An Overview of Standardization Activity of BIS



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Points to be covered during the session

- ► General Concepts
- ► Structure for Standard Development
- ► Stages of National Standard Development
- ▶ New Initiatives in Standard Development
- ► Integration of Standardization in Educational Curriculum

GENERAL CONCEPTS

STANDARD

▶ Document, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context.

NOTE – Standards should be based on the consolidated results of science, technology and experience, and aimed at the promotion of optimum community benefits.

(ISO GUIDE 2)

Importance of Standards

- ► Facilitate safety, security, interoperability, traceability, quality and continual improvement of goods and services
- ▶ Protection of health and environment
- ▶ Basis for technical regulations and contracts
- ► Technology Transfer and Knowledge sharing
- ▶ Impact the economy of the country
- ▶ Trade balances, Growth, Productivity

STANDARDIZATION

► Activity of establishing with regard to actual or potential problems, provisions of common and repeated use, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context.

NOTE 1 – In particular, the activity consists of processes of formulating, issuing and implementing standards.

NOTE 2 – Important benefits of standardization are improvement of the suitability of products, processes and services for their intended purposes, prevention of barriers to trade and facilitation of technological cooperation.

(ISO GUIDE 2)

Types of Standards

- ► Basic Standard (<u>IS 80000 (Part 1)</u>)
- ► Terminology Standard (IS 232)
- ► Testing Standard [IS 1969 (Part 1)]
- ► Product Standard (<u>IS 9755</u>, <u>IS 15909</u>)
- ► Process Standard (IS 4926)
- ► Service Standard [IS/ISO 22483, IS/ISO 17679]

(ISO GUIDE 2)

Basic considerations in evolving National Standards

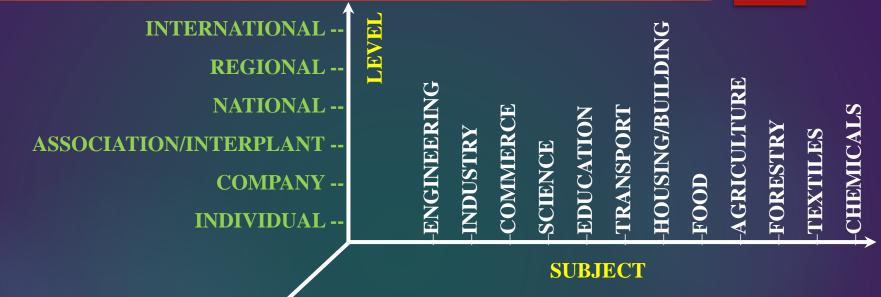
- ► Consensus Principle
- ► Involvement of all the relevant stakeholders
- Access to International Technology
- Research & Development
- ► Co-ordination with other Levels of Standardization

CONSENSUS

▶ General agreement, characterized by the absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues by any important part of the concerned interests and by a process that involves seeking the views of all parties concerned to take into account and to reconcile any conflicting arguments.

NOTE – Consensus need not imply unanimity.

(ISO GUIDE 2)



-- NOMENCLATURE

-- SPECIFICATION

-- SAMPLING & INSPECTION

-- TEST & ANALYSIS

-- LIMITATION OF VARIETY

-- CODE OF PRACTICE

-- MODEL FORM OF CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT

A STANDARD MUST BE

- NEEDED
 - TIMELY
- CURRENT
- -ACCEPTABLE
- IMPLEMENTABLE

STRUCTURE FOR STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

GOVERNING COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

STANDARDS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

DIVISION COUNCIL

SECTIONAL COMMITTEE

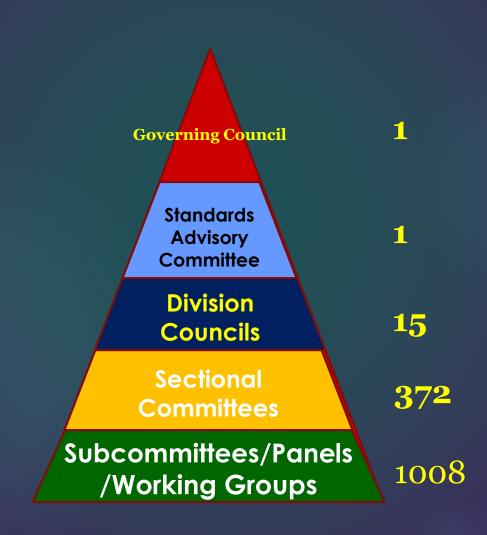
SUB-COMMITTEE

PANEL/WORKING GROUP

Advisory & Administrative Work

Technical Work

STANDARDIZATION STRUCTURE AT BIS



DIVISION COUNCIL

- Division Councils are set up by the Standards Advisory Committee in defined areas of industries and technologies for formulation of standards.
- These include concerned officers of the Bureau and representatives of various interests such as consumers, regulatory and other Government bodies, industry, scientists, technologists and testing organizations.
- At present there are 15 Division Councils in BIS.

- Chemical (CHD)
- Civil Engineering (CED)
- Electronics and Information Technology (LITD)
- Electro-technical (ETD)
- Food and Agriculture (FAD)
- Management and Systems (MSD)
- Mechanical Engineering (MED)
- Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning (MHD)
- Metallurgical Engineering (MTD)
- Petrochemical, Coal & Related Products (PCD)
- Production and General Engineering (PGD)
- Service Sector (SSD)
- Textiles (TXD)
- Transport Engineering (TED)
- Water Resources (WRD)

- Advise on the subject areas to be taken up for formulation of standards in their respective areas keeping in view the national needs and priorities;
- Set up Sectional Committees within their areas, define their scopes, appoint their Chairmen and members and coordinate their activities;
- Approve proposals for work, decide which proposals should be taken up and direct the Sectional Committee(s) concerned to undertake the approved work and to determine the priority to be assigned to the work.
- Advise on matters relating to research and development needed for the establishment of standards or their revisions;

FUNCTIONS OF DIVISION COUNCIL

- continued......
- Study the work of international organizations and their committees in standards formulation as related to the area of work of the Division Council and recommend on the extent and manner of participation in standardization activities at the international level;
- Advise on implementation of established standards;
- Receive and deal with activity reports and to make recommendations thereon to the Governing Council concerning matters in which the decision of the Governing Council is necessary;
- Carry out such tasks as may be specifically referred to it by the Governing Council /Standards Advisory Committee.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEE

Sectional committees are appointed by divisional councils or if necessary

by the Governing Council for the preparation of a particular standard or group of standards.

- Members from
 - Manufacturers/industry associations
 - Users/consumers
 - Regulatory & government departments
 - Scientists & technologists
 - Testing organizations
 - Academic institutions
 - Consultants

An officer from BIS is the Member Secretary

May co-opt Experts to assist in work

- ✓ Balance of interests
- Periodic review
- ✓ Predominance of consumer interests

Technical Committees under TXDC

- 1 Physical Methods of Test, TXD 01
- 2 Jute & Jute Products, TXD 03
- Wool & Wool Products including floor coverings, TXD 04
- 4 Chemical Methods of Test, TXD 05
- 5 Textile Speciality Chemicals and Dyestuffs, TXD 07
- 6 Handloom & Khadi, TXD 08
- 7 Cordage, TXD 09
- 8 Hosiery, TXD 10
- 9 Textile Materials for Aeronautical and Related Products, TXD 13
- 10 Textile Machinery, TXD 14
- 11 Textile Materials for Marine/ Fishing Purposes, TXD 18
- 12 Made-up Textiles including Ready Made Garments, TXD 20

T Technical Committees under TXDCI

- Committees
 13 Textile Materials Made from Polyolefins, TXD 23
- Coir & Coir Products, TXD 25 14
- Silk & Silk Products, TXD 28 15
- Geo synthetics, TXD 30 **16**
- Man-Made Fibres, Cotton & their Products, TXD 31
- 18 **Textiles Protective Clothings, TXD 32**
- 19 **Industrial Fabrics**, TXD 33
- **20** Technical Textiles for Buildtech Applications, TXD 34
- 21 Technical Textiles for Agrotech Applications, TXD 35
- Technical Textiles for Medtech Applications, TXD 36 22
- Technical Textiles for Sporttech Applications, TXD 37 23
- Technical Textiles for Mebiltech Applications, TXD 38 24
- Technical Textiles for Clothtech Applications, TXD 39 25
- Composites and Speciality Fibres, TXD 40 26

OVERVIEW OF TEXTILE DEPARTMENTS

- Indian Standards published-1435
- Product standards- 709
- Method of test- 492
- Terminology 60
- Code of practice 61
- ODimensions, safety & Others- 113
- Standards on Technical Textiles About 500
- Product under certification- 59
- Number of licence granted- About 800
- Total Number of Sectional Committees- 26

SUBCOMMITTEE

► Subcommittees are set up by Sectional Committees to attend to a specific group of tasks.

➤ Subcommittee's work is to be approved by the Sectional Committee.

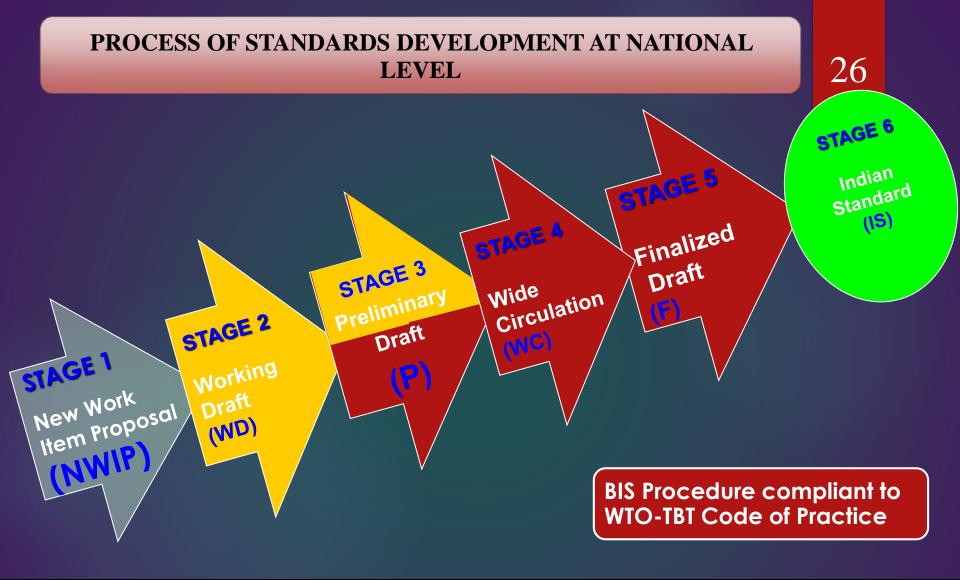
► Convener of the Subcommittee is appointed by the Sectional Committee.

▶ Panels are set up to look after specific and time bound tasks.

► Convener of the Panel is appointed by the parent body which constitutes it.

▶ Panel reports to the Sectional Committee or Subcommittee.

STAGES OF STANDARD DEVELOPMENT



Stage 2-3: Building consensus among panel/ committee members

Stage 4-5: Building national consensus

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND ACCEPTANCE

► A project is any work intended to lead to issue of a new, amended or revised national standard.

▶ Project shall be undertaken only if it is accepted by Sectional Committee. Concurrence of the concerned Division Council is necessary. The Secretariat of Sectional Committee or Sub-committee is responsible for the management of all projects in the programme of work including monitoring of their progress.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

The Programme of Work of a Sectional Committee comprises all projects allocated to the Sectional Committee including maintenance of published standards.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN STANDARD

Project Approach

- Project Stages
 - Proposal Stage
 - Preparatory Stage
 - Committee Stage
 - Approval Stage
 - Publication Stage

- Requests may come from
 - Government / Ministry
 - Consumer Organization / User
 - Industry / Industry Association
 - Professional Bodies
 - Technologists
 - Members of Bureau
 - Members of BIS Technical Committee
 - BIS Standardization module

PROFORMA FOR PROPOSING NEW SUBJECTS FOR NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION

1	Proposer Name & Complete Contact Details including Phone	
41	no and Email ID.	
2	Proposed Title of the standard (Indicate whether the standard	
	required is for product specification/methods of test/code of	
	practice and define the subject in brief	
3	Scope of the proposed standard (Define the limits to be	
	considered)	
4	Purpose and Justification	
5	Likely users of standards and their inputs	
6	Any related standard/series of standard/system standard	
	required to make this subject standard complete	
7	When the final Standard would be required (any time limit)	
8	Any specific problem being faced without this standard	
9	Bearing with Govt legislation regulation, etc	
10	Name and address of manufacturers/implementing	
	industries/purchasing organization/component supplier/raw	
	material supplier, if any	
11	Status of the industry in the country	

11	Status of the moustry in the country	2
12	Availability of test facilities in the country	
13	Whether related to variety reduction, export, health, safety consumer protection, mass consumption, energy conservation, technology transfer, technology upgradation, protection of environment & other national priorities.	
14	Relevant supportive document/other national/international standards, company standard, technical & research papers, etc if any (Please give reference or attach a copy)	
15	R&D work done in India	
16	Any foreign collaboration (give details)	
17	Liaison with any organisation(s)	2
18	Preparatory work: a) whether draft attached b) whether outline attached and draft can be prepared c) no draft possible, if so, why?	
19	Whether this project can be funded by your organization or can it be sponsored by industry/ association/professional bodies/ministry? If yes, to what extent?	
20	Whether your organisation would be interested to opt for BIS Standard Mark once the standard is published?	2.

Dated: Signature:

Note:

- i) It is desirable that information is provided by the proposer for all items of the proforma; in any case information against item 1 to 5 must be provided.
- ii) Write 'NA' wherever not applicable.
- iii) Add separate sheet to elaborate.

Filled-in form may be mailed to : Chief(standardization)

PROPOSAL STAGE

- ► Source to indicate significance, scope and support in committee work in a particular format.
- While approving the subject priority shall be fixed as one, two or three based on guidelines.
- Indigenous/Adoption
 - 1. Priority I 9 months/6 Months
 - 2. Priority II 18 months/9 Months
 - 3. Priority III 24 months/18 Months
- ► Associated document New Work Item Proposal (NWIP)

PREPARATORY STAGE

- Covers preparation of a draft as per general principles and framework
- Associated Document : Working Draft (WD)
- Standard drafting
- A separate list shall be maintained for such work items which shall be included in the Programme of Work when it reaches the stage of committee draft (P Draft),
- P Draft so prepared shall be allotted a document number (TXD XXXXX) through Manakonline.

COMMITTEE STAGE

- Associated Document Preliminary Draft
- (P Draft) shall be circulated to all members of the Sectional Committee and concerned Sub-committee/Panel for comments.
- ▶ Last date for sending comments to be not less than three weeks.
- Time schedule for a project shall start from P Draft stage.

Review of Comments on P-draft

The Sectional Committee (or Subcommittee) reviews all comments on the draft standard and decides regarding approval.

FORMAT FOR SENDING COMMENTS ON BIS DOCUMENTS

Doc. No.:	TITLE:			
LAST DATE OF COMMENTS:				
NAME OF THE COMMEN	ΓATOR/ORGANIZATION:			

Sl. No.	Clause/Sub- clause/	Commentator/ Organization/	Type of Comments (General/Editorial/	Justification	Proposed change
1,0.	para/table/fig.	Abbreviation	Technical)		- mange
8	No. commented				
×					

- Proposed draft when approved by Sectional Committee for <u>wide circulation</u> becomes a <u>draft</u> standard for public comments.
- Associated document : Wide circulation draft (WC)
- The period of circulation shall be determined by the committee and is normally of two months and shall not be less than one month.
- Comments received are compiled and put up to the Sectional Committee.
- Sectional Committee considers the comments and decides regarding the same for finalizing the draft.

Distribution and Mailing List

- a) The distribution of a draft Indian Standard is given below:
 - i) Key producers
 - ii) Key consumers
 - iii) Key technologists
 - ii) Licensees and recognized testing laboratories
 - iii) Central and State Government departments likely to be interested
 - iv) Members of the Sectional Committee
 - v) Members of the concerned sub-committee(s) and Panel(s)
 - vi) Members of the Division Council which have appointed the Sectional Committee
 - vii) Members of the other Sectional Committees), Sub-committee(s) and Panel(s) with whom liaison felt necessary
 - viii) Other National Standard bodies with whom exchange arrangements have been approved by BIS.
 - ix) Technical Departments, IR&TIS, Central Marks Department, Regional and Branch Offices of BIS
 - x) Draft to be put on BIS website
 - xi) Nodal Officer for the standard

PUBLICATION STAGE

- The draft approved/finalized by the Sectional Committee that is, Finalized Draft (F-Draft) is processed for printing after its adoption by the Division Council.
- The stage covers the preparation for publication of the Indian Standard which is responsibility of the Secretariat.
- Associated Document National Standard (IS/SP)

Project Stage

- Proposal Stage
- Preparatory Stage
- Committee Stage
- Approval Stage
- Publication Stage

Associated Document

- New Work Item Proposal
- Working Draft
- Preliminary Draft
- Wide Circulation Draft
- National Standard

FORMULATION PROCESS

- Receipt of proposal
- Establishment of need
- Meeting of technical committee
- Preparation of working/preliminary draft standard
- Circulation of working / preliminary draft
- Meeting of technical committee
- Approval of draft for wide circulation
- Wide circulation of the draft
- Meeting of technical committee
- Finalization of the draft

FORMULATION PROCESS

contd...

- Preparation of finalized copy
- Approval of the F-copy (by the chairman of technical committee)
- Adoption of F-copy (by the chairman of the division council)
- Processing of F-copy for publishing
- Editing/proof checking
- Published standard
- Gazette notification of standard
- Status of standard (voluntary/mandatory)
- Publicity/seminars & conferences
- Review of standard (every 5 years)
- Amendment / revision / withdrawal of standard

TIME SCHEDULE FOR 44 FORMULATION OF STANDARDS

6-24 MONTHS

Category	Indigenous	Adoption
Priority I	9	6
Priority II	18	9
Priority III	24	18

TIME SCHEDULE FOR FORMULATION OF STANDARDS (Contd..)

STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT TIME NORMS ADOPTED BY STANDARDS BODIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES & ISO

S.No	Country	Standards Body	Timeline (in months)
1.	India	Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)	6-24
2.	South Africa	South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)	12-24*
3.	Germany	Deutsches Institut für Normung (DIN)	24-36*
4.	Australia	Standards Australia (SA)	8-48*
5.	United Kingdom	British Standards Institution (BSI)	18-24*
6.	Europe	European Committee for Standardization & European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CEN-CENELAC)	Max. 27 months
7.	Japan	Japanese Industrial Standards Committee (JISC)	12-36*
8.	ISO – International Org	24-36*	

TYPICAL CONTENTS OF INDIAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION

- Foreword
- Scope
- References
- ▶ Terminology
- Classification
- ▶ Manufacture
- Requirements (Chemical/ Physical/ Mechanical)
- Testing
- Sampling and Inspection
- Packaging
- Marking

Digitization of Standardization Activity in BIS (MANAKONLINE.IN)





- Online Commenting: Drafts & Standards
- Online Proposals of New Subjects.

NEW INITIATIVES IN STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

REVIEW OF STANDARDS

 Process Redesigned - Action Research based approach

WEBINARS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

 Improving Engagement, Facilitating Participation

ENGAGEMENT OF CONSULTANTS

 Effective & Timely Addressment of Complex Areas

R&D INSTITUTIONS

 Involving 216 Research organizations recognized by Science Technology Department

STRATEGIC ROADMAP of DCs

 Aligning Standardization with Needs & Trends

Access to Standards

• Indigenous standards are freely downloadable

NEW INITIATIVES IN STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

CREATION OF STANDARDIZATION CELLS

 Enhance stakeholder involvement in standardization

MoUs WITH EMINENT INSTITUTES

 IITs (Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Roorkee), IIMs(Trichy, Lucknow), HBTU Kanpur, NITRA, NLU

ONE NATION ONE STANDARD

Scheme for recognition of SDOs launched

R&D IN STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

 Focus on R&D in standardization and Action Research Projects

INTEGRATION OF STANDARDIZATION IN EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM

 Awareness generation in students & equipping future professionals in application of standards in their professional life

EDUCATIONAL UTILIZATION OF STANDARDS

Integration of Standardization in Educational Curriculum (Key Benefits)

- Standards education in academic curricula would help to familiarize students with relevant standards applicable to their future profession and an understanding of the strategic benefits and challenges of standardization.
- Selection of appropriate tools, concepts, models and theories by implementing standards.
- Helps in increasing the competency of individuals seeking to participate in the standards making process.
- In the medium and long run, enhanced knowledge and skill about standardization through education will help India to gain a competitive edge over other countries

THANKS FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION

