrual Health Management in view of the Ministry's proposed National Conference on Solid and Liquid Waste Management and Sanitation Products likely to be scheduled shortly. The meeting was focused towards quality of sanitary pads, awareness among women and young girls towards its use and their disposal. Availability of Indian Standards IS 5405 'Sanitary Napkins' was informed by BIS, as also voluntary nature of Indian Standards and ways by which they can be made mandatory.

BULLION GETS THE BOOST

TIME FOR STANDARDIZATION

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) will come out with a good delivery bullion standard for gold bars from doré and jewellery by the end of this year.

On an average, India imports 700-800 tonnes of gold each year. A large part is in the form of London Bullion Market Association (LBMA)-certified bullion bars, which banks and commodity exchanges have no problem accepting as bullion.

The problem is with the 250-300 tonnes of doré, processed into gold bars bearing a stamp of certification. Scrap gold also faces authentication issues. This includes bars produced from jewellery deposited with banks.

SAFETY FIRST

BIS URGES FIRE SAFETY AND HEALTH SAFETY IN BUILDINGS

The BIS jointly with the Indian Plumbing Association organized a day-long workshop on the National Building Code (NBC) of India 2016 with a focus on Fire and Life Safety and Plumbing Services in buildings. The event was inaugurated by Shri R. K. Mittal, Deputy Director General (Standardization), BIS, who emphasized on copious use and implementation of NBC 2016 in all building programmes envisaged in different parts of the country. Another area discussed was the plumbing services encompassing water supply, drainage, sanitation, solid waste management and gas supply, impinging upon the health safety of occupants of buildings. The experts deliberated on ensuring comprehensive fire safety and health safety provisions everywhere. The event was attended by around 200 delegates.

TALKING BIG

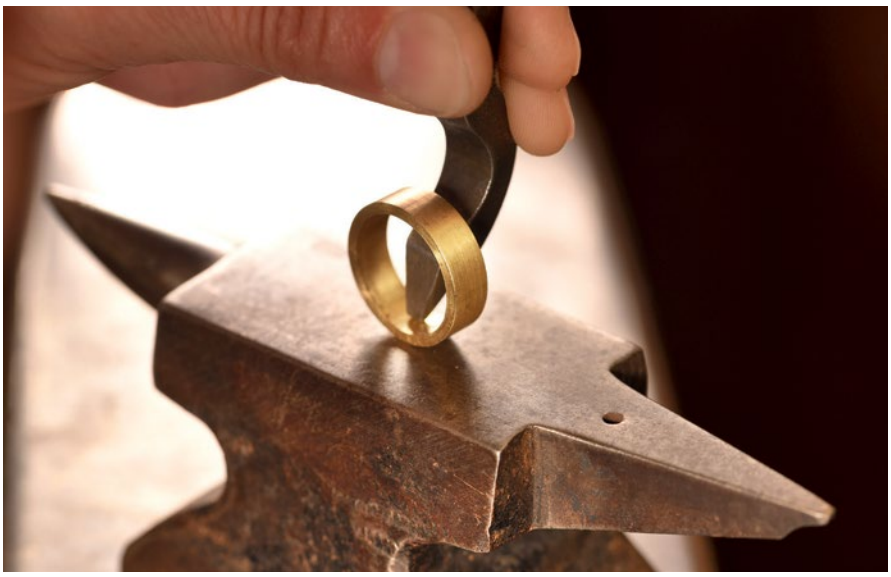
BIS ACCENTUATES THE ROLE OF STANDARDIZATION IN BIG DATA

Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), the National Standards Body of India, in association with Data Science Foundation organized the 5th international data science summit at New Delhi. The conference was attended by around 130 delegates from corporate officers and executives involved in strategy, government policy planners, academic institutions, electrical utilities, researchers and developers along with Standards Development Organizations. Eminent speakers from across the globe discussed various topics and aspects of big data, including Big Data Standardization, Challenges with Big Data, Machine Learning, Application of Big Data Analytics in Media, Artificial intelligence.

In India, Big Data has become the major focus of scientists and technologists because of our government's new initiatives like 'Digital India'. Standardization in Big Data is going to play a major role in facilitating the exchange and sharing huge volume of data across multiple platforms. The summit was successfully concluded providing insights into various applications of Big Data ecosystem.

AWARENESS MEET

INDUSTRIAL MEET FOR AWARENESS OF BIS STANDARD MARK



The Delhi Branch Office – I of the BIS organized an Industrial Meet recently at Badli Industrial Estate, Administrative Block Building, Badli, Delhi, under the chairmanship of Mr. M. Sadasivam, Deputy Director General, Central Regional Office, BIS. The programme was attended by approximately 50 industrialists mostly from Libaspur, Samaypur, and Badli Industrial Area.

Industrialists were made aware about the process of grant of licence and its operation, the importance of ISI mark and Hallmarking Scheme for the industry as well as consumers, introduction of an online portal for the fast delivery of services and ease in operation of licence. The main objective of the series of workshops was to educate and build awareness on different product certification and standards schemes. The industrialists were also made aware about new provisions in the BIS Act 2016. The industrialists present there actively participated in the programme, their queries were resolved by Head DLBO-I and DDG [CRO] and their suggestions were welcomed by all. The industrialists present showed their interest in taking the licence for use of the BIS standard mark, and thus the programme was successful in meeting its objectives.

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