इंटरनेट मानक

PETITION

To the Honorable Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution

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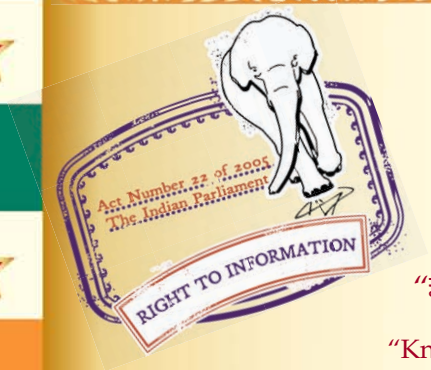
* *

Sri Ram Vilas Paswan, Minister

"जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार"
Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan
"The Right to Information, The Right to Live"

"पुराने को छोड नये के तरफ"
Jawaharlal Nehru
"Step Out From the Old to the New"

"To request that the Bureau of Indian Standards allow and encourage Indian Standards to be more widely disseminated and promulgated so that the public safety may be protected, the youth may be better educated, the professions may be practiced, and trade may be promoted in India and abroad."



"ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण"
Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda
"Invent a New India Using Knowledge"

"ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है"
Bhartṛhari—Nītiśatakam
"Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen"

PUBLIC.RESOURCE.ORG ~ *A Nonprofit Corporation*

Public Works for a Better Government

October 25, 2014

Sri Ram Vilas Paswan
Hon'ble Minister for Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution
Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi 110114
India

Respected Sir,

I write on behalf of my organization, Public.Resource.Org, Inc., a registered not-for-profit organization based in California, United States. One of the prime objectives of our organization is to spread knowledge on the Internet for benefit of the general public solely for educational, non-commercial and charitable purposes. In line with this objective, we have been actively involved since 2007 in placing materials such as technical standards and building codes mandated under United States law on the Internet for the benefit of the general public.

Personally, for the last 30 years, I have been making government information more widely available as my vocation and my avocation. I have been involved in placing the U.S. Securities and Exchange's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system (EDGAR database) and the U.S. Patent database on the Internet. I was also responsible for placing all the opinions of the U.S. Court of Appeals on the Internet for the first time. My goal is always to assist government in meeting the challenges of information technology so as to provide service more efficiently and effectively.

The Bureau of Indian Standards ("**BIS**") under the able stewardship of your Hon'ble Ministry formulates issues and implements Indian Standards in a multitude of industries that have a vast impact on the safety, efficacy and quality of products used by the citizens of India in their daily life. BIS as an organization, since its establishment, has done an outstanding job in formulating and issuing standards in a multitude of areas such as cosmetics, medical devices, disinfectants, steel products, internal combustion engines, clinical thermometers, oil pressure stoves, solvent for use in the extraction of vegetable oils, gas cylinder, X-Ray devices, infant foods, electrical wirings, lifts and escalators, ropeways, cable televisions, infant food, pneumatic tyres and every other aspect of our modern life.

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Each of these standards have a significant impact on the public safety of the citizens of India and most people in India are not aware of the significant role BIS plays in their daily life to ensure safety and efficacy of the products used by them in their daily life. Our organization recognizes and applauds this important role of BIS.

In an attempt to further our continuous efforts to spread knowledge for the benefit of the general public and the inspiration we derived from the 2006 Report of the National Knowledge Commission chaired by Mr. Sam Pitroda, which emphasized that ''people's access to knowledge can transform India's potential'', we subscribed to the DVD's containing the Indian Standards from BIS and made the Indian Standards available to a broader audience on the Internet completely free of cost for noncommercial usage.

We informed the Director General of BIS, vide e-mail dated 25.06.2014, of our keen interest to renew our subscription for DVDs of Indian Standards with the option of one update every 6 months, and also offering our services to make such subscription and update services better. However, we received a letter dated 01.08.2014 from the Director (Sales) BIS stating that BIS has not appreciated our efforts of making available the Indian Standards widely to the general public free of cost and this was against their copyright policy and the terms and conditions of purchase of DVDs. This letter also stated that our contract for purchase of DVDs of Indian Standards will be terminated and further legal action under the Copyright Act, 1957 (''**Copyright Act"**) will be initiated if we fail to remove all the Indian Standards from our website within a week's time.

We responded to the BIS letter through an email dated 02.08.2014, appreciating BIS's wonderful work and accepting that we did publish the standards in furtherance of our efforts to make such crucial standards widely available, while stressing on the need to make the Indian Standards freely available to the public in pursuance of transparency and good governance as envisaged by the fundamental right of every citizen of India to know under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India (''**Constitution**'') as further detailed in the Right to Information Act, 2005 (''**RTI Act**'').

We have annexed the above stated correspondence with this letter as **Annexure - A**. In addition, a notarized affidavit by myself attesting to these facts is further appended as **Annexure - B.**

Thus, at present the Indian Standards under the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 ("BIS Act") are not freely available, but are available only upon payment of fees to BIS.

With respect to making available the Indian Standards freely, I submit as under:

1. Requirement of access to Indian Standards to comply with the law.

There are certain Indian Standards that can be notified under Section 14 of the BIS Act and every article or process falling under the purview of these notified standards have to conform to these standards. Accordingly, 90 such products are under mandatory certification and all these products have to confirm to the notified Indian Standards. The list of these products and their corresponding Indian Standards are annexed herewith as **Annexure - C**. A non-compliance of these mandatory standards would attract criminal penalties as imposed by section 33(1) of the BIS Act.

In addition to the 90 products, there are many statutes, orders and notifications that mandate conformance with the BIS standards for different products and processes. A table containing a sample list of some these statutes, orders and notifications that mandate conformance with BIS standards are annexed herewith as **Annexure – D**.

We believe that in view of the fact that these standards are mandated under the law the same should be freely available to the members of public and trade.

The vital importance of these standards has been underscored by the remarks recently delivered on the occasion of the seminar *Standards Level the Playing Field* hosted by your Hon'ble Ministry on the celebration of World Standards Day. As the Business Standard reported, you wisely noted that "the adoption of standards facilitates in providing a level playing field to all enterprises, helps them to overcome the technical gaps to reach global markets and to improve quality of life for all."

This point was further underscored by the remarks of Hon'Ble Sri Sunil Soni, Director-General of BIS, who stressed the important role of standards to enable consumers to know important information. As an example, he noted that "consumers should know which washing machine or dishwasher requires less water" and he noted the importance of addressing the requirements of the physically challenged and the elderly. It is Indian Standards that provide the core requirements to meet these important goals, and it is thus essential that these documents be available so that government workers, consumers, journalists, and others know the legal basis for the protection of consumers and the creation of a level playing field for markets.

The news reports of the World Standards Day events are appended as **Annexure – E**.

2. Notification of BIS

Separately, under Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987 ("**BIS Rules**") all standards, their revisions and amendments and cancellations needs to be notified in the official Gazette for them to be given effect. Currently the gazette notifications issued by BIS contains only the Indian Standard numbers and the title. Such notification of an Indian Standard number does not appear to be in full compliance of Rule 7 for making it enforceable. BIS should publish the entire content of the Indian Standards in the official gazette.

Separately, making such standards freely available would promote conformance to these standards. This would also be in line with the vision of BIS "*To protect the rights and interests of consumers, to spread awareness about consumer rights, duties and responsibilities and to promote consumer welfare by strengthening consumer movement in the country*".

3. Fundamental Rights of Citizens

Non availability of such standards freely, violates fundamental rights of the citizens of India.

The citizens of India have a right to know these Indian Standards under the fundament rights guaranteed under Article 19 and Article 21 of the Constitution, particularly when such standards directly affect their health and safety and are related to the governmental policies aimed at promoting standardization for public welfare and are expected to be adhered to by the members of trade.

3.1. Right to freedom of speech and expression

The Supreme Court of India ("**Supreme Court**") has held that the right to freedom of speech and expression includes the right to educate and also the right to inform.[1] The freedom of speech is a fundamental right that protects the right to disseminate information.

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[1] Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting v. Cricket Association of Bengal v. Cricket Association of Bengal AIR 1995 SC 1236; Also, in Namit Sharma v. Union of India (UOI), (2013) 1 SCC 745, the Supreme Court emphasized that the freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution encompasses the right to impart as well as receive information.

By placing the Indian standards on our website, we are providing free and easy access to such crucial information to the general public of India. These standards have a direct impact on the safety and life of the general public. Therefore, knowledge and dissemination of these standards are essential.

As pointed out by the Supreme Court in *Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India and others v. Cricket Association of Bengal and others*,[2] a successful democracy requires an aware citizenry in order to enable them to make informed decisions. We are attempting to fulfill this ideal of an informed citizenry. Dissemination of information related to the Indian Standards would help individuals make informed choices while purchasing products and would also ensure greater conformance by manufacturers. By charging fees for providing these standards BIS is restricting circulation of information contained in such standards and this adversely impacts the fundamental rights of freedom of speech and expression as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Even if certain standards are not required to be followed mandatorily by law, their disclosure is essential as they relate to important aspects of public, health, safety and quality which directly affect the welfare of the public. Therefore, the citizens of India are entitled to know about the Indian Standards to enable them to make informed decisions. Such dissemination and circulation of critical information helps promote the emergence of an informed citizenry with the ability to create a better democracy.

Thus, the right to be informed and disseminate this information should be given due weightage considering the gravity of the information that is sought to be imparted and its impact on every citizen of India.

3.2. Right to life

The Delhi High Court in *Sushil Sharma v. The State (Delhi Administration) and Ors.*, held that the right to know is a basic right embodied in Article 21 of the Constitution.[3]

In *Ozair Husain v. Union of India (UOI) through the Secretary, Ministry of Food & Consumer Affairs, Dept. of Consumer Affairs and Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Wel-*

[2] AIR 1995 SC 1236

[3] 1996 CriLJ 3944

fare,[4] where packages of food products, drugs and cosmetics did not disclose any information about the composition of the products. The Delhi High Court held that the right to know of the consumers would be at stake, as they could be unconsciously consuming a product against their faiths, beliefs and opinions.

The Delhi High Court, further, emphasized on the significance of the right to know in the following words:

> *"For sustaining and nurturing [an] opinion it becomes necessary to receive information. In this view of the matter, Article 21 grants freedom to an individual to follow and to stick to his opinion, and for pursuing such a course he has right to receive information and also a right to know…"*

The *Ozair Husain* decision can be helpful to elucidate the importance of imparting information and the right to know information that is crucial for an individual to formulate an opinion and make an informed choice. If information about the Indian Standards is not made freely available to all, it will deny effective access to information which is be necessary for individuals to make informed decisions. If such access is restricted by not making such standards freely available, the right to know under Article 21 will be burdened. Therefore, the right to receive and impart information and the right to know such information should receive support from all those who believe in encouraging transparency in government administration and a participatory democracy.

3.3. Right to practice trade and profession

The Supreme Court has time and again upheld the rights of citizens of India to practice their trade and profession of their choice without any hindrance and has held legislations to be unconstitutional because they interfere with the rights of the individuals to practice their trade. On considering the judgments of Supreme Court on Article 19(1)(g), it becomes apparent that not making the Indian Standards freely available tantamount to an undue restriction on the right of the citizens to practice their trade and profession.

[4] AIR 2003 Delhi 103

In *Saghir Ahmed vs. The State of U.P. and Ors*[5] the Supreme Court invalidated the legislation which interfered with the petitioners' rights under Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution. Any such interference and restriction on making the Indian Standards freely available would not serve the public interest. The standards that are mandated by law to be complied with, have the force of law and hence not providing free access to these standards burdens an individual's right to practice a trade. Thus, it is essential that the Indian Standards are made freely available to encourage conformance and facilitate the practice of an individual's trade.

When a fee is charged for making the Indian Standards, which are mandatorily required under the law to be complied with, it interferes with the fundamental right of an individual to practice a trade.

For example, Schedule S of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 ("**D&C Rules**") applicable to Cosmetics provides a list of cosmetics that have to conform in their finished form to the Indian Standards specifications laid down from time to time by BIS. Similarly Schedule R1 of D&C Rules applicable to medical devices mandates that all medical devices have to conform to the Indian Standards laid down by BIS. Some of these statutes, orders and notifications impose even criminal liabilities in addition to civil liabilities, if conformance to BIS standards has not been followed. Therefore, it is essential to have free and easy access to these relevant BIS standards in order to comply with them.

Lack of access to these Indian Standards also disadvantage students and teachers who need to have knowledge of these standards to gain knowledge of their trade and profession.

4. Charging of Fee

Charging a fee for obtaining access to these mandatory standards creates undue hardship for teachers, factory workers, manufacturers, retailers, distributors, students, and many others to practice their trade freely as guaranteed by Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution. In order for the citizens to abide by the law it is absolutely es-

[5] In *Saghir Ahmad v. The State of U.P. and Ors.* (AIR 1954 SC 728), the Court went ahead to discuss the dynamics behind the freedom to trade. The appellants were in the business of plying buses for hire on a public highway. A state legislation, which prohibited them from pursuing that business, was held to be in conflict with the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution.

sential that they have knowledge of the law and this knowledge is freely available to them without any impediments.

Access to these Indian Standards is not just important for manufacturers to practice their trade but they are also important for students and teachers who need to gain knowledge of these critical standards, in order to implement these standards in products when they start practicing their profession. Charging fees from students and teachers to access these standards puts undue burden on them.

5. Matter of Great Public Interest and Import

We have annexed for your consideration letters issued by eminent professors from reputed institutes in India such as the Indian Institute of Technology as well as letters from students and those active in making government information available to citizens and to the professions in India. We have also annexed letters for your consideration from eminent persons who have played an important role in the creation and implementation of our modern Internet, including Dr. Vinton G. Cerf who is widely known as the "father of the Internet" and Sri Sam Pitroda, who has played a fundamental role in the Republic of India and whom I am sure needs no introduction to the Hon'ble Ministry because of his long and distinguished record of service.

Those affidavits attached are:

- Annexure – F: Affidavit of Sri Sam Pitroda
- Annexure – G: Affidavit of Dr. Sushant Sinha, Indian Kannoon
- Annexure – H: Affidavit of Prof. Dr. Dhrubayyoti Sen, IIT - Kharagpur
- Annexure – I: Affidavit of Prof. Dr. T. I. Eldho, IIT - Bombay
- Annexure – J: Affidavit of Mr. Swaraj Paul Barooah, Know-GAP Institute
- Annexure – K: Affidavit of Mr. Srinivas Kodali, Transportation Engineer
- Annexure – L: Affidavit of Dr. Vinton G. Cerf, Internet Engineer

It is clear from each of these considered and careful statements that the following proposition must be true:

The Indian Standards should be made available to the public at large free of cost in line with the government's policy of being open and transparent.

6. Relief Requested

Public.Resource.Org, together with those declarants in the affixed affidavits, do respectfully request the Hon'ble Ministry to consider the following steps to rectify the current situation:

First, that the pro forma invoice of Public.Resource.Org for renewal of the DVD subscription service be accepted and that service be resumed.

Second, that the Bureau of Indian Standards consider that the posting of these standards by Public.Resource.Org is proper and within the permissible actions.

Third, that the Bureau of Indian Standards consider the proposition of using HTML, SVG, and other value-added that has been prepared on Indian Standards and consider using such materials within the Bureau and for possible public distribution.

Fourth, that the Bureau of Indian Standards consider and implement the publication of Indian Standards in the Gazette of India as a means of notifying the citizenry.

Fifth, that the Bureau of Indian Standards consider a period of public comment to weigh the views of the people of India on the subjects discussed herein and that such consultation include the views of experts, government officials, members of the business community, and all citizens with an interest in these topics.

Sixth, that the Bureau of Indian Standards make available on their web site all Indian Standards for public use without restriction in furtherance of the goals and visions of the government and in consideration of the provisions of the Constitution of India.

7. Conclusion

It is the duty of the government to keep its citizens educated and informed about its policies, particularly those that affect an individual daily life. This ideal is in line with the government's policy of being open and transparent. The government has embodied this ideal through several policies and legislations. One such legislation is the RTI Act. Section 4(2) of the RTI Act requires that a public authority should endeavor to provide as much information about its functioning and policies, *suo motu,* to the public through various means of communications so that the public have minimum resort to the use of the RTI Act to obtain information.

BIS, being a public authority as envisaged by the RTI Act, should also endeavor to make such information related to its standards available so as to facilitate conformance and access for the general public.

In view of the above, I respectfully submit that the Indian Standards be made freely available to the members of public and trade. At the very least, the Bureau of Indian Standards should not stand in the way of the posting of such important documents for noncommercial use by Public.Resource.Org.

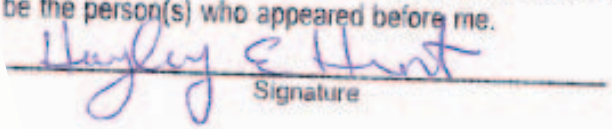
Your consideration of these points and your time is much appreciated.

With best regards,

Carl Malamud
Public.Resource.Org

Digitally signed by Carl Malamud
DN: cn=Carl Malamud, o=Public.Resource.Org, ou, email=carl@media.org, c=US
Date: 2014.10.25 12:15:24 -07'00'

State of California, County of Sonoma
Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this 25 day of October, 2014.
by Carl A. Malamud
proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) who appeared before me.



Signature

Additional Distribution List

Sri Raosaheb Dadarao Danve
Hon'ble Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution,
325, Krishi Bhavan
New Delhi 110 114

Sri Sunil Soni (IAS), Director General
Bureau of Indian Standards
Mank Bhavan
9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi 110 002

Sri Keshav Desiraju (IAS)
Principle Secretary (CA)
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution,
49, Krishi Bhavan
New Delhi 110 114

Sri G Gurucharan (IAS)
Additional Secretary (CA)
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution,
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Representative of Public.Resource.Org
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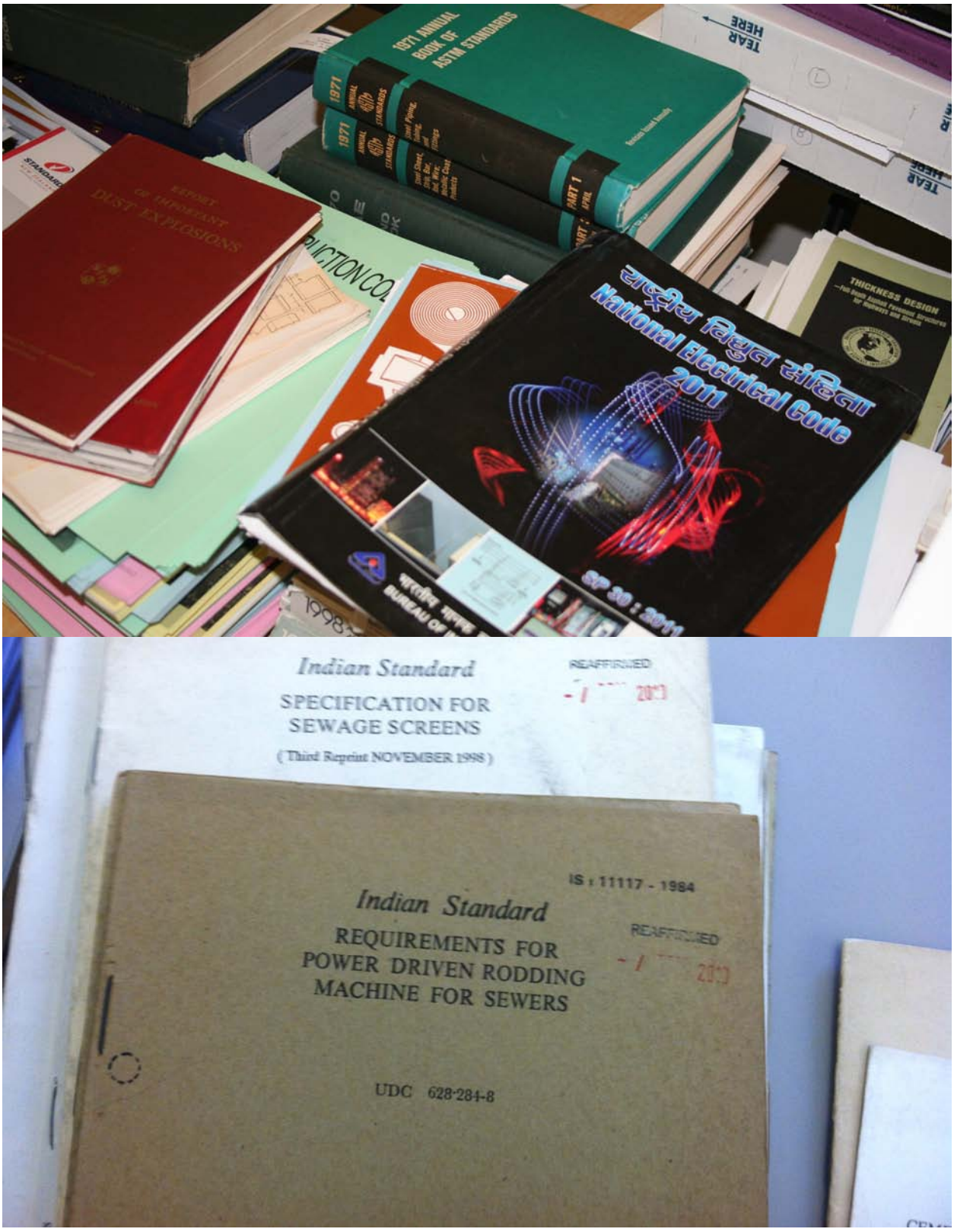

Exhibit 1: Initial procurement of standards was via paper copies, which were disassembled and carefully scanned. Staples are removed, bindings are perforated, and documents are scanned at 400 DPI.

ANNEXURE — A

Correspondence Between
Bureau of Indian Standards
and
Public.Resource.Org

Exhibit 2: Subsequent standards are obtained from DVD service with updates.

Air Mail

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

(उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

(Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Govt. of India)

मानक भवन, 9 बहादुरशाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली–110002
Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002
दूरभाष Phones : 2323 0131 / 2323 3375 / 2323 9402
वेबसाईट Website : www.bis.org.in

दर/प्रोफार्मा बिल QUOTATION / PERFORMA INVOICE

Our Ref: HQ/DVD/*000294*/06/2014 - (1st Renewal)

Date 16/04/2014

CARL MALAMUD
PUBLIC.RESOURCE. ORG, INC.
1005 GRAVENSTEIN HIGHWAY NORTH
SEBASTOPOL,
SEBASTOPOL - 000000, CALIFORNIA
UNITED STATE OF AMERICA.

Accepted on Behalf of Public. Resource.org

Sir

We thank you for subscribing the DVDs of Indian Standards on annual lease and hope that the same licence be useful to you. This is to inform you that the DVDs of Complete Set for STANDALONE *user(s)* supplied to you vide our Ref No. HQ/DVD/*000294* dated 27/06/2013 will be expiring on 27/06/2014.

For continued use of DVDs of Indian Standards, you are required to renew the lease. You are requested to consider renewing the lease of DVDs of Indian standards with updates option of bi-monthly **or** six monthly, for another one year. ***(Terms & Conditions enclosed)***

	UPDATES	ITEM [.... User(s)]	COST	TOTAL COST (RS.)
○	IN TWO MONTHS	CSET	4,45,600 (Table – I)	4,45,600.00
⊗	IN SIX MONTHS	CSET	**3,37,600** (Table – II)	3,37,600.00

(Pl ✓only one box)

For renewing the order please send a Pay Order/Demand Draft, of the required amount depending on the option selected, in favour of Bureau of Indian Standards, payable at New Delhi, and send the same along with the attached format duly filled, at the following address:

Director (Sales)
Bureau of Indian Standards
Manak Bhavan, 9, B.S. Z. Marg
New Delhi - 110002 (India)

We thank you once again for using our product 'Indian Standards on DVDs'.

Yours faithfully

for BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

विक्रय विभाग Sales Department
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9, बहादुरशाह ज़फर मार्ग,
9 Bahadur Sh h Z far Marg
नई दिल्ली New Delhi-110 02

Encl : **As above.**

PUBLIC.RESOURCE.ORG ~ *A Nonprofit Corporation*

Public Works for a Better Government

June 25, 2014

Hon. Sunil Soni
Director General
Bureau of Indian Standards
9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi 110 002
India
via email: dg@bis.org.in

Dear Director General Soni:

I am writing to you today at the suggestion of Mr. Sam Pitroda, with whom I have had the pleasure of communicating on a regular basis for the last two years. Mr. Pitroda has been kind enough to seek my advice on a number of technical issues and I have been very fortunate to get his advice on numerous matters.

Let me first begin by saying I am happy to renew our subscription for the DVDs of Indian Standards per your reference at HQ/DVD/000294/06/2014 with the option of one update every 6 months. I do have a number of suggestions as to how the update service is provided, and noted that in at least one of the DVDs I received last year, the files were not valid PDF files. In addition, it appears to me that the update service is perhaps incomplete, not providing all the standards that are being published by the Bureau. I would be happy to discuss this matter with your technical staff.

The purpose of my letter today is to offer assistance if that would be useful to the Bureau. Public.Resource.Org has spent considerable time working with the Indian Standards, and I have been very impressed with the high quality and important subject matter of the publications. As you know, we have been making these crucial public safety documents available to a broader audience on the Internet at this location:

https://law.resource.org/pub/in/manifest.in.html

As part of the process of posting these documents, we've spent considerable time on several key standards, such as the National Building Code of India 2005 which we have converted to an HTML document and made the diagrams available in the open SVG format and formulas in the open MATHML format. A total of 192 documents have been converted in this manner, meaning that they are more compatible with modern browsers and that the artwork and text may easily be used in additional applications, such as cut and pasted into specifications done by government agencies.

In addition, an additional 592 documents have been converted to valid HTML format but we have not converted the graphics or formulas. The conversion process we've used is part of a mentoring program where schoolchildren are able to learn graphic design skills and modern markup languages (such as HTML5, SVG, and MathML) while they are working to help increase the public safety by making these important documents more accessible.

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We would be very pleased if the Bureau of Indian Standards could use any of this work and we make it available to you (as to anybody else) for use without restriction. Please do not hesitate to let me know if I can provide more information or if there are members of your staff to whom we can provide additional details.

The last matter I would like to bring up is a suggestion from Mr. Sam Pitroda. He has had pioneered several “hackathons” in India where talented technical staff and subject experts gather together for a day or two and work on specific issues. We would be delighted to host two such hackathons, one in India and one in the US, to see if there are ways that we can make the tremendously valuable standards you publish even more accessible and useable.

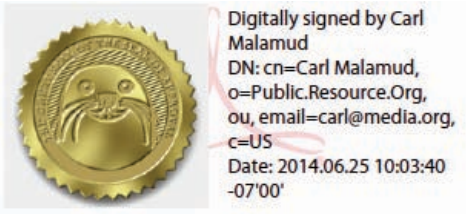
These hackathons have, in the past, led to tremendous progress in building better facilities for access to government data. For example, my colleagues in the District of Columbia were able to produce a dramatically better version of the District Code that was of immense benefit to the General Counsel. Likewise, Mr. Pitroda has seen some dramatic effects from similar efforts in India.

Some of the tasks I could imagine we might undertake would be to build better search facilities, extract more metadata from the underlying documents to make them easier to categorize, and perhaps even automatic extraction of the text on “born digital” documents so that they can be turned into HTML files. We would also be happy to furnish you with more information on how the graphics and formulas are converted.

These hackathons would not be an administrative burden on the Bureau: we would be happy to undertake the work of organizing and conducting these events at our expense and with our own time. Of course, we would be delighted if you and your staff would have the time to participate along with the volunteers from universities and computer companies that we would ask to join us. Please don’t hesitate to let me or Mr. Pitroda know if this would be of use or if I can provide any other service.

Again, thank you very much for the wonderful work you and the staff at the Bureau of Indian Standards do in making such high quality and important information available. Your work is crucial to the public safety in numerous areas of society in India and is crucial to the creation of new jobs and business inside of India and to international trade in our increasingly interconnected world.

Best regards,



Carl Malamud
Public.Resource.Org

cc: Mr. Sam Pitroda

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो
(उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
(Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Govt. of India)
मानक भवन, 9 बहादुरशाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली–110002
Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002
दूरभाष Phones : 2323 0131 / 2323 3375 / 2323 9402
वेबसाईट Website : www.bis.org.in

Our Ref : Sales/10:3/copyright **01.08.2014**
Sub: Regarding violation of copyright policy of BIS

Sh. Carl Malamud
Public. Resource.Org.in
1005 Gravenstein Highway North
Sebastopol, California , USA
Via email: carl@media.org

Sir

This is reference to your e-mail dated 25 June 2014 and 16 July 2014 in which you have mentioned that your organization (Public. Resource.Org.in) converted more than 192 standards/publications of BIS supplied via DVD into HTML document and put on your website.

BIS has not appreciated your effort as it is against the copyright policy of BIS and also against the terms and conditions of Purchase of DVD (Clause no 8 – Copying, duplicating of soft copies of standard is prohibited and is covered under Copyright Act) .

In view of the above, it is requested to remove all the documents hosted at your website within a week otherwise it will lead to the termination of your contract of purchase of DVD and further legal action shall be initiated against you for violation of the conditions of purchase of DVD, under the Copyright Act

Thanking you,

Rakesh Kumar
(R K Srivastava)
Director (Sales)

PUBLIC.RESOURCE.ORG ~ *A Nonprofit Corporation*

Public Works for a Better Government

August 2, 2014

Honorable Sunil Soni, DIrector General
Bureau of Indian Standards
9 Bahadur Shar Zafar Marg
New Delhi 110 002
India

Dear Mr. Director General:

I am writing in response to the letter of August 1, 2014 from Mr. R. K. Srivastava, who was writing in reference to my letter of June 25, 2014. Mr. Srivastava objected to the posting of "192 standards/publications of BIS," said that the "BIS has not appreciated" the efforts, and then talked of legal actions.

First, let me be very clear that we did not post 192 Indian Standards on our web site. We posted 19,200 Indian Standards on our web site. Our non-profit corporation did so on a non-commercial basis for the express and stated purpose as noted on the cover sheet of each such document:

> *Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.*

The Right to Information Act (Act No. 22 of 2005) is a fundamental and central piece of legislation in India. It is widely considered the gold standard in the world for citizen access to the workings of government. The Right to Information Act in turn has deep constitutional roots. As the Supreme Court of India forcefully noted in Paragraph 55 of S.P. Gupta v. Union of India, A.I.R. 1982 S.C. 149:

> *The concept of an open government is the direct emanation from the right to know which seems to be implicit in the right of free speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a). Therefore, disclosure of information in regard to the functioning of Government must be the rule and secrecy an exception justified only where the strictest requirement of public interest so demands.*

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These benchmarks apply to all public authorities, including the Bureau of Indian Standards. However, when it comes to Indian Standards, this is about more than just ordinary government information. Indian Standards are Edicts of Government, documents which are incorporated into numerous statutes and regulatory acts of the governments of India and which are relied upon in numerous opinions of the courts.

Edicts of Government are the rules that define the rights and obligations of citizens. When those edicts define the public safety of what we eat, the safety of our homes and factories, and the safety of our water and roads, it is particularly important that we know what they say. That we must all know the laws is a principle that goes far back in the history of India. As Nehru taught us, Ashoka inscribed the edicts in rocks and pillars so all could see and know, symbols that are so central to the identity of India that the wheels of law are at the center of the Indian flag. See Indian Standard IS 1, Specification for the National Flag of India (Cotton Khadi) (Second Revision).

It is well recognized throughout the world that Edicts of Government must be available for people to read and speak, for the laws are owned by the people in any democratic society. In the United States, this principle has been set down from the earliest decisions of our Supreme Court in the seminal decision of Wheaton v. Peters, 33 U.S. 591 (1834) which held that the law has no copyright. Indeed, this principle is such a long-held underpinning of public policy that it has been enshrined in the U.S. Copyright Office, Compendium of Office Practices II, Section 206.01 (1984):

> *Edicts of government, such as judicial opinions, administrative rulings, legislative enactments, public ordinances, and similar official legal documents are not copyrightable for reasons of public policy. This applies to such works whether they are Federal, State, or local as well as to those of foreign governments. (Emphasis Added.)*

I was inspired to make the standards of India more broadly available to the people of India by a seminal report, the 2006 Report to the Nation of the National Knowledge Commission. Chaired by Mr. Sam Pitroda, this report emphasized that "people's access to knowledge can transform India's potential." Mr. Pitroda began his report with the inspirational words of Rabindranath Tagore:

> *Where the mind is without fear*
> *and the head is held high;*
>
> *Where knowledge is free;*
>
> *Where the world has not been*
> *broken up into fragments by narrow*
> *domestic walls;*
>
> *Where words come out from*
> *the depth of truth*

Can this inspiring thought be more true than vital information about our public safety? Indian Standards are some of the most important documents that the Government of India publishes. These documents are essential to the country's ability to promote domestic and international trade, and the broad public availability of mandated public

safety codes are enshrined in the governing documents of the World Trade Organization (See Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption, and Application of Standards, Annex 3, Uruguay Round Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade). It is for this reason that the Bureau of Indian Standards is mandated to maintain a WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Enquiry Point, as do all other countries that believe in free trade.

Promoting foreign investment and trade is of course one of the important outcomes of promulgating standards, but it is about much more than the economy. The excellent work published by the Bureau of Indian Standards on behalf of the Government India codifies technical knowledge across a wide range of important fields. The Bureau of Indian Standards is the best place to learn about the creation of irrigation systems (Water Resources Division), the state of art in fire safety (Civil Engineering Division Committee 22), how to construct a building (IS SP 7), how to safely wire electrical installations (IS SP 30), or the technical details of safe and effective agricultural practices (Food and Agriculture Division).

Indian Standards are an essential store of knowledge, knowledge that should be available to local and state government workers, students and teachers in regional colleges, union officials and factory workers, farmers and food preparers, and many others. We cannot put a price on this knowledge. As Bhartṛhari said, “knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen.” Indeed, I remember reading that in the halls of Takṣaśilā, the first great university in the world, it was not considered proper for the teachers to charge for their instruction. Instead, it was for the students to offer gifts of appreciation.

I am so appreciative of the wonderful work that the Bureau of Indian Standards does that this was the purpose of my writing to you, to offer to you what I can. In the course of our work, we have spent a great deal of time working with Indian Standards, transforming some of them into HTML and in some cases redrawing important diagrams into SVG and encoding formulas in MathML. I hope you can use these materials. I also wanted to offer to you, as has Mr. Sam Pitroda, our services to bring in some of the bright lights of the Internet world to voluntarily work to make the standards yet more useful and accessible.

Please let me know if we can reboot this conversation with no further needless talk of legalities. We share a common purpose and appreciation in promoting the use of standards, one of the most important tools in our modern world. I hope we can work together in this important quest.

With best regards,

Carl Malamud
Public.Resource.Org

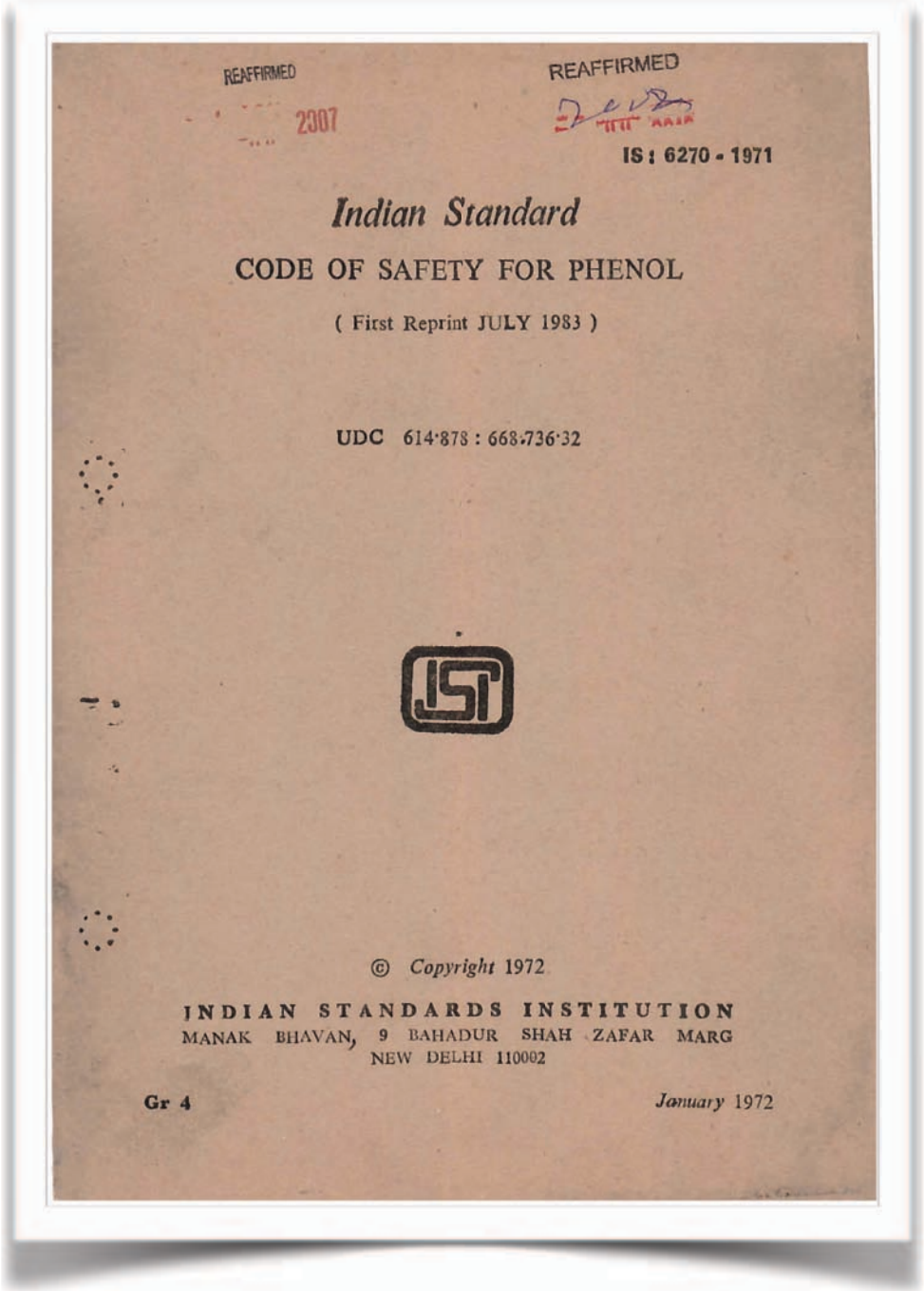


Exhibit 3: Covers are scanned in color in order to preserve reaffirmation stamps.

IS 6270 (1971): Code of Safety for Phenol
CHD 8: Occupational Safety, Health and Chemical Hazards
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S02/is.6270.1971.pdf

ANNEXURE — B

Affidavit of
Carl Malamud

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Affidavit of Carl Malamud

I, Carl Malamud, son of Dr. Ernest I. Malamud and Dr. Jean G. Malamud, resident of the United States of America and having an office at Public.Resource.Org, Inc., 1005 Gravenstein Highway North, Sebastopol, California, 95472, USA, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm as stated here:

1. That I obtained the degree of B.S. in Business Administration from Indiana University in 1980, and the M.B.A. from Indiana University in 1982, where I completed coursework for the doctoral degree in Business Economics and Public Policy.
2. That I have been employed in the field of telecommunications and computers since 1980 and that I am currently the President and Founder of Public.Resource.Org, Inc., a charitable organization registered under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
3. That I am the author of 8 professional reference books in the field of networks and relational databases and am the author or co-author of a number of Internet-Drafts (published working discussion documents prepared for consideration by the Internet Engineering Task Force) and Requests for Comments (published finalized documents prepared for consideration by the Internet Engineering Task Force).
4. That in 1993 I was the founder and President of the Internet Multicasting Service, a registered U.S. nonprofit organization, where I was responsible for creating and running the first radio station on the Internet.
5. That in 1993 I served as a co-chair of the working group that established the governance mechanism for the creation of Internet Standards in the Internet Engineering Task Force and the Internet Architecture Board; that in 1998, I worked with Dr. Marshall T. Rose to create an XML-based authoring language that is used for the creation of Internet Drafts and Requests for Comments; and that in 2004, I served as a consultant to the Internet Architecture Board and Internet Engineering Task Force in their effort to establish a governance mechanism for Internet Standards under the auspices of the Internet Society.
6. That in 1993-1995 I was responsible for creating the first on-line presence for the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) database of public filings and the U.S. Patent database and that in 1995 I did donate to the SEC software and hardware so that the agency could take the system over and run it as an official government site. Information on this service may be found at: https://public.resource.org/sec.gov/

7. That in 1996 I served as the founder and initial Secretary General of the Internet 1996 World Exposition, a world's fair for the Internet that included participation from 70 countries including India and that I did document this event in a book published by the MIT Press for which His Holiness the Dalai Lama wrote the foreword. This book may be freely downloaded at: http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/003952063

8. That in 2007 I did found my current organization, Public.Resource.Org, for the purpose of making important government information more widely available to citizens around the world and for the purpose of assisting governments in better providing those services. Our founding documents and financial statements may be found at: https://public.resource.org/about/

9. That in 2007 and in 2011 I did submit reports to the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and in 2011 did work with the House to make available 14,000 hours of video from hearings that had not previously been available on the Internet. The acknowledgement from the Speaker may be found at: https://law.resource.org/rfcs/gov.house.20110105.pdf

10. That in 2008 through 2011 I worked with the Archivist of the United States and numerous federal agencies and with volunteers to systematically copy government videos and make them available to the public on YouTube and the Internet Archive, and that this service has resulted in over 6,000 videos being made available and over 50 million views. A news report about this service may be found at: http://www.nytimes.com/2010/03/15/technology/15fedflix.htm

11. That in 2008 I served as an unpaid advisor the Obama Transition and this effort led to fundamental changes in the distribution mechanism for the Official Journals of Government, including the Federal Register. The working paper I submitted may be found at: https://public.resource.org/change.gov/reboot.register.pdf

12. That in 2008 and 2009 I made available on the Internet over 20 million pages of U.S. District Court documents and the entire historical database of U.S. Court of Appeals opinions, and in the course of that publication I did discover numerous privacy violations contrary to law and that I did notify the Judicial Conference of the United States of my finding and this resulted in changes in the privacy and redaction procedures required by the courts and was formally recognized by the Judicial Conference and the U.S. Senate. The audit materials may be found at: https://public.resource.org/uscourts.gov/

13. That I have been asked to testify before the United States Congress on matters relating to how the government makes information available and that the most recent testimony was in January 2014 before the House Judiciary Committee and concerned the publication and posting of Edicts of Government, documents with the force of law. That testimony may be viewed at: https://public.resource.org/edicts/

14. That since 2007 I have expended considerable effort to make available to the public technical standards with the force of law, such as building codes that are required and duly enacted into law for the public safety of homes and workplaces. I believe these technical public safety standards are crucial edicts of government that must be made broadly available as our modern society is increasingly complex and technical. These documents inform us of the rules with which we as a people have chosen to protect ourselves, our families, our workplaces, and our society.

15. The crucial importance of technical public safety codes was underscored to me when I studied the horrible tragedy of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire in 1911, in which 146 garment workers died from fire, smoke inhalation, and by jumping to their deaths because basic fire safety was not observed. This tragedy led to the creation of mandatory fire codes in the United States.

16. The feeling that fire and building codes are crucial to our modern life was underscored to me when I studied the tragic 2012 fire at the Tazreen Fashion Factory in Dhaka and the 2013 collapse of the Rana Plaza building, both examples of modern safety provisions not being observed.

17. The feeling was further underscored as I studied the explosion of the Texas City refinery in 2005, a hydrocarbon vapor cloud explosion so powerful it shattered windows three-quarters of a mile away and that the Chemical Safety Board found was the result of numerous violations of mandated public safety requirements.

18. The importance of proper maintenance and the enforcement of safety procedures was nowhere more apparent than in the Bhopal gas tragedy, which killed many thousands of people and injured 558,125 in Madhya Pradesh.

19. Safety standards are meant to prevent these tragedies, but they also touch the lives of individuals every day. Safety standards prohibit the use of toxic chemicals in the toys our children play with, they prevent agriculture workers from being improperly exposed to pesticides, they prevent industrial workers from being exposed to vapors from improper ventilation, and they protect the integrity of our water supply and our food supply.

20. That technical standards are of great use to many audiences, not just equipment manufacturers or a few engineers at large corporations, is a fact that I believe is crucially important in our modern age. Not only must a construction company understand a building code, so must the construction workers that are creating the buildings, as must the owners of the buildings and those citizens that will reside in and work in those structures. Likewise, when a safety standard is established for a machine to be used in a factory, that standard must be understood not only by the equipment manufacturer, but by the factory owner, the factory managers, and most crucially the workers and their union safety representatives who will be the first to suffer harm.

21. In the course of making government information available, I have heard many times that a particular database is "too technical" to be understood by lay persons. This was the case with the Securities and Exchange Commission and Patent databases, and both of them proved to be of direct relevance to a vastly expanded readership when made freely available on the Internet. This was also the case with court opinions, previously available in the United States only to the legal profession through expensive paid services, but which are now being used by a greatly increased audience.

22. I state that in August 2012 I did procure from the Bureau of Indian Standards and post on the Internet 701 Indian Standards covering the safety of spices and condiments and the safety specifications for bicycles, codes of practice for fire brigades, and codes of hygiene for food hawkers. Before posting those standards for noncommercial use, I did travel to Chicago, Illinois on August 20, 2012, where I personally informed Sri Sam Pitroda of my intentions. I did then post a notice of this action on Boing Boing, a gazette on the Internet with a wide readership.

23. That on April 11, 2013 I did procure a DVD from the Bureau of Indian Standards with Indian Standards created by the Water Division and that I did save each Indian Standard as a PDF file and post them on the Internet for noncommercial use.

24. That on June 3, 2013 I did procure a DVD from the Bureau of Indian Standards with the complete set of Indian Standards and did save each Indian Standard as a PDF file and post them on the Internet for noncommercial use. Further, that upon receipt of bimonthly updates, those updated standards were also saved as PDF files and posted on the Internet for noncommercial use.

25. That in addition to posting PDF files on the Internet, a great deal of effort was expended to add value to the Indian Standards with the purpose of making them more useful to people. For example, the entire text of SP 7, the National Building Code of India (2005), was carefully retyped and formatted into valid XHTML code, so that it works in modern browsers and on mobile platforms. In addition, 202 of the diagrams were carefully redrawn in the SVG vector format so that the diagrams can be easily resized and cut and pasted into documents. The text of this Indian Standard may be found at: https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S03/is.sp.7.2005.svg.html

26. To date, over 700 Indian Standards have been retyped and processed into valid XHTML code. Of those, 192 Indian Standards have been further processed to include SVG graphics and by recoding mathematical formulas into the MathML markup standard, which permits advanced manipulation and accessibility of formulas. For example, many of the Indian Standards from CED 22 (Fire Fighting), Civil Engineering Division, have been converted in this manner. These documents may be viewed at: https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/manifest.ced.22.html

27. That on June 25, 2014 I did write to the Honorable Sri Sunil Soni, Director General of the Bureau of Indian Standards to renew the DVD subscription service and to offer to the Bureau access to the data that we had converted, as well as to offer any technical assistance that might be of use to the Bureau, and to offer the services of Sri Pitroda and myself to host "hackathons" in India and the United States for the purpose of adding more value to these important documents. A copy of that letter may be found at: https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis.gov.in.20140625.pdf

28. My decision to post Indian Standards was not taken lightly and was done only after considerable research and thought. I am not a lawyer, but as a layman I studied the Right to Information Act of 2005, a pioneering piece of legislation which is greatly admired throughout the world. I learned of the important grounding such rights have in Article 19 of the Indian Constitution and of the importance placed on those rights in India.

29. I also read carefully the Report to the Nation of the Knowledge Commission and carefully examined the Bureau of Indian Standards Act and looked at the use of Indian Standards in Indian legislation, regulation, and court cases. I noted the heavy reliance on Indian Standards in the technical ministries, such as the Ministry of Textiles, the Ministry of Steel, and the Ministry of Environment and Forests, as well as state agencies, such as the Disaster Management Department of the Government of Utter Pradesh and the H.P. State Pollution Control Board.

30. I was inspired by the long tradition in India for the regulation of public safety and the importance of promulgation of edicts of government. I read in the teachings of Amartya Sen and Ramila Thapar how the Emperor Ashoka mandated in the Pillar Edict Number Seven the technical standards for roads, including the use of banyan trees to provide shade and the creation of wells and rest-houses and how he mandated in Rock Edict Number 2 the standards for medical treatments of both humans and animals. I was inspired that the Emperor mandated that his edicts be widely promulgated through the inscription on rocks and pillars and through the appointment of Dhamma officers to spread knowledge of the edicts, because the wheel of law cannot roll down the road of justice unless it is visible to all the people.

31. I was also inspired by the important role of access to education in India throughout history, reaching back to the establishment of the great universities of Taxila and Nalanda, and today by the importance and great promise of the Internet as a tool for providing ready information to those wishing to learn technical professions. It is my belief that by making technical information available, particularly technical information that has been carefully considered and promulgated by the Government of India in a rigorous and inclusive process, we can reduce barriers to education and allow those without means to practice the profession of their choosing, even if that is not the profession of their birth.

32. It is my belief that in the advanced democracies of the world, in particular India and the United States, promulgation of the law and of edicts of government is of particular importance as in our societies the people own the government, and it is only through the rule of law that we are to learn of our rights and obligations. It is also only through promulgation that we as citizens of our society may observe and monitor our government and correct those actions when they are in error.

33. I learned of the importance of promulgation when I read the works of D.C. Wadhwa in his case before the Supreme Court of India in Dr. D.C. Wadhwa & Others vs. State of Bihar and Others, 1987 SCR (1) 798. Dr. Wadhwa discovered the improper use of ordinances in violation of the Constitution. What is of particular importance is that the misuse of ordinances had proceeded for many years because not only was there no index for the Official Gazette, there was no location that had a reliable and complete set. The Official Journals of Government are the means of notifying people of the actions of government and without promulgation, that promise becomes empty.

34. Likewise, Indian Standards are the means, after careful consideration in committee and through the use of a well-defined and deliberate approval process, by which the codes of practice, interoperability specifications, testing protocols, safety specifications, and other important details are made known.

35. Indian Standards form the basis for the legally binding Certification Mark. They are a vital resource in education, they are a vital resource to those that practice the professions, they are needed by those that wish to trade and invest in India, they are needed by those that work in agriculture and manufacturing, and they are a vital resource to municipal and state government officials that are charged with the duty to monitor and enforce public safety.

36. The rule of law is a cardinal principle of democracy and in our modern society, the rule of law must include the technical specifications. Indian Standards are an invaluable resource meant to make our society better and our lives better. By giving all citizens access to these invaluable resources, those standards are promulgated and only then can they serve their true purpose. This is my belief that I have so stated in this affidavit.

I state the above points and sign that they are true.

Signature of Deponent

VERIFICATION:

VERIFIED at Sebastopol, California on this 14 day of October 2014 that the above named deponent, do hereby solemnly affirm that the contents of this Affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and no material truth has been concealed therefrom.

Signature of Deponent

State of California, County of Sonoma
Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this 14th day of October, 2014, by Carl A. MALAMUD
proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) who appeared before me.

Signature

JER-1 ROBERT TRIEBEL JR. COMM. #1999967 NOTARY PUBLIC - CALIFORNIA SONOMA COUNTY My Comm. Expires Dec. 31, 2016 JER-1

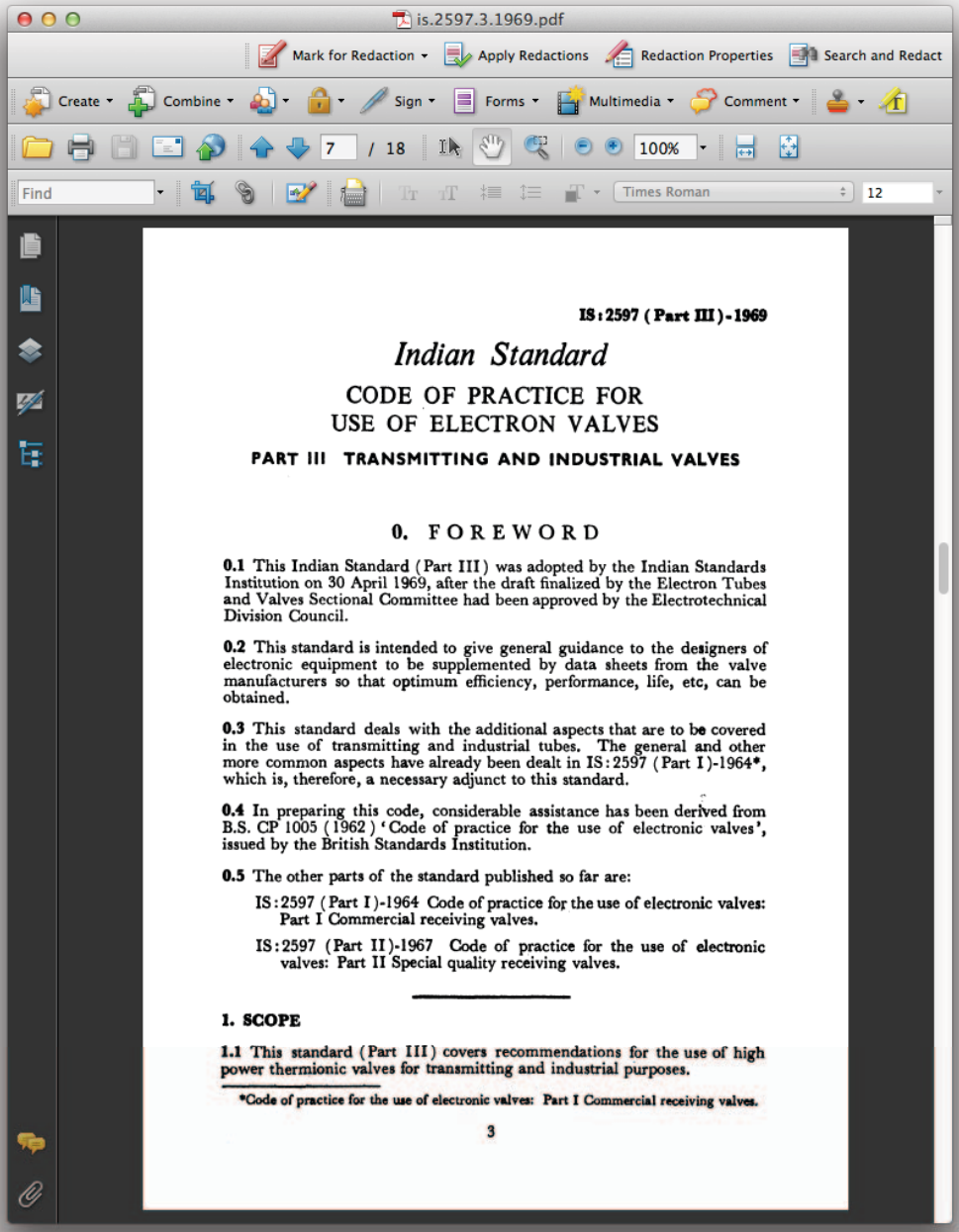


Exhibit 4: PDF files are created from the scans, which are then viewable in most browsers and software such as Adobe Acrobat.

IS 2597-3 (1969): Code of Practice for Use of Electron Valves
LITD 4: Electron Tubes and Display Devices
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S04/is.2597.3.1969.pdf

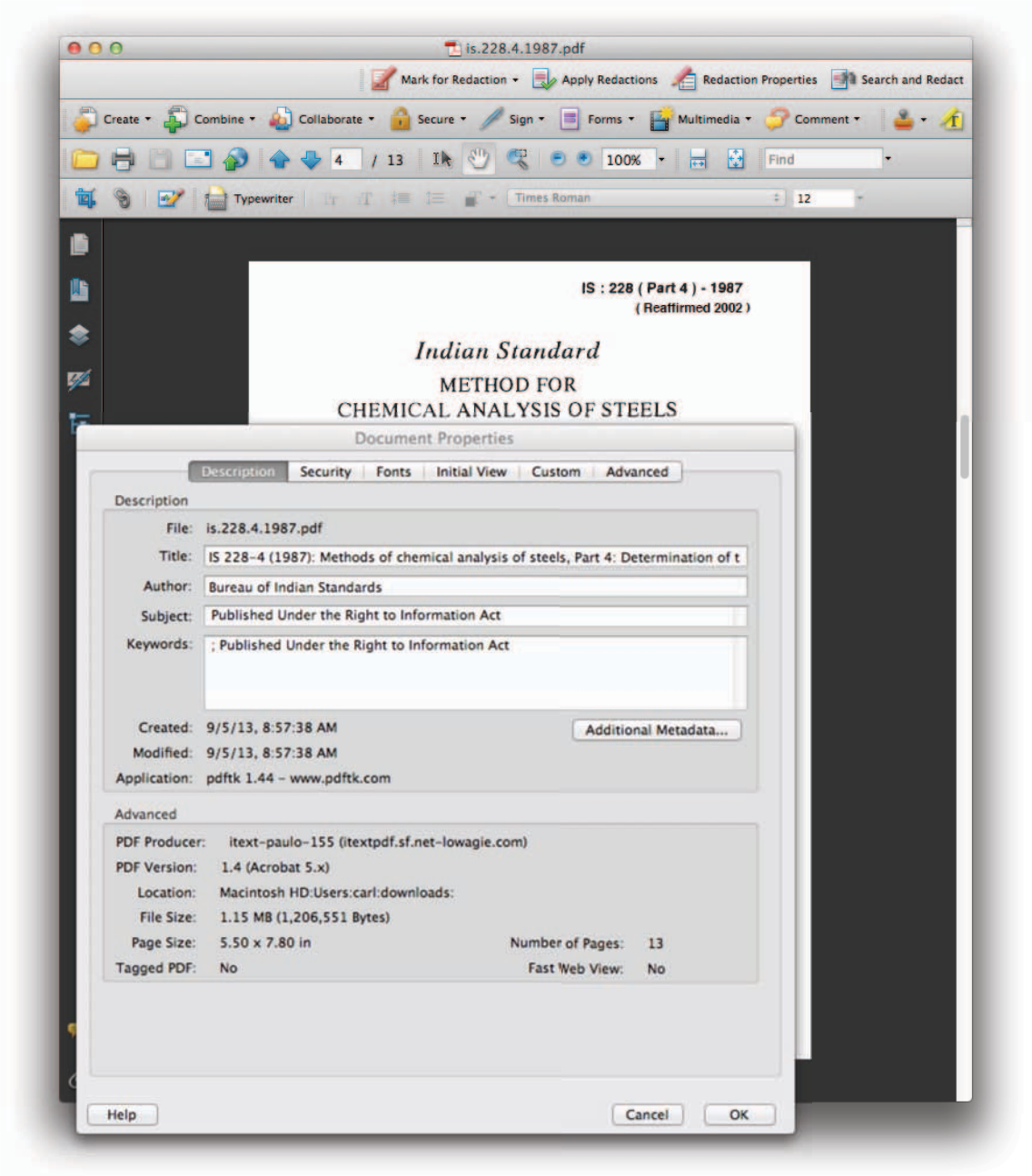


Exhibit 5: Metadata is embedded in the PDF headers so that the files may be easily found by search engines such as Google.

IS 228-4 (1987): Method of Chemical Analysis of Steel
MTD 4: Wrought Steel Products
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S10/is.228.4.1987.pdf

ANNEXURE — C

Bureau of Indian Standards
List of 90 Products
Under Mandatory Certification

LIST OF 90 PRODUCTS UNDER MANDATORY CERTIFICATION

No.	IS No.	Title
Cement		
1	IS 12269	53 Grade ordinary portland cement
2	IS 12330	Sulphate resisting portland cement
3	IS 12600	Low heat portland Cement
4	IS 1489(Pt 1)	Portland pozzolana cement - Part 1 Fly ash based
5	IS 1489(Pt 2)	Portland pozzolana cement- Part 2 Calcined clay based
6	IS 269	33 Grade ordinary portland cement
7	IS 3466	Masonry cement
8	IS 455	Portland slag cement
9	IS 6452	High alumina cement for structural use
10	IS 6909	Super sulphated cement
11	IS 8041	Rapid hardening portland cement
12	IS 8042	White portland cement
13	IS 8043	Hydrophobic portland cement
14	IS 8112	43 Grade ordinary portland cement
15	IS 8229	Oil well cement
Household Electrical goods		
16	IS 12640 (Pt.1)	Residual current operated circuit breakers for household and similar uses - Part 1 Circuit breakers without integral overcurrent protection (RCCBs)
17	IS 12640 (Pt.2)	Residual current operated circuit breakers for household and similar uses – Part 2 Circuit breakers with integral overcurrent protection (RCVOs)
18	IS 13010	AC watt-hour meters, class 0.5, 1 & 2
19	IS 13779	AC static watt-hour meters, class 1 & 2
20	IS 14697	AC static transformer operated watt-hour and VAR- hour meters, class 0.2S & 0.5S
21	IS 15111 (Pt 1 &Pt 2)	Self ballasted lamps for general lighting services Part 1 Safety requirements and Part 2 Performance requirement

22	IS 302(Pt2/Sec 3)	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances -Electric iron
23	IS 302(Pt2/Sec-201)	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Electric immersion water heaters
24	IS 302(Pt2/Sec-202)	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances - Electric stoves
25	IS 302(Pt2/Sec30)	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances- Room heaters
26	IS 3854	Switches for domestic and similar purposes
27	IS 418	Tungsten filament general service electric lamps (up to 100 W)
28	IS 694	PVC insulated cables for working voltages up to and including 1100 V
29	IS 8144	Multipurpose dry batteries
30	IS 882	Electrical accessories - Circuit breakers for over current protection for household and similar installations
31	IS 9968 (Pt.1)	Elastomer insulated cables (Pt.1): For working voltages up to and including 1100 V
Food & related products		
32	IS 15757	Follow–up formula - complimentary foods
33	IS 11536	Processed cereal based complementary foods for infants
34	IS 1165	Milk powder
35	IS 1166	Condensed milk, partly skimmed and skimmed condensed milk
36	IS 12176	Sweetened ultra high temperature treated condensed milk
37	IS 13334(Part 1)	Skimmed milk powder, standard grade
38	IS 13334(Part 2)	Skimmed milk powder, extra grade
39	IS 13428	Packaged Natural Mineral Water
40	IS 14433	Infant milk substitute, milk protein based
41	IS 14542	Partly skimmed milk powder
42	IS 14543	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)
43	IS 1656	Milk-cereal based weaning foods
44	IS 3470	Hexane, Food grade
45	IS 14625	Plastic Feeding Bottles
Diesel Engines		
46	IS 10001	Constant speed compression ignition (diesel) engines for general

		purposes (up to 19 kW)
Oil Pressure Stoves		
47	IS 10109	Oil pressure stove, offset burner type
48	IS 2787	Multi-burner oil pressure stoves
49	IS 1342	Oil pressure stoves
Automobiles Accessories		
50	IS 13098	Automotive vehicles - Tubes for pneumatic tyres
51	IS 14899	Liquefied petroleum gas containers for automotive use
52	IS 15100	Multifunction valve assembly for permanently fixed liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) containers for automotive use
53	IS 15627	Automotive vehicles – Pneumatic tyres for two and three-wheeled motor vehicles
54	IS 15633	Automotive vehicles - Pneumatic tyres for passenger car vehicles – Diagonal and radial ply
55	IS 15636	Automotive vehicles - Pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles - Diagonal and radial ply
Steel Cylinders, Valves and Regulators		
56	IS 3196 (Part 4)	Welded low carbon steel cylinders exceeding 5 litre Water capacity for low pressure liquefiable gases Part 4 Cylinders for toxic and corrosive gases
57	IS 3196(Pt1)	Welded low carbon steel gas cylinder exceeding 5 litre water capacity for low pressure liquefiable gases Part 1 Cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)
58	IS 3196(Pt2)	Welded low carbon steel gas cylinder exceeding 5-litre water capacity for low pressure liquefiable gases Part 2 Cylinders for liquefiable gases other than LPG.
59	IS 3224	Valve fittings for compressed gas cylinder excluding liquefied petroleum gas cylinders
60	IS 3745	Yoke type valve connections for small medical gas cylinders
61	IS 7142	Welded low carbon steel gas cylinder for low pressure liquefiable gases not exceeding 5 litre water capacity
62	IS 7285 (Part 1)	Refillable Seamless steel gas cylinders Part 1 Normalized steel cylinders

63	IS 7285 (Part 2)	Refillable Seamless steel gas cylinders Part 2 Quenched and tempered steel cylinders with tensile strength less than 1100 MPa (112 kgf/mm2)
64	IS 7302	Valve fittings for gas cylinder valves for use with breathing apparatus
65	IS 7312	Welded and seamless steel dissolved acetylene gas cylinders
66	IS 8737	Valve fittings for use with liquefied petroleum gas cylinders of more than 5 litre water capacity Part 2 Valve fittings for newly manufactured LPG cylinders
67	IS 8776	Valve fittings for use with liquefied petroleum gas cylinder up to and including 5 litre water capacity
68	IS 9798	Low pressure regulators for use with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) mixtures
Medical Equipment		
69	IS 3055(Part 1)	Clinical thermometers : Part 1 Solid stem type
70	IS 3055(Part 2)	Clinical thermometers : Part 2 Enclosed scale type
71	IS 7620(Pt1)	Diagnostic Medical X-Ray Equipment
Steel Products		
72	1785(Pt 2)	Specification for plain hard-drawn steel wire for pre-stressed concrete Part 2 As drawn wire
73	IS 1161	Steel tubes for structural purposes
74	IS 1239(Pt1)	Mild steel tubes, tubular products and other wrought steel fittings Part 1 Mild steel tubes
75	IS 13620	Specification for fusion bonded epoxy coated reinforcing bars
76	IS 14268	Specification for uncoated stress relieved low relaxation seven ply strand for pre- stressed concrete
77	IS 15391	Cold rolled non oriented electrical steel sheet and strip semi-processed type (CRNO)
78	IS 1785(Pt 1)	Specification for plain hard-drawn steel wire for pre-stressed concrete Part 1Cold-drawn stress relieved wire
79	IS 1786	High strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement *of sizes 16 mm and above*
80	IS 2002	Steel plates for pressure vessels for intermediate and high temperature service including boilers (other than plates of thickness more than 80

		mm and weight more than 12 tonne in ultrasonic tested condition; and plates of thickness less than 16 mm but width more than 4000 mm)
81	IS 2041	Steel plates for pressure vessels used at moderate and low temperature (other than plates of thickness more than 80 mm and weight more than 12 tonne in ultrasonic Tested condition; and plates of thickness less than 16 mm but width more than 4000 mm)
82	IS 2062	Hot rolled medium and high tensile structural steel (excluding bars and rods of diameter or thickness less than 6 mm and structurals below 50 mm X 50 mm X 6 mm), other than flat rolled products (sheets/strips/ coils) less than 6 mm thickness; flat bars and rounds/squares/hexagons/octagon bars; plates of thickness more than 80 mm and weight more than 12 tonne in ultrasonic tested condition; and plates of thickness less than 16 mm but width more than 4000 mm
83	IS 277	Galvanized steel sheets (plain and corrugated)
84	IS 2830	Carbon steel cast billet ingots, billets, blooms and slabs for re-rolling into steel for general structural purpose
85	IS 4270	Steel tubes used for water wells (up to 200 mm dia)
86	IS 6003	Specification for indented wire for Pre-stressed concrete
87	IS 6006	Specification for uncoated stress relieved strand for Pre-stressed concrete
88	IS 648	Cold rolled non oriented electrical steel sheets and strip-fully processed type (CRNO)
89	IS 8329	Centrifugally cast (spun) ductile iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage
90	IS 9523	Ductile iron fittings for pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage

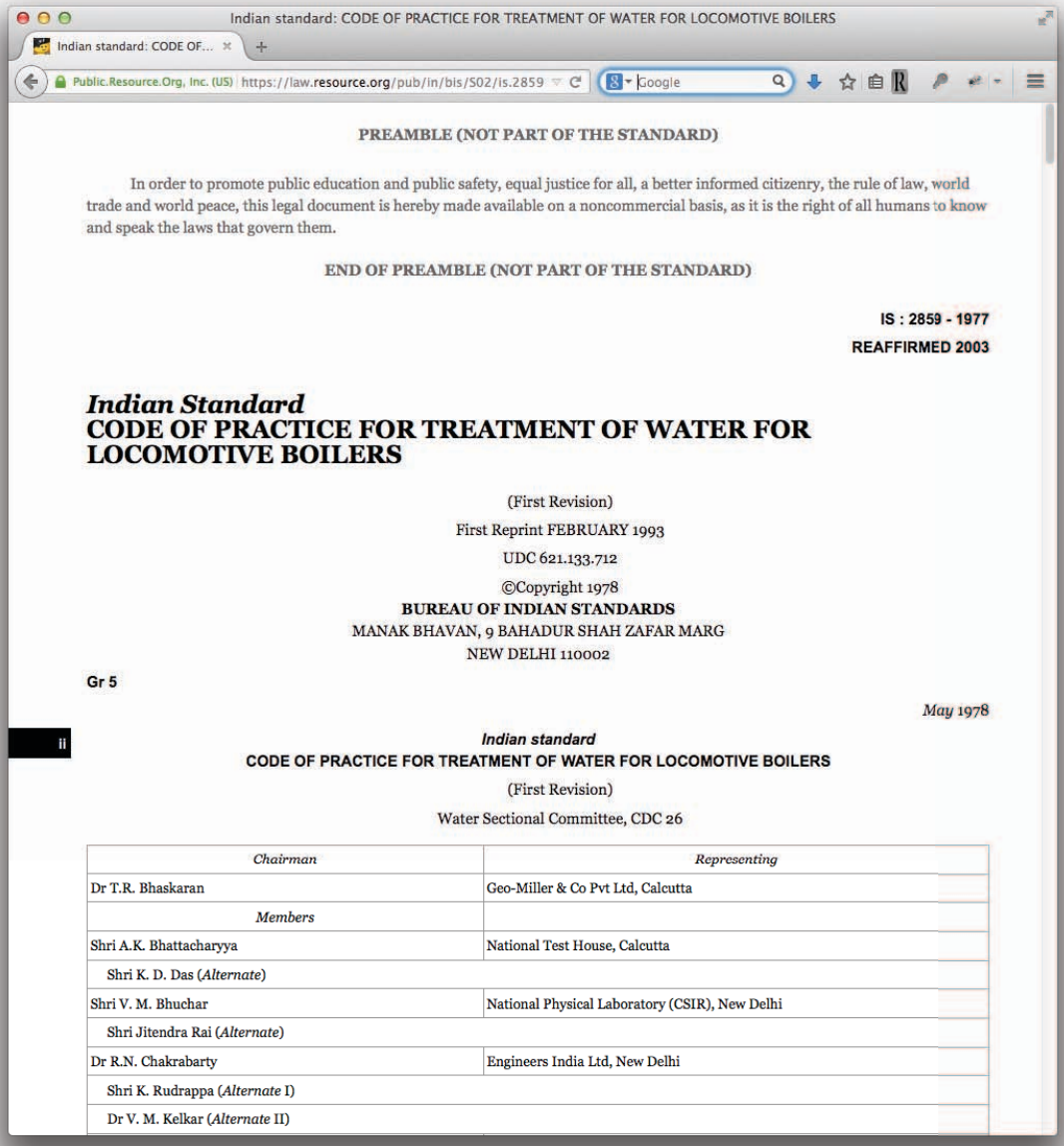


Exhibit 6: Selected files are carefully retyped into valid HTML using the Double-Key With Verification method.

IS 2859 (1977): Code of Practice for Treatment of Water for Locomotive Boilers
CDC 26: Water Sectional Committee
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S02/is.2859.1977.svg.html

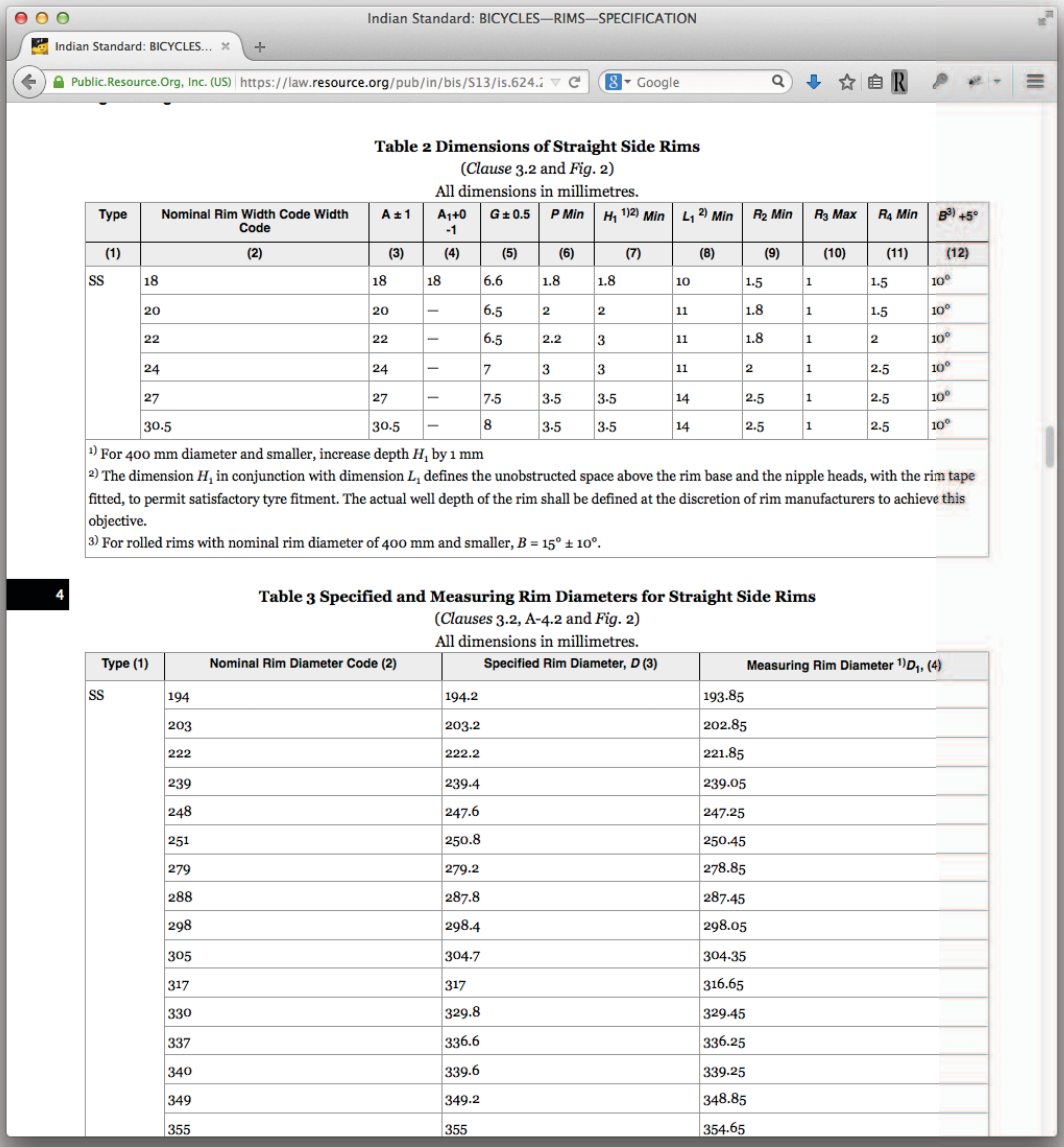


Table 2 Dimensions of Straight Side Rims

(*Clause* 3.2 and *Fig.* 2)

All dimensions in millimetres.

Type	Nominal Rim Width Code Width Code	A ± 1	A_1 +0 -1	G ± 0.5	P Min	H_1 [1)2)] Min	L_1 [2)] Min	R_2 Min	R_3 Max	R_4 Min	B [3)] +5°
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SS	18	18	18	6.6	1.8	1.8	10	1.5	1	1.5	10°
	20	20	—	6.5	2	2	11	1.8	1	1.5	10°
	22	22	—	6.5	2.2	3	11	1.8	1	2	10°
	24	24	—	7	3	3	11	2	1	2.5	10°
	27	27	—	7.5	3.5	3.5	14	2.5	1	2.5	10°
	30.5	30.5	—	8	3.5	3.5	14	2.5	1	2.5	10°

[1)] For 400 mm diameter and smaller, increase depth H_1 by 1 mm

[2)] The dimension H_1 in conjunction with dimension L_1 defines the unobstructed space above the rim base and the nipple heads, with the rim tape fitted, to permit satisfactory tyre fitment. The actual well depth of the rim shall be defined at the discretion of rim manufacturers to achieve this objective.

[3)] For rolled rims with nominal rim diameter of 400 mm and smaller, $B = 15° \pm 10°$.

Table 3 Specified and Measuring Rim Diameters for Straight Side Rims

(*Clauses* 3.2, A-4.2 and *Fig.* 2)

All dimensions in millimetres.

Type (1)	Nominal Rim Diameter Code (2)	Specified Rim Diameter, D (3)	Measuring Rim Diameter [1)] D_1, (4)
SS	194	194.2	193.85
	203	203.2	202.85
	222	222.2	221.85
	239	239.4	239.05
	248	247.6	247.25
	251	250.8	250.45
	279	279.2	278.85
	288	287.8	287.45
	298	298.4	298.05
	305	304.7	304.35
	317	317	316.65
	330	329.8	329.45
	337	336.6	336.25
	340	339.6	339.25
	349	349.2	348.85
	355	355	354.65

Exhibit 7: Tables are carefully reset in HTML code, with all special characters, footnotes, and other materials replicated.

IS 624 (2003): Bicycles—Rims—Specification
TED 16: Bicycles Sectional Committee
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S13/is.624.2003.svg.html

ANNEXURE — D

Sampling of Examples of
Mandatory Use of
Indian Standards in
Regulations and Statutory Instruments

Annexure D

Sampling of Examples of Mandatory Use of Indian Standards

As Specified in Regulations, Official Gazette Publications, Legislation, Etc.

Title:	**Standards of Quality of Service (Digital Addressable Cable TV Systems) Regulations, 2012**
Link:	http://www.trai.gov.in/WriteReadData/WhatsNew/Documents/QOS-Regulation12-14may2012.pdf
Provisions:	Article 18 specifies technical standards for set top boxes.
Standards:	• IS 13420-1 (2002): Cabled Distribution Systems for Television and Sound Signals, Part 1: Methods of Measurement and System Performance • Additional standards to be specified in the future for quality of service parameters per Article 17
Title:	**The Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012**
Link:	http://www.bis.org.in/other/GazetteNotification2012.pdf
Provisions:	Article 3 prevents the manufacture, storage, sale and distribution of goods not conforming to the standards listed, with provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 applying for search and seizure of goods.
Standards:	• IS 302-2-25 (1994): Safety of household and similar electrical appliances, Part 2: Particular requirements: Section 25 Microwave ovens • IS 302-2-26 (1994): Safety of household and similar electrical appliances, Part 2: Particular requirements: Section 26 Clocks • IS 616 (2010): Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus - Safety Requirements • IS 13252 (2010): Information Technology Equipment -- Safety, Part 1: General Requirements
Title:	**Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive Vehicles (Quality Control) Order, 2009**
Link:	http://bis.org.in/cert/gazette.pdf
Provisions:	Article 3 states "No person shall by himself or through any person on his behalf, manufacture, import, store for sale, sell of distribute Pneumatic Tyres which do not conform to the Specified Standard."
Standards:	• IS 15627 (2005): Automotive vehicles - Pneumatic tyres for two and three-wheeled motor vehicles • IS 15633 (2005): Automotive vehicles - pneumatic tyres for passenger car vehicles - diagonal and radial ply • IS 15636 (2012): Automotive vehicles - Pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles - Diagonal and radial ply • IS 13098 (2012): Automotive Vehicles- Tues For Pneumatic Tyres-Specification

Title:	**Atomic Energy Regulatory Board** **AERB/443/39/MDX/3509/94 dated October 10, 1994**
Link:	http://www.bis.org.in/cert/G-OCT94.pdf
Provisions:	All diagnostic X-ray machines shall conform to the specified BIS standards.
Standards:	• IS 7620-1 (1986): Diagnostic Medical X-ray Equipment, Part 1: General and Safety Requirements • IS 7620-2 (1986): Diagnostic Medical X-ray Equipment, Part 2: Performance Requirements
Title:	**Multipurpose Dry Batteries (Quality Control) Order, 1987**
Link:	http://www.bis.org.in/cert/G-254.pdf
Provisions:	Article 3 prohibits the sale of any multipurpose dry batteries that do not conform to the specified standards.
Standards:	• IS 8144 (1976): Multipurpose Dry Batteries
Title:	**Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Department – MHD 03/A-6**
Link:	http://www.bis.org.in/qazwsx/oth/MHD03_09102014.pdf
Provisions:	Obstetric and Gynaecological Instruments and Appliances Sectional Committee, MHD 03 has reaffirmed the named standards and the Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Department officially noticed said action.
Standards:	• IS/ISO 16038 (2005): Rubber Condoms - Guidance On The Use Of IS/ISO 4074 In The Quality Management Of Natural Rubber Latex Condoms • IS/ISO 4074 (2002): Natural latex rubber condoms - requirements and test methods
Title:	**Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Department – MHD 15/A-6**
Link:	http://www.bis.org.in/qazwsx/oth/MHD15_09102014.pdf
Provisions:	Electro-medical and Diagnostic Imaging and Radiotherapy Equipment Sectional Committee, MHD 15 has reaffirmed the named standards and the Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Department officially noticed said action.
Standards:	• IS 13450-2-4 (2009): Medical electrical equipment, Part 2: Particular requirements for the safety , Section 4 Cardia Defibrillators • IS 13450-2-49 (2009): Medical Electrical Equipment, Part 2: Particular Requirements for the Safety, Section 49: Multifunction Patient Monitoring Equipment

Title:	**Central Marks Department : II Leg – CMD-II (L)/16: 1180**
Link:	http://www.bis.org.in/qazwsx/cmd/CMD-II(L)-16-1180_07102014.pdf
Provisions:	Outdoor type three phase distribution transformers (sealed and non-sealed) as under mandatory certification status.
Standards:	• IS 1180-1 (1989): Outdoor type three-phase distribution transformers up to and including 100 kVA 11 kV, Part 1: Non-sealed type • IS 1180-2 (1989): Outdoor type three-phase distribution transformers up to and including 100 kVA 11 kV, Part 2: Sealed type
Title:	**Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, Schedule S of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules (D&C Rules), 1945 applicable to Cosmetics, as corrected up to 30th April, 2003**
Link:	http://comtax.up.nic.in/Miscellaneous%20Act/the-drugs-and-cosmetics-act-1940.pdf
Provisions:	Schedule S requires named cosmetics in finished form to conform to Indian Standards as laid down from time to time. Section 13 specifies penalties including imprisonment, fines, and seizure.
Standards:	• IS 3959 (2004): Skin Powders • IS 5339 (2004): Skin Powder for Infants • IS 5383 (2006): Tooth Powder • IS 6356 (2001): Toothpaste • IS 6608 (2004): Skin Creams • IS 7123 (1993): Hair Oils • IS 7669 (1990): Shampoo, Soap-based • IS 7884 (2004): Shampoo, Synthetic-Detergent-based • IS 7679 (1978): Hair Creams • IS 8481 (2005): Oxidation hair dyes, Liquid • IS 8482 (1995): Cologne • IS 9245 (1994): Nail Polish (Nail Enamel) • IS 9255 (1995): After Shave Lotion • IS 9339 (1988): Pomades and Brilliantines • IS 9636 (1988): Depilatories, Chemical • IS 9740 (1981): Shaving Creams • IS 9832 (2002): Cosmetic Pencils • IS 9875 (1990): Lipstick • IS 2888 (2004): Toilet Soap • IS 4199 (2001): Toilet Soap, Liquid • IS 10523 (1983): Baby Toilet Soap • IS 5784 (2001): Shaving Soap • IS 11303 (1985): Transparent Toilet Soap • IS 10284 (1982): Lipsalve • IS 10350 (1999): Powder Hair Dyes • IS 10998 (1984): Bindi (Liquid) • IS 10999 (1999): Kum Kum Powder • IS 11142 (1984): Henna Powder

Title:	**Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, Schedule R1 of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules (D&C Rules), 1945 applicable to medical devices.**
Link:	http://comtax.up.nic.in/Miscellaneous%20Act/the-drugs-and-cosmetics-act-1940.pdf
Provisions:	Schedule R-1 lays down mandated safety specifications for syringes.
Standards:	• IS 9824-2 (1995): Transfusion Equipment for Medical Use, Part 2: Blood-Taking Set for Single Use • IS 9824-3 (1996): Transfusion Equipment for Medical Use, Part 3: Transfusion sets for Single Use • IS 10258 (2002): Sterile Hypodermic Syringes for Single Use • IS 10654 (2002): Sterile Hypodermic Needles for Single Use
Title:	**Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2012**
Link:	http://steel.gov.in/QC-1st%20order.pdf
Provisions:	Schedule E, in reference to Paragraph 2(f) and Paragraph 3 of the order prohibits the manufacture, storage, sale, or distribution or steel products which do not conform to the specified standards and bear the Standard Mark.
Standards:	• IS 1785-1 (1983): Plain Hard-Drawn Steel Wire for Prestressed Concrete, Part 1: Cold Drawn Stress-relieved Wire • IS 1785-2 (1983): Plain Hard-Drawn Steel Wire for Prestressed Concrete, Part 2: As Drawn Wire • IS 6003 (2010): Indented Wire for Prestressed Concrete • IS 6006 (1983): Uncoated Stress Relieved Strand for Prestressed Concrete • IS 13620 (1993): Fusion Bonded Epoxy Coated Reinforcing Bars • IS 277 (2003): Galvanized Steel Sheets (Plain and Corrugated)
Title:	**Ductile Iron Pressure Pipes and Fittings Order, 2009**
Link:	http://bis.org.in/other/CMD-III%28168329-9523%29.pdf
Provisions:	The order prohibits the manufacture or store for sale, sell or distribute Ductile Iron Pressure Pipes and Fittings which do not conform to the specified standard and do not bear Standard Mark of the Bureau.
Standards:	• IS 8329 (2000): Centrifugally Cast (Spun) Ductile Iron Pressure Pipes for Water, Gas and Sewage • IS 9523 (2000): Ductile Iron Fittings for Pressure Pipes for Water, Gas and Sewage

Title:	**Environment (Protection) second Amendment Rules, 2002**
Link:	http://www.bis.org.in/cert/G-258.pdf
Provisions:	The Ministry of Environment and Forests specifies mandatory certification of generator sets run with diesel including noise limits and emission limits.
Standards:	• IS 10001 (1981): Performance requirements for constant speed compression ignition (diesel) engines for general purposes (up to 20 kW)
Title:	**Clinical Thermometers (Quality Control), Order 2001**
Link:	http://www.bis.org.in/cert/G-575.pdf
Provisions:	The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution mandates that clinical thermometers meet the quality control requirements as specified in the named standards.
Standards:	• IS 3055-1 (1994): Clinical Thermometers, Part 1: Solid Stem Type • IS 3055-2 (2004): Clinical Thermometers, Part 2: Enclosed Scale Type
Title:	**Mild Steel Tubes (excluding seamless tubes and tubes according to API specifications) (Quality Control) order, 1978**
Link:	http://www.bis.org.in/cert/GSR-374E.pdf
Provisions:	The Ministry of Industry (Department of Heavy Industry) mandates No person shall by himself or any person on his behalf manufacture or store for sale, sell or distribute any mild steel tubes having wall thickness less than the wall thickness stipulated for light class in the specified standards covered by this order and that it would be with IS Certification mark and provided that the thickness of Zinc coating on the galvanised tubes shall be in accordance with the named standard.
Standards:	• IS 4736 (1986): Hot-Dip Zinc Coatings on Mild Steel Tubes
Title:	**Oil Pressure Stoves (Quality Control) Order, 1997**
Link:	http://www.industries.delhigovt.nic.in/Functions/QC_ORDER1997.PDF
Provisions:	The order by the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion) requires all Oil Pressure Stoves which do not conform to the prescribed standard to be immediately destroyed.
Standards:	• IS 10109 (2002): Oil Pressure Stoves - Offset Burner Type • IS 2787 (2006): Oil Pressure Heaters • IS 1342 (2002): Oil Pressure Stoves

Title:	**Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulation of 2011**
Link:	http://www.fssai.gov.in/Portals/0/Pdf/Food%20Safety%20and%20standards%20%28Packaging%20and%20Labelling%29%20regulation,%202011.pdf
Provisions:	The Food Safety and Standards Authority mandates in Chapter 2.1 of the order that Containers made of aluminum or of plastic materials not conforming to the named standards shall be deemed unit for human consumption.
Standards:	• IS 20 : Specification for Cast Aluminium & Aluminium Alloy for utensils • IS 21: specification for Wrought Aluminum and Aluminum Alloy for utensils • IS 1660 (2009): Wrought Aluminum Utensils - Specification • IS 10146 (1982): Polyethylene for its Safe Use in Contact with Foodstuffs, Pharmaceuticals and Drinking Water • IS 10142 (1999): Polystyrene (Crystal and High Impact) for its Safe Use in Contact with Foodstuffs, Pharmaceuticals and Drinking Water Specification • IS 10151 (1982): Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) and its Copolymers for its Safe Use in Contact with Foodstuffs, Pharmaceuticals and Drinking Water • IS 10910 (1984): Polypropylene and its copolymers for its safe use in contact with foodstuffs,pharmaceuticals and drinking water • IS 11434 (1985): Ionomer resins for its safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceutical and drinking water • IS 11704 (1986): Ethylene/acrylic acid (EAA) copolymers for their safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water • IS 12252 (1987): Polyalkylene terephthalates (PET, PBT) for their safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water • IS 12247 (1988): Nylon-6 polymer for its safe use in contact with foodstuffs pharmaceuticals and drinking water • IS 13601 (1993): Ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) copolymers for its safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water • IS 13576 (1992): Ethylene menthacrylic acid (EMAA) copolymers and terpolymers for its safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking water

Title:	**Gas Cylinder Rules (2004)**
Link:	http://peso.gov.in/PDF/GCR/Gas_Cyl_rule2.pdf http://peso.gov.in/PDF/GCR/Gas_Cyl_rule4.pdf http://peso.gov.in/PDF/GCR/Gas_Cyl_rule5.pdf http://peso.gov.in/PDF/GCR/Gas_Cyl_rule9.pdf
Provisions:	The Petroleum and Explosive Safety Organization has mandated that all cylinders and containers of Indian origin shall conform to the named standards including testing and inspection certificates on penalty of seizure, destruction, fines, and other penalties as specified in the regulations.

Standards:

- IS 3196-1 (2006): Welded Low Carbon Steel Cylinders Exceeding 5 Litre Water Capacity for Low Pressure Liquefiable Gases, Part 1: Cylinders for liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)
- IS 3196-2 (2006): Welded Low Carbon Steel Cylinders Exceeding 5 Litre Water Capacity for Low Pressure Liquefiable Gases, Part 2: Cylinders for Liquefiable Non-Toxic Gases Other Than LPG
- IS 3196-3 (2012): Welded low carbon steel gas cylinder exceeding 5 litre water capacity for low pressure liquefiable gases, Part 3: Methods of test
- IS 3196-4 (2001): Welded Low Carbon Steel Cylinders Exceeding 5 Litre Water Capacity for Low Pressure Liquefiable Gases, Part 4: Cylinders for Toxic and Corrosive Gases
- IS 3224 (2002): Valve Fittings for Compressed Gas Cylinders Excluding Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Cylinders
- IS 3710 (1978): Filling Ratios for Low Pressure Liquefiable Gases Contained in Cylinders
- IS 3745 (2006): Yoke Type Valve Connection for Small Medical Gas Cylinders
- IS 3710 (1978): Filling Ratios for Low Pressure Liquefiable Gases Contained in Cylinders
- IS 3933 (1966): Colour Identification of Gas Cylinders and Related Equipment Intended for Medical Use
- IS 4379 (1981): Identification of contents of industrial gas cylinders
- IS 5903 (1970): Recommendations for safety devices for gas cylinders
- IS 7142 (1995): Welded low carbon steel cylinders for low pressure liquifiable gases not exceeding 5 litre water capacity - Specification
- IS 7302 (1974): Valve Fittings for Gas Cylinder Valves for Use with Breathing Apparatus
- IS 7312 (1993): Welded and seamless steel dissolved acetylene gas cylinders
- IS 8433 (1984): Code of practice for visual inspection of dissolved acetylene gas cylinders
- IS 8776 (1988): Valve Fittings for Use with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Cylinders UP TO and Including 5-Litre Water Capacity
- IS 8737 (1995): Valve fittings for use with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders of more than 5 litre water capacity
- IS 8198 (2004): Steel Cylinders for Compressed Gases (Atmospheric Gases, Hydrogen, High Pressure Liquefiable Gases and Dissolved Acetylene Gases) - Code of Practice
- IS 8866 (1978): Filling ratios and corresponding developed pressure for high pressure liquefiable gases contained in gas cylinder
- IS 8868 (1988): Periodical inspection interval of gas cylinders in use
- IS 14899 (2000): Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Containers for Automotive Use
- IS 15100 (2001): Multifunction Valve Assembly for Permanently Fixed Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Containers for Automotive Use
- IS 12300 (1988): Valve Fittings for refrigerant Cylinders

Title:	**The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution), Rules 1992**
Link:	http://wcd.nic.in/infantmilkpact1.pdf
Provisions:	The act proscribes civil and criminal penalties for violations of the infant milk substitutes and feeding bottles provisions.
Standards:	• IS 14433 (2007): Infant Milk Substitutes • IS 14625 (1999): Plastic Feeding Bottles • IS 3470 (2002): Hexane, Food Grade
Title:	**The Haryana Lifts and Escalators Act, 2008**
Link:	http://haryana.gov.in/act_lift.pdf
Provisions:	The act proscribes that all relevant codes of practice and specifications for lifts and elevators, as well as the National Building Code, shall be observed upon pain of imprisonment and fines of up to 50,000 rupees plus an additional fine of 1,000 rupees for every day during which such contravention contnues.
Standards:	• IS 4591 (1968): Code of Practice for Installation and Maintenance of Escalators • IS 8216 (1976): Guide for inspection of lift wire ropes • IS 14665-1 (2000): Electric Traction Lifts, Part 1: Outline Dimensions • IS 14665-2-1 (2000): Electric Traction Lifts, Part 2: Code of Practice for Installation, Operation and Maintenance • IS 14665-3-1 (2000): Electric Traction Lifts, Part 3: Safety Rules • IS 14665-4(2001): Electric Traction Lifts, Part 4: components • IS 14665-5 (1999): Electric Traction Lifts, Part 5: Inspection Manual • IS 14671 (1999): Code of practice for installation and maintenance of hydraulic lifts • IS 15259 ((2002): Installation and Maintenance of Home Lifts - Code of Practice • IS 15330 (2003): Code of Practice for Installation and Maintenance of Lifts for Handicapped Persons • IS 15785 (2007): Code of practice for Installation and maintenance of lift without conventional machine rooms • IS SP 7 (2005): National Building Code of India
Title:	**Food Safety & Standards (Prohibition & Restriction on sales) Regulations 2011**
Link:	http://www.fssai.gov.in/Portals/0/Pdf/Food%20safety%20and%20standards%20%28Prohibition%20and%20Restrction%20on%20sales%29%20regulation,%202011.pdf
Provisions:	Article 4 states that "No person shall manufacture, sell, store or exhibit for sale, an infant milk food, infant formula and milk cereal based weaning food, processed cereal based weaning food and follow up formula except under Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark." Articles 17 and 18 similarly apply to drinking water and mineral water.

Standards:	• IS 11536 (2007): Processed-cereal based complementary foods • IS 15757 (2007): Follow-up formula - Complementary foods • IS 1165 (2002): Milk Powder • IS 1166 (1986): Condensed Milk, Partly Skimmed and Skimmed Condensed Milk • IS 12176 (1987): Sweetened Ultra High Temperature (UHT) Treated Condensed Milk • IS 13334-1 (1998): Skimmed Milk Powder, Part 1: Standard Grade • IS 13334-2 (1992): Skim Milk Powder, Part 2: Extra Grade • IS 13428 (2005): Packaged Mineral Water • IS 14542 (1998): Partly Skimmed milk Powder • IS 14543 (2004): Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water) • IS 1656 (2007): Milk-Cereal Based Complementary foods
Title:	**Cement (Quality Control) Order, 2003**
Link:	http://dipp.nic.in/English/acts_rules/orders/Cement_QualityControl_Order2003.pdf
Provisions:	The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) orders that all cement shall conform to the standards and bear the Certification Mark or shall be destroyed within one month.
Standards:	• IS 12269 (2013): 53 Grade ordinary portland cement • IS 12330 (1988): Sulphate resisting portland cement • IS 12600 (1989): Low heat portland Cement • IS 1489-1 (1991): Portland pozzolana cement - Part 1 Fly ash based • IS 1489-2 (1991): Portland pozzolana cement- Part 2 Calcined clay based • IS 269 (1989): 33 Grade ordinary portland cement • IS 3466 (1988): Masonry cement • IS 455 (1989): Portland slag cement • IS 6452 (1989): High alumina cement for structural use • IS 6909 (1990): Super sulphated cement • IS 8041 (1990): Rapid hardening portland cement • IS 8042 (1989): White portland cement • IS 8043 (1991): Hydrophobic portland cement • IS 8112 (2013) : 43 Grade ordinary portland cement • IS 8229 (1986): Oil well cement
Title:	**Electrical Wires, Cables, Appliances and Protection Devices and Accessories (Quality Control) Order, 2003**
Link:	http://www.industries.delhigovt.nic.in/Functions/QC_ORDER2003.PDF
Provisions:	No person shall by himself or through any person on his behalf manufacture or store for sale, sell or distribute any electrical wires, cables, appliances, protection devices and accessories, which do not conform to the Specified Standards and do not bear Standard Mark of the Bureau on obtaining certification marks.

Standards:

- IS 302-2-3 (2007): Safety of household and similar electrical appliances, Part 2: Particular requirements, Section 3: Electric iron
- IS 302-2-30 (2007): Safety of household and similar electrical appliances, Part 2: Particular requirements, Section 30: Room Heaters
- IS 302-2-201 (2008): Safety of household and similar electrical appliances, Part 2: Particular requirements, Section 201: Electric immersion water heater
- IS 302-2-202 (1992): Safety of household and similar electrical appliances, Part 2: Particular requirements, Section 202: Electric stoves
- IS 418 (2004): Tungsten Filament Lamp for Domestic and Similar General Lighting Purposes
- IS 694 (2010): Polyvinyl Chloride Insulated Unsheathed And Sheathed Cables/Cords With Rigid And Flexible Conductor For Rated Voltages Up To And Including 450/750 V
- IS 3854 (1997): Switches for domestic and similar purposes
- IS 9385-1 (1979): High voltage fuses, Part 1: Current limiting fuses
- IS 9385-2 (1980): High voltage fuses, Part 2: Expulsion and similar fuses
- IS 9968-1 (1988): Elastomer insulated cables, Part 1: For working voltages upto and including 1 100 V
- IS 12640-1 (2008): Residual Current Operated Circuit - Breakers for Household and Similar Uses, Part 1: Circuit-Breakers Without Integral Overcurrent Protection (RCCBs)
- IS 12640-2 (2008): Residual Current Operaed Circuit - Breaking for Household and Similar Uses, Part 2: Circuit - Breakers with Integral Overcurrent Protection (RCVOs)
- IS 13010 (2002): ac Watthour Meters, Class 0.5, 1 and 2
- IS 13703-2-1 (1993): Low-voltage fuses for voltages not exceeding 1 000 V AC or 1 500 V DC, Part 2: Fuses for use by authorized persons, Section 1: Supplementary requirements
- IS 13703-2-2 (1993): Low-voltage fuses for voltages not exceeding 1 000 V AC or 1 500 V DC, Part 2: Fuses for use by authorized persons, Section 2: Examples of standardized fuses
- IS 13779 (1999): ac Static Watthour Meters, Class 1 and 2
- IS 14697 (1999): ac Static Transformer Operated Watthour and Var-hour Meters, Class 0.2 S and 0.5 S
- IS 15111-1 (2002): Self Ballasted Lamps for General Lighting Services, Part 1: Safety Requirements
- IS 15111-2 (2002): Self Ballasted Lamps for General Lighting Services, Part 2: Performance Requirements

Title:	**Newspaper Control Order, 2004**
Link:	http://dipp.nic.in/English/acts_rules/Orders/1105e.pdf
Provisions:	White printing paper (excluding laid marked-paper) containing mechanical wood or bagasse pulp obtained by mechanical pulping process and white printing paper (excluding laid marked-paper) manufactured out of raw material furnish containing denied recycled waste paper shall conform to Indian Stanard requirements for newsprint paper specified.
Standards:	• IS 11688 (1999): Newsprint
Title:	**Flag Code of India**
Link:	http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/flagcodeofindia_070214.pdf
Provisions:	Article 3.4 specifies that On all occasions for official display, only the flag conforming to specifications laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards, and bearing their standard mark shall be used.
Standards:	• IS 1 (1968): Specification for the National Flag of India (Cotton Khadi) • IS 300 (1968): Specification for the National Flag of India (Silk Khadi) • IS 400 (1968): Specification for the National Flag of India (Wool Khadi)
Title:	**Cotton Control Order, 1986**
Link:	http://www.texmin.nic.in/orders/odr_cott_ctl.pdf
Provisions:	The Ministry of Textiles orders that every owner or lessee of a cotton ginning factory or cotton pressing factory or cotton ginning and pressing factory shall pack cotton only as per the Indian Standard
Standards:	• IS 12171 (1999): Cotton Bales
Title:	**Ecomark Criteria for Soaps & Detergents**
Link:	http://www.cpcb.nic.in/EnvironmetalPlanning/Eco-label/soap.pdf
Provisions:	All detergent formulations for house-hold and industrial use shall meet relevant standards of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) as amended from time to time, pertaining to quality, safety and performance.
Standards:	• IS 11601-1 (2002): Methods of Safety Evaluation of Synthetic Detergents - Tests for Skin Irritation and Sensitization Potential of Synthetic Detergents • IS 4955 (2001): Household Laundry Detergent Powders • IS 4956 (2002): Synthetic Detergent for Industrial Purposes • IS 8180 (1992): Household laundry detergent bars • IS 9458 (1994): Synthetic detergents for washing woolen and silk fabrics • IS 285 (1992): Laundry Soaps • IS 2887 (1992): Laundry Soap Powders/Flakes

Title:	**Guidelines for Prevention, Detection and Control of Fire in Archives and Libraries**
Link:	http://nationalarchives.nic.in/writereaddata/html_en_files/html/22.Guidelines%20for%20Prevention%20detection%20and%20Control.pdf
Provisions:	Published by the Director General of the Archives, this guide prevents information for all major repositories of public and private archival collections, with particular attention for trainees of the School of Archival Studies as it covers an important aspect of their training syllabus.
Standards:	• IS 659 (1964): Safety code for air conditioning • IS 940 (2003): Specification for Portable Fire Extinguisher, Water Type (Gas Cartridge) • IS 1553 (1989): Design of Library Buildings - Recommendations Relating to its Primary Elements • IS 1641 (1988): Code of practice for fire safety of buildings (general): General principles of fire grading and classification • IS 1642 (1989): Code of practice for fire safety of buildings (general): Details of construction • IS 1643 (1988): Code of practice for fire safety of buildings (general): Exposure hazard • IS 1646 (1997): Code of practice for fire safety of buildings (general): Electrical installations • IS 2171 (1999): Specification for portable fire extinguishers,dry powder (cartridge type) • IS 2189 (2008): Selection, Installation and Maintenance of Automatic Fire Detection and Alarm System Code of Practice • IS 2190 (2010): SELECTION, INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FIRST-AID FIRE EXTINGUISHERS -- CODE OF PRACTICE • IS 2663 (1989): Design of buildings for archives - Recommendations relating to its primary elements • IS 2878 (2004): Fire Extinguisher, Carbon Dioxide Type (Portable and Trolley Mounted) -Specification • IS 3844 (1989): Code of practice for installation and maintenance of internal fire hydrants and hose reels on premises • IS 4308 (2003): Specification for Dry Chemical Powder for Fighting B and C Class Fires • IS 4989 (2006): Foam Concentrate for producing mechanical foam for fire fighting - Specification • IS 6234 (2003): Portable Fire Extinguishers Water Type (Stored Pressure) - Specification • IS 9668 (1990): Code of practice for provision and maintenance of water supplies and fire fighting • IS 10204 (2001): Specification for portable fire extinguisher mechanical foam type • IS 11108 (1984): Specification for Portable Fire Extinguishers - Halon 1211 Type

Title:	**Mandatory Schemes for the Labeling and Standards for Equipments and Appliances**
Link:	http://220.156.189.29/Content/Files/TFLnoti.pdf http://220.156.189.29/Content/Files/FFRnoti.pdf http://220.156.189.29/Content/Files/ACnoti.pdf
Provisions:	The Ministry of Power, under the Energy Conservation Act (52 of 2001), through the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, does specify energy consumption standards for labeling of appliances and equipment so named.
Standards:	• IS 1180-1 (1989): Outdoor type three-phase distribution transformers up to and including 100 kVA 11 kV, Part 1: Non-sealed type • IS 1391-1 (1992): Room Air Conditioners, Part 1: Unitary Air Conditioners • IS 1391-2 (1992): Room air conditioners, Part 2: Split air conditioners • IS 2026-1 (2011): Power transformers, Part 1: General • IS 2026-2 (2010): Power transformers, Part 2: Temperature-rise • IS 2026-3 (2009): Power Transformers Part - 3 Insulation Levels, Dielectric Tests and External Clearances in Air • IS 2418-1 (1977): Tubular Fluorescent Lamps for General Lighting Service, Part I: Requirements and Tests • IS 2418-2 (1977): Tubular Fluorescent Lamps for General Lighting Service, Part II: Standard Lamp Data Sheets • IS 15750 (2006): Household frost-free refrigerating appliances - Refrigerators cooled by internal forced air circulation - Characteristics and test methods

Title:	**Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Rules, 1984 As Issued in 2007**
Link:	http://agricoop.nic.in/DMRA2007.pdf
Provisions:	The Ministry of Agriculture has mandated that dangerous machines must conform to the named Indian Standards.
Standards:	• IS 9020 (2002): Power Threshers - Safety Requirements • IS 15542 (2005): Power-operated chaff cutter - Safety requirements • IS 11459 (1985): Power-operated Chaff Cutter • IS 15561 (2005): Sugarcane crushers - Safety requirements • IS 1973 (1999): Sugarcane Crushers

Title:	**Insecticides Rules of 1971**
Link:	http://www.cibrc.nic.in/insecticides_rules.htm
Provisions:	Details provisions for the use, management, storage, and treatment of insecticides.
Standards:	• IS 4015 (1998): Guide for Handling Cases of Pesticide Poisoning
Title:	**Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules 1981**
Link:	http://peso.gov.in/Work_Mannual/smpvrule1981.pdf
Provisions:	Safety regulations for compressed gases filled in metallic containers, including the issuance of licenses by the Chief Controller of Explosives.
Standards:	• IS 2206-1 (1984): Flameproof electric lighting fittings, Part 1: Well-glass and bulkhead types • IS 2825 (1969): Code for unfired pressure vessels • IS 4576 (1999): Liquified Petroleum Gases

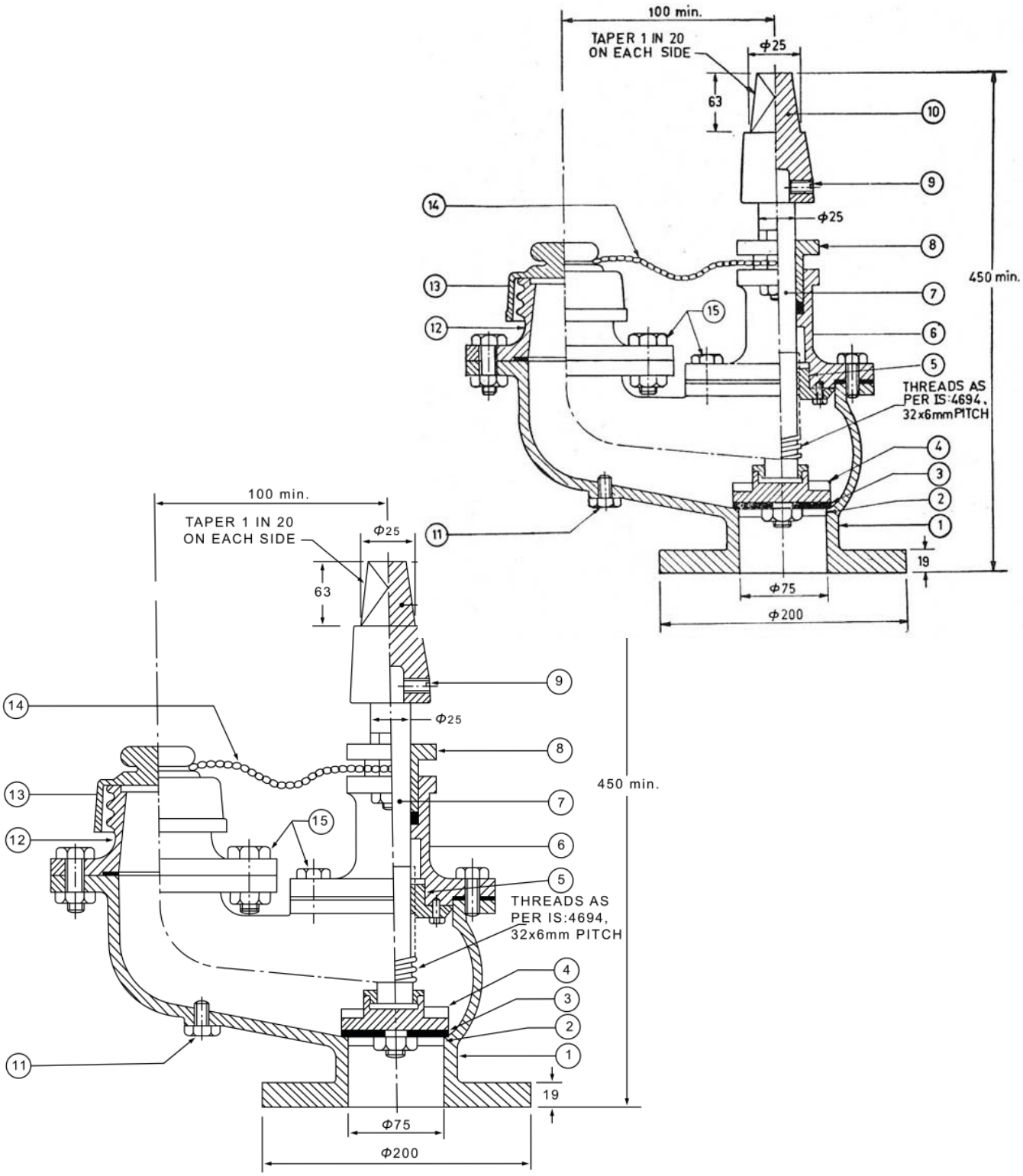


Exhibit 8: Graphics are carefully redrawn from the original scanned images (top) into the SVG vector format (bottom).

IS 909 (1992): Underground Fire Hydrant, Sluice Valve Type
CED 22: Firefighting Sectional Committee
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S03/is.909.1992.svg.html

ANNEXURE — E

News Reports
In Regards to the
Hosting of World Standards Day
by the Hon'ble Ministry

Printed from
THE TIMES OF INDIA

BIS pushes for standards for all products

Dipak K Dash,TNN | Oct 14, 2014, 11.15 PM IST

NEW DELHI: To check the sale of non-standard electrical and electronics Chinese items and even Indian products like helmets, toothpaste and razors etc, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has approached the government to do away with the clause that allows several such items to be sold in open market without complying with any standard.

Sources said that BIS has pushed for an ordinance or comprehensive change in the laws to make it mandatory for all products to comply with standards set for each product. At present, there are mandatory standards for only 122 category of items as per the Industrial Development Regulation Act. "We want to have freedom so that more items can be brought under the mandatory regime for health and safety of consumers," a consumer affairs department official said.

Corroborating this, BIS director general Sunil Soni said, "We strongly feel that all items sold in the country must meet certain standards. So, it's not just imported items but even our domestic products are sold without complying with any standard. Once it's made mandatory it will be an offence to sell a non-BIS mark product."

He added that international trade agreements permit no country to have separate standards for imported and domestic goods "But it gives full freedom to any country to make standards for goods being sold in that particular country to be of certain minimum quality...so only solution is to make certain standards mandatory for manufacturers," Soni said.

The DG said that in Europe there is 100% compliance and India is gradually moving towards that direction. "Standards for lot of products already exist but someone has to make them mandatory. One way for that is amendment to law and another is ordinance. We have proposed an ordinance and work for that is in advanced stage," he added.

Sources said that the agency has already taken up the issue of enforcement of the standards by manufacturers with other departments or wings that also set standards such as Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE). TOI has learnt that BIS can set up a special wing that can pick up random samples from the market and carry tests to find compliance so that actions can be initiated against those selling spurious and sub-standard goods.

However, considering there will be a flood of applications for standard certifications, the government is now pushing for more "self certification" by the manufacturers. Soni said across the world, about 80% business is on self certification mode. But this does not mean that the manufacturers will have a free run.

"The manufacturers have to get their products tested through our laboratories or test centres before self certification. If later products are found flouting the norms there will be stricter penalty. We cannot have a uniform standard for such fines. All these are now being worked out," Soni said.

In the proposed amendment in the BIS Act, the consumer affairs department has pushed for the "mandatory recall" of non-standard items and compensating the consumers.

Soni also said that the BIS is approaching all agencies involved in specifying standards to come together and have a comprehensive mechanism so that consumers can get all information just from one panel placed on the products. "The panel can specify the energy efficiency and whether the product is child friendly. All these can be done by convergence," Soni said.

FEATURED ARTICLES

Apple cuts online price of iPhone 5S to clear stocks; ties up with Amazon, Flipkart and Snapdeal

BJP to be single largest party in Maharashtra, Haryana, says opinion poll

Flipkart effect: Amazon India plays safe, steers clear of deep price cuts on the first day of Diwali Dhamaka sale

Comply with standards for success of 'Make in India': Consumer Affairs Minister Ram Vilas Paswan

PTI Oct 14, 2014, 06.46PM IST

Tags: World Trade Organization | Sunil Sonis | Ram Vilas Paswan | Narendra Modi | make in India | Keshav Desiraju | Consumer Affairs Ministry | Consumer Affairs Minister | Bureau of Indian Standards | BIS

NEW DELHI: Compliance with quality standards by industry is necessary for the success of government's recently launched 'Make in India' initiative, Consumer Affairs Minister Ram Vilas Paswan said today.

(Paswan said that due to poor...)

"Abroad, I have noticed even Indians do not wish to buy 'Made in India' products. There is an opinion set in the minds that developing countries do not manufacture good quality products. To change this attitude, our industry should comply with quality standards," Paswan said on the 'World Standards Day' here.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has launched the 'Make in India' initiative and this programme cannot be successful unless high standards are adopted by the industry, he added.

Adoption of standards world over facilitates level playing field in all enterprises, the minister said. The standards, as formulated by the BIS, should continue to provide pillars to industries helping them cross the bridge of technical gaps and reach global markets, he added.

Paswan further said that due to poor standards followed while making products, India is lagging behind in the international market despite availability of talented people and cheap labour.

"Consumers expect quality products at lesser price. The standards for our products should be kept high," he said, calling both industry and consumers to join hands with BIS to increase awareness for use of standardised products and accelerate the market to grow faster.

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), a government body working under the aegis of Consumer Affairs Ministry, formulates, recognises and promotes Indian standards. Last fiscal, 434 standards were formulated.

Consumer Affairs Secretary Keshav Desiraju said that BIS has identified 25 products for manufacturing industry to make the 'Make in India' initiative a big success.

While appreciating BIS efforts in developing standards for portable water and street foods, he said that the BIS should expand its area beyond manufacturing products.

As India is signatory to the agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) of the World Trade Organization, it is imperative that India also harmonises its standards with international standards.

"It is essential that we contribute actively and effectively in the international standards development process to protect our national interests," he added.

Standards have always underpinned trade and business and are perceived to be a key component for achieving competitiveness of the industry, BIS chief Sunil Sonis said.

The organisation, he added, is playing a committed role at the national and global level by developing standards that are in tune with the world trade as well as the domestic requirement.

Bureau of Indian Standards plans new parameters and labels

By *Madhvi Sally*, ET Bureau | 15 Oct, 2014, 07.50AM IST

Post a Comment

NEW DELHI: Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), a body responsible to certify product quality and technical standards, is planning to introduce new parameters and labels for water and noise efficiency. It is also contemplating revising existing standards for physically challenged and elderly people. Energy labelling for electrical appliances from fridge to air conditioners is very successful in the country and the government expects the new standard for water usage and noise will be as popular.

"Consumers should know which washing machine or dishwasher requires less water. There will be some customers tired of hearing people telling they want to buy washing machines which make noise.

Standards and labelling will help consumers to find products as per their requirements," said Sunil Soni, director general of Bureau of Indian Standards. Under the new standards, requirements of noise and water efficiency for physically challenged and elderly people-friendly requirement will be addressed.

ET SPECIAL:
Maharashtra and Haryana Assembly Polls 2014

Business Standard

Standards Compliance for Consumer Products to be Monitored Strictly -Paswan

Delhi October 14, 2014 *Last Updated at 00:20 IST*

The Government is working with Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) to introduce the regime of strict quality standards for consumer products and services. BIS Act will be amended soon with this propose. This was stated by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution while inaugurating the seminar on Standards Level the Playing Field on the occasion of World Standards Day celebrations organized by BIS, here today.

Stressing on the need of quality consumers products, Paswan said: Indian products should meet international quality standards in all respects. Compliance to standards by industry will pave way for the success of recently launched Make in India initiative by the Government.

The Minister further added the adoption of standards facilitates in providing a level playing field to all enterprises, helps them to overcome the technical gaps to reach global markets and to improve quality of life for all.

Shri Keshav Desiraju, Secretary, Consumer Affairs while giving his special address stated that Govt. regulations are intended to provide fairness to all players to play by the same set of rules. He added that Standards provide practical tools for tackling many of todays global challenges from managing global resources.

Shri Sunil Soni, DG BIS while highlighting programme objectives said that BIS is playing a committed role at National and International level by developing standards in tune with world trade and at the same time keeping in mind the requirements of our society for standardization.

NCJ/NN

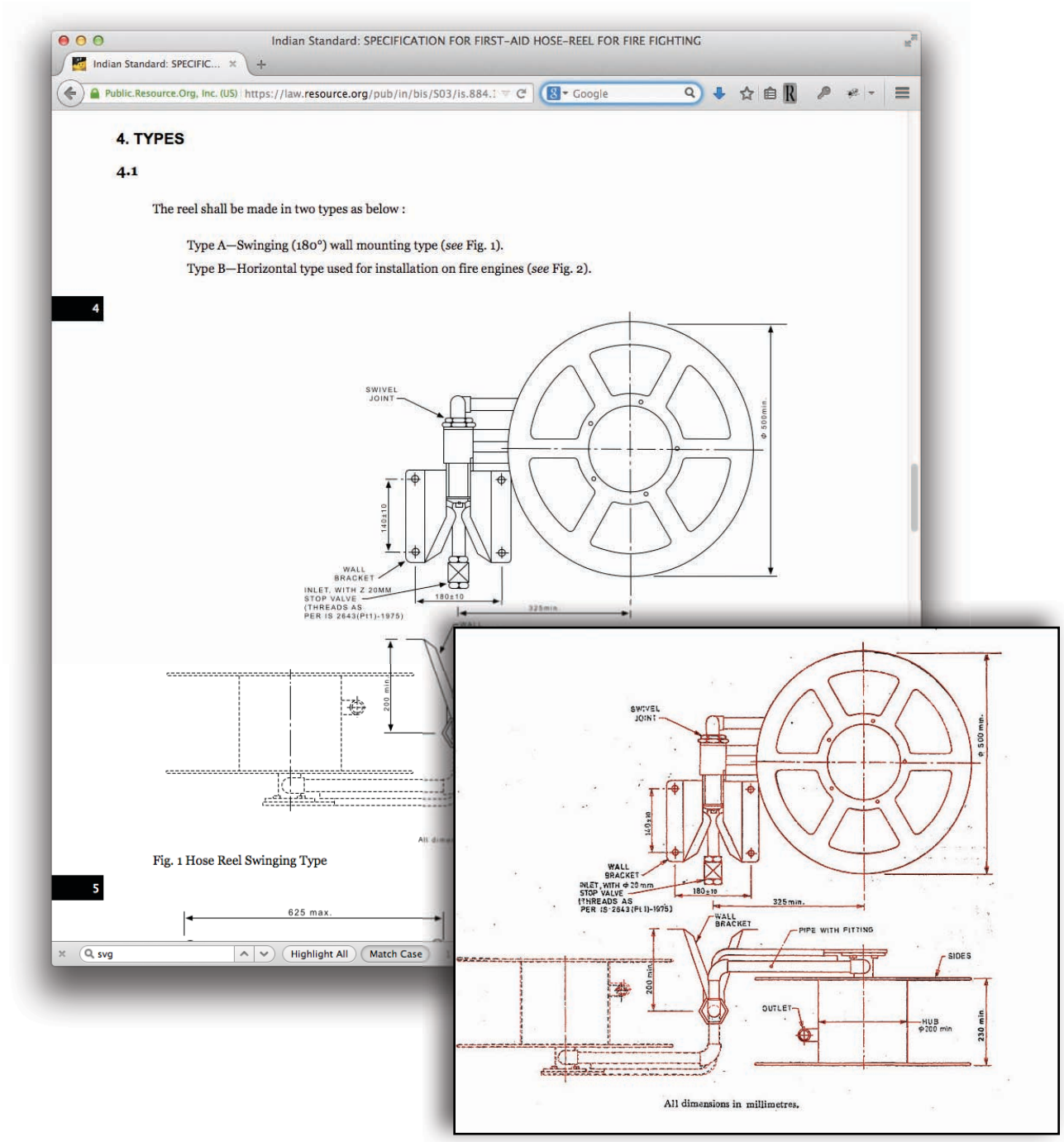
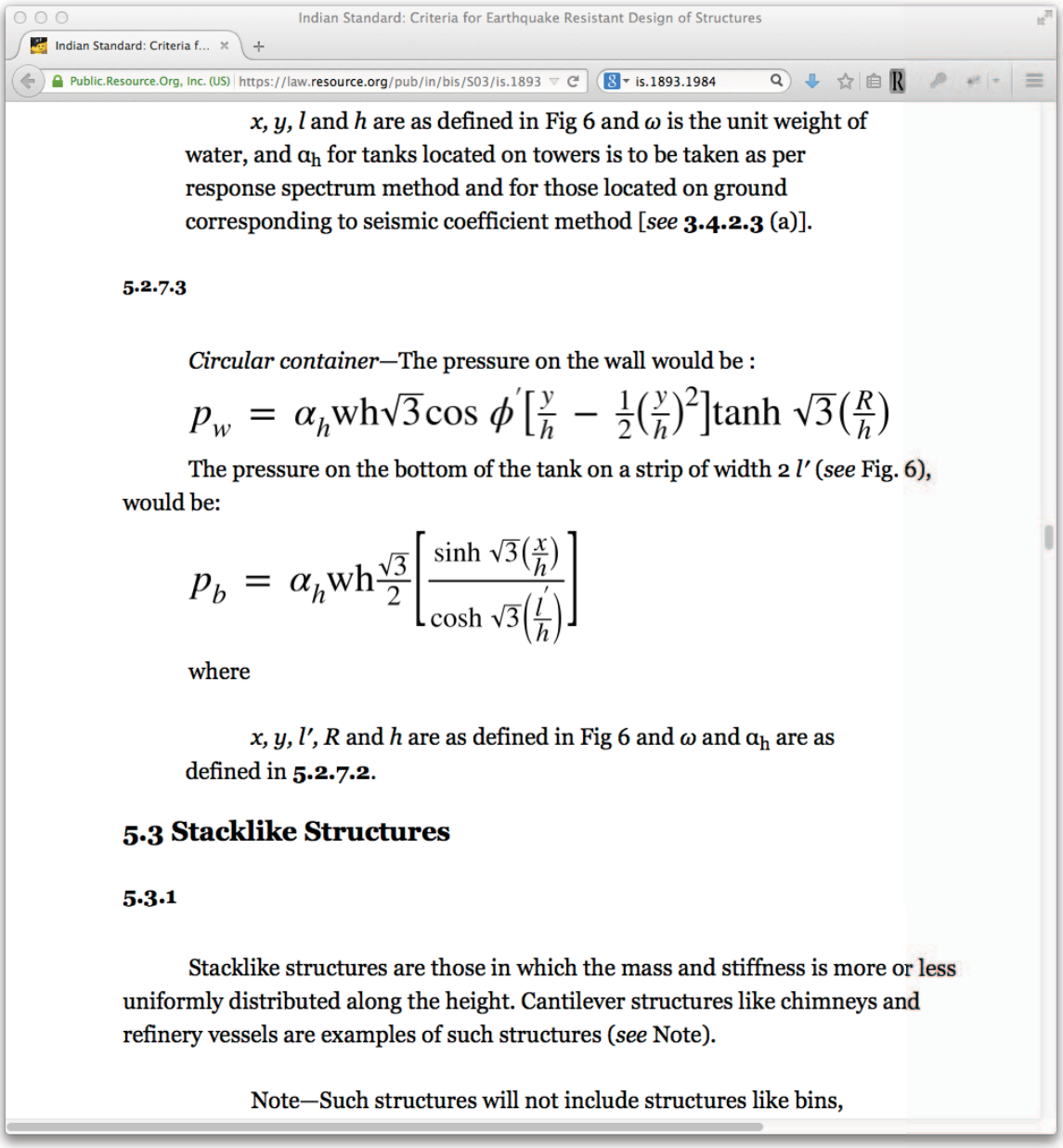


Exhibit 9: Students in a mentoring program are taught advanced graphic design skills while learning to exactly replicate diagrams.

IS 884 (1985): Fire-Aid Hose-Reel for Fire Fighting
BDC 22: Firefighting Sectional Committee
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S03/is.884.1985.svg.html



x, *y*, *l* and *h* are as defined in Fig 6 and ω is the unit weight of water, and α_h for tanks located on towers is to be taken as per response spectrum method and for those located on ground corresponding to seismic coefficient method [*see* **3.4.2.3** (a)].

5.2.7.3

Circular container—The pressure on the wall would be :

$$p_w = \alpha_h wh\sqrt{3}\cos\phi'\left[\frac{y}{h} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{y}{h}\right)^2\right]\tanh\sqrt{3}\left(\frac{R}{h}\right)$$

The pressure on the bottom of the tank on a strip of width 2 *l′* (*see* Fig. 6), would be:

$$p_b = \alpha_h wh\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left[\frac{\sinh\sqrt{3}\left(\frac{x}{h}\right)}{\cosh\sqrt{3}\left(\frac{l'}{h}\right)}\right]$$

where

x, *y*, *l′*, *R* and *h* are as defined in Fig 6 and ω and α_h are as defined in **5.2.7.2**.

5.3 Stacklike Structures

5.3.1

Stacklike structures are those in which the mass and stiffness is more or less uniformly distributed along the height. Cantilever structures like chimneys and refinery vessels are examples of such structures (*see* Note).

Note—Such structures will not include structures like bins,

Exhibit 10: Formulas are recoded into the standard MathML markup language so they render better and are accessible to more platforms.

IS 1893 (1984): Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures
BDC 39: Earthquake Engineering Sectional Committee
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S03/is.1893.1984.svg.html

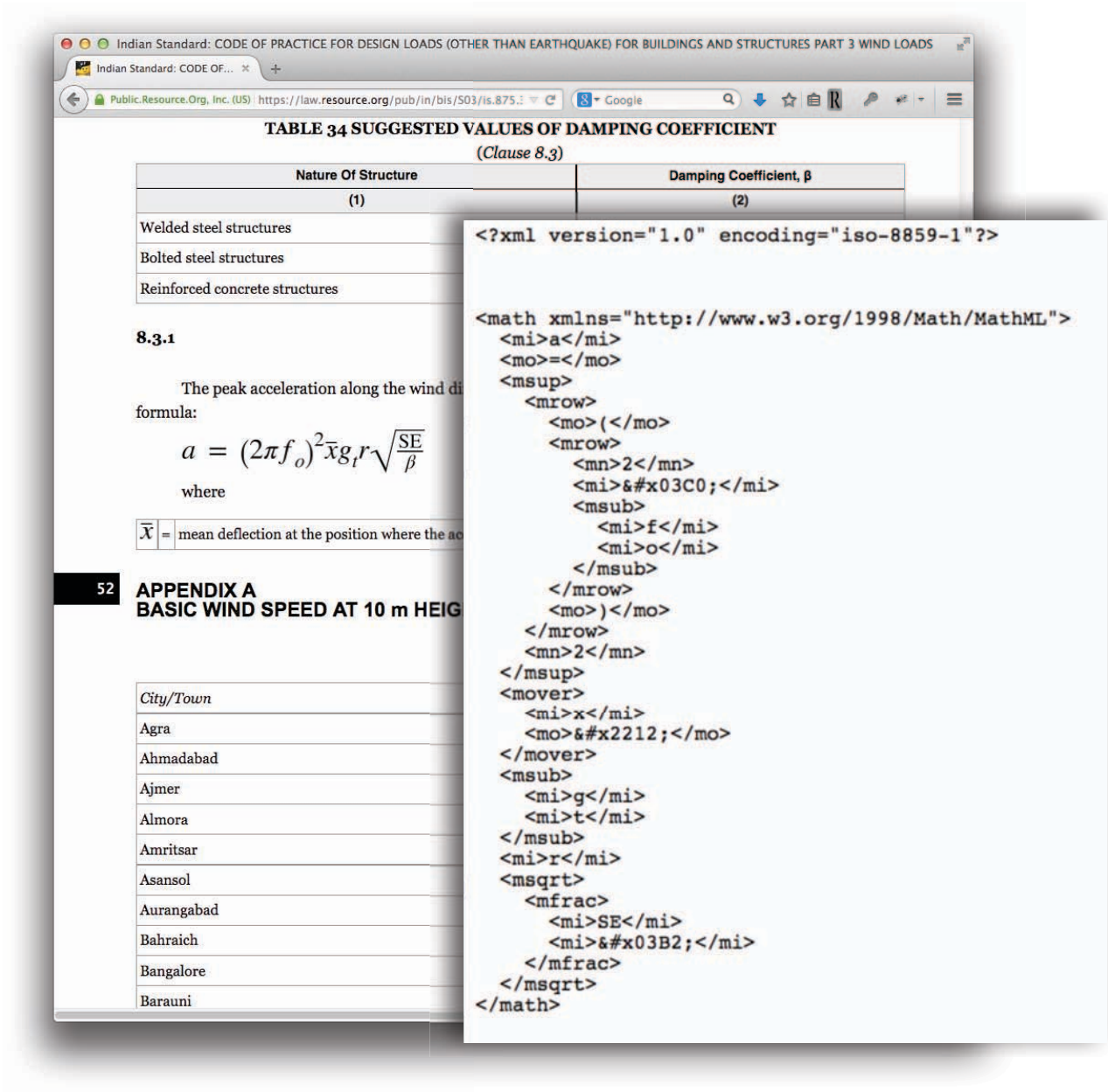


Exhibit 11: Source code for mathematical formulas is available so that users may manipulate the formulas.

IS 875-3 (1987): Code of Practice for Design Loads (Wind Loads)
CED 37: Structural Safety
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S03/is.875.3.1987.svg.html

ANNEXURE — F

Affidavit
of
Sri Sam Pitroda
and
Certificate of Appointment
Public.Resource.Org Advisory Board

CERTIFICATE

To Whomsoever It May Concern

Sri Sam Pitroda has been nominated and confirmed to the post of Chairman of the Public.Resource.Org advisory committee constituted for the purpose of educating the youth, empowering those that wish to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business, and to protect the safety of the public and inform their speech and expression.

By Unanimous Consent
Board of Directors
Public.Resource.Org, Inc.

इंटरनेट मानक

All-India Advisory Committee for the Promulgation of Standards and the Protection of Public Safety

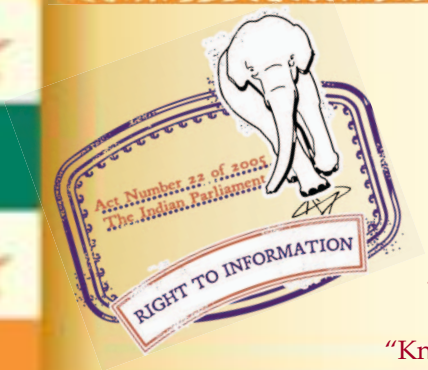
*
* *

Sri Sam Pitroda, Chairman

"जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार"
Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan
"The Right to Information, The Right to Live"

"पुराने को छोड नये के तरफ"
Jawaharlal Nehru
"Step Out From the Old to the New"

"For the purpose of educating the youth, empowering those that wish to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business, and to protect the safety of the public and inform their speech and expression."



"ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण"
Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda
"Invent a New India Using Knowledge"

"ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है"
Bhartṛhari—Nītiśatakam
"Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen"

1 Tower Lane, Ste1825, Oakbrook Terrace, IL, 60181, USA
http://sampitroda.com — @sampitroda

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Affidavit of Sam Pitroda

I, Satyan Gangaram ("Sam") Pitroda, son of Mr. Gangaram Pitroda, resident of the USA and having an office at 1 Tower Lane, Oak Brook, IL 60181, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm as stated here:

1. That I obtained a B.S. in Physics in 1962 and an M.S. in Physics in 1964 from Maharaja Sayajirao University in Vadodara. I also obtained an M.S. in Electrical Engineering from Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, in 1966.
2. That I am the holder of over 100 patents in telecommunications and related fields.
3. That I have received the degree of Honorary Ph.D. from Pune University, Symbiosis University, Andhra University, Downing College, University of Illinois – Chicago, Lester University – UK, NYU Polytechnic School of Engineering, Shivaji University, HIHT University , TERI University, University of Toronto, and University of Mysore.
4. That from 1987 to 1991 I served as the Technology Advisory to Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi.
5. That in 1993 I served as Vice Chairman of the Global Advisory Council of the International Telecommunication Union, the body charged with standardization of telecommunications services. In 1995, I served as Chairman of Worldtel, an investment bank promoted by ITU based in London to help develop telecom in developing countries.
6. That in 2005 I was named Chairman of the National Knowledge Commission of India.
7. That from 2009 to 2014, I served as the Advisor to the Prime Minister of India on Public Information Infrastructure and Innovation with the rank of Cabinet Minister and Chairman of the National Innovation Council.
8. That in 2009 I was awarded the Padma Bhushan by the Government of India.
9. That in 2009, the Government of India asked me chair the Expert Group for Modernization of Indian Railways.
10. Based on 49 years of experience in the field of telecommunications, I am keenly aware of the importance of standards for the promotion of interoperability, public safety, the reduction of barriers to international trade, the regulation and licensing of the professions, and the enablement of small and medium business enterprises.

11. During the 3 years I chaired the National Knowledge Commission, we provided to the Prime Minister and the Government of India with 300 recommendations in 27 focus areas. In each case, our goal was to tap into the enormous reservoir of our knowledge base in India so that our people can confidently face the challenges of the 21st century.

12. A key recommendation of the National Knowledge Commission is that access to knowledge and the fulfillment of the promise of a right to education are the minimum necessary condition for any progress towards making India a knowledge society.

13. Access to knowledge is not limited to those pursuing advanced education or those with rich financial means. Access to knowledge is the key to reduce barriers to education and entry in the vocations and professions, it is essential for those that work in factories, small and medium enterprises, and those that wish to create such enterprises.

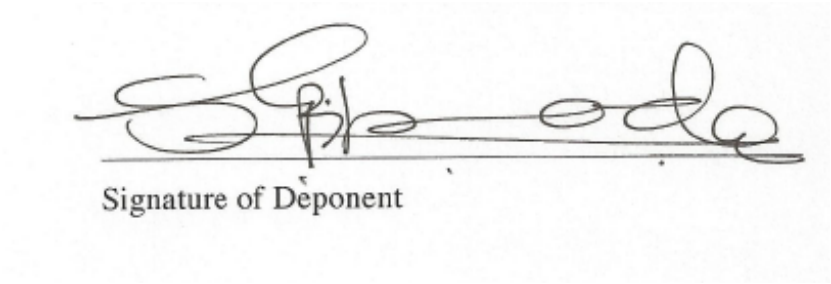
14. The work of the Bureau of Indian Standards is conducted as an agency of the Government of India and provides vital specifications, codes of practice, interoperability recommendations, and other Indian Standards that are vital to the public safety in many fields, including agriculture, textiles, the management of water resources, the safe operation of factories, the safety of our food supply, and the safety of our workplaces and homes.

15. Providing broad access to Indian Standards will enable education and commerce within India and will promote the conduct of international trade. Indian Standards are the rules of the road for our technical society and these rules must be available for all as we face the many challenges our country has now and in the future.

16. In my work examining the operation of different sectors of our economy, I have been continually struck with the important role of standards. In the field of health care, medical informatics and the creation of interoperable electronic health records is a key to meeting our national goal of health care for all of our people. In the field of transportation, the Expert Group for Modernization of Indian Railways was continually struck by the need for modernization and standardization of components of the system including tracks, signals stations and terminals, and in particular the interoperability of information and communication technology.

17. In India, the Right to Information is a pillar of our democracy. This is nowhere more true than in the laws, ordinances, orders, rules, regulations, and other notifications that are the edicts of government by which we choose to govern ourselves as a democracy. In our modern era, the Indian Standards that are duly promulgated and advanced by the Bureau of Indian Standards are some of the most important edicts of government and they must be broadly available for all to know.

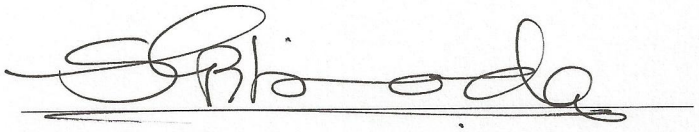
I state the above points and sign that they are true.



Signature of Deponent

VERIFICATION:

VERIFIED at Chicago on this 21st day of October, 2014 that the above named deponent, do hereby solemnly affirm that the contents of this Affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and no material truth has been concealed therefrom.



Signature of Deponent

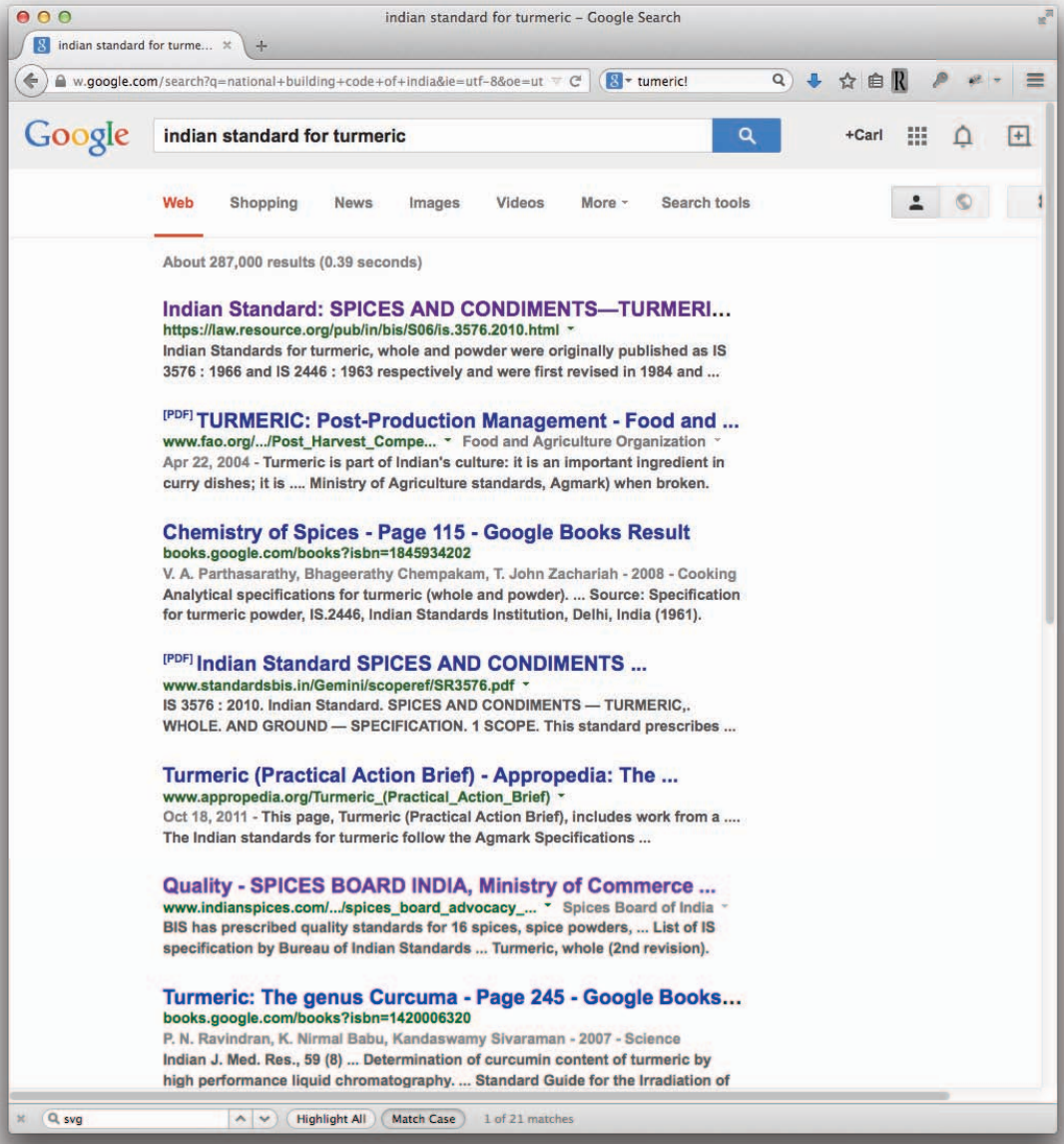


Exhibit 12: The web site is carefully Search Engine Optimized (SEO) so that people can quickly find relevant standards using search engines.

IS 3576 (2010): Turmeric, Whole and Ground—SPECIFICATION
FAD 9: Spices and Condiments Sectional Committee
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S06/is.3576.2010.html

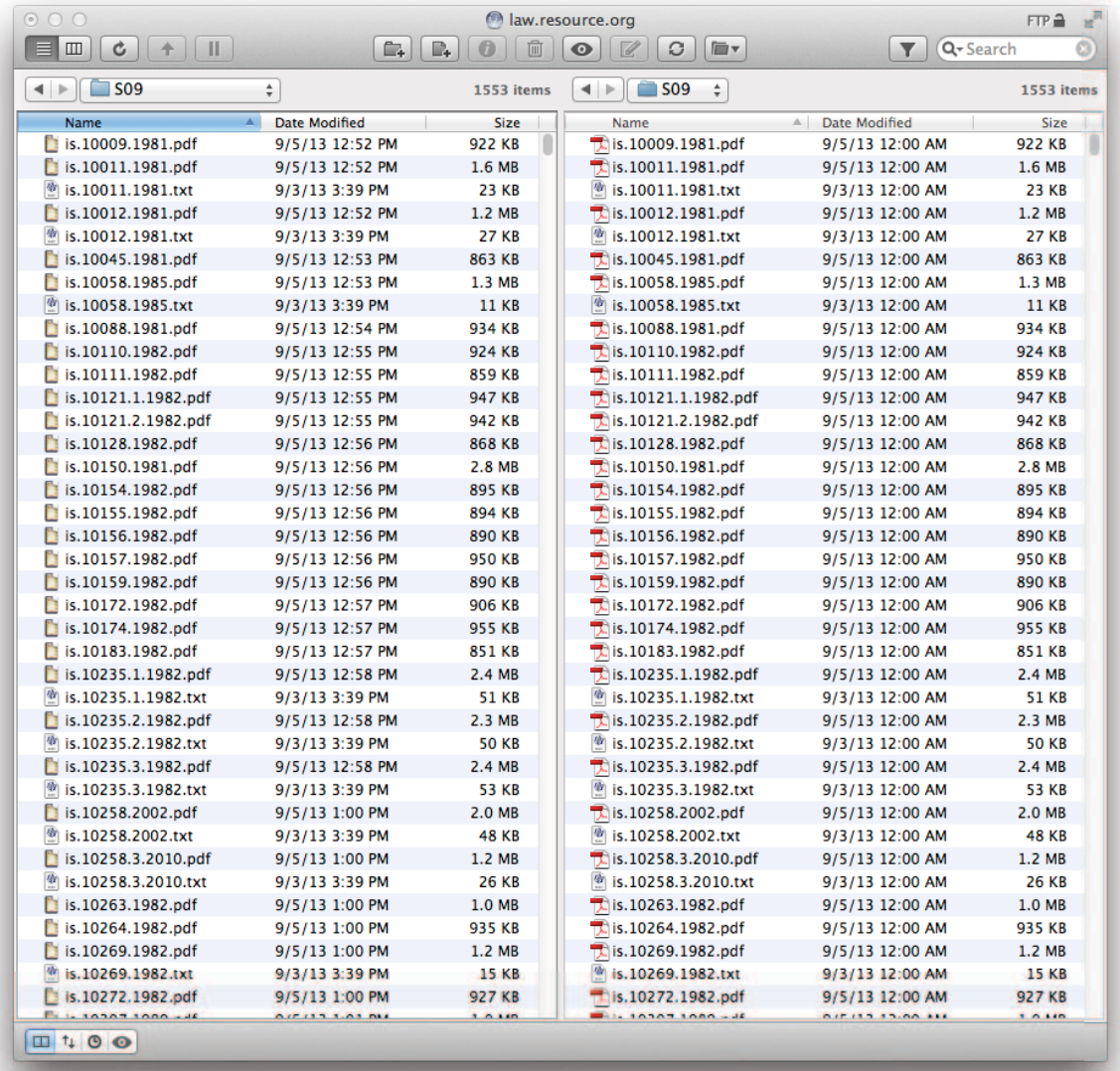


Exhibit 13: FTP and RSYNC services are provided so that users can easily retrieve multiple files with bulk downloads and synchronization.

IS 10011 (1981): Resin-Based Dental Filling Materials
MHD 8: Dentistry Sectional Committee
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S09/is.10011.1981.pdf

ANNEXURE — G

Affidavit
of
Dr. Sushant Sinha

IKanoon Software Development Pvt Ltd
Search Engine for Indian Law
http://indiankanoon.org

ikanoon

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Affidavit of Sushant Sinha

I, Sushant Sinha, son of Dr. Arun Kumar Sinha, citizen of India and having a residence at 826, 1st Floor, 2nd Cross Road, 7th Main Road, Indiranagar, Bengaluru 560008, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm as stated here:

1. That I obtained a B. Tech degree and a M. Tech degree in Computer Science in 2003 from the Indian Institute of Technology Madras. I obtained a Ph.D. degree in Computer Science and Engineering from the University of Michigan in 2009.

2. That I am a Principle Engineer employed at Yahoo. I state that the matters discussed in this affidavit reflect my personal views and do not necessarily reflect the views of my employer.

3. That I am the author of numerous peer reviewed papers in respected international journals and conferences, including the IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking, IEEE Security and Privacy, Network and Distributed Systems Security, INFOCOMM and Recent Advances in Intrusion Detection.

4. That in May 2007, I began a project on my own time and with my own resources called Indian Kanoon, a portal on the Internet to provide access to and searches across the legal materials of India. I undertook this project because India is the largest democracy in the world and I believe that while laws empower citizens in a large number of ways, a significant fraction of the population is ignorant of their rights and privileges. By building Indian Kanoon as a free service on the Internet, I am attempting to make my contribution to our society, as I believe all citizens should endeavor to do.

5. My work on Indian Kanoon has been the subject of numerous articles and discussions. In 2011, my work was recognized by the MIT Technology Review and I was named to "Innovators Under 35 - India." A copy of their profile can be found at: http://technologyreview.com/TR35/Profile.aspx?TRID=1049

6. Indian Kanoon provides access to over four million documents including Indian Supreme Court cases and texts, Central Laws, judgments of 22 High Courts, 17 Tribunals, the Indian Constitution, the Constituent Assembly debates, Law Commission reports, and other edicts of government.

7. Using the skills acquired in my study of computer science, and drawing on extensive open source software tools available for use without restriction, I have constructed a search engine that I believe makes the law available to the people of India.

Sushant Sinha

NOTARY
D. B. RAMESH BASHKAR
In and throughout Bangalore Karnataka
Reg. No.: 4703
GOVT. OF INDIA

CERTIFICATE
Certified that a sum of Rs. .... has
(IN Words) ....
been remitted by Sri/Smt ....
R/O ....
Receipt / Challan / DD / Pay order in the Treasury
Bank .... Bearing No. .... Towards Stamp Duty
Dated ....
Proper Officer
& Sub-Registrar (Indiranagar)

CIN U72200KA2014PTC095481
Flat B-205, No 44/3B, K NO 709
Ashish JK Apartments, Thubarahalli
Bangalore - 560071.
+91-9632016108

8. All this was possible because Government of India made all laws and court judgments freely available on its websites and without any restrictions.

9. It is the nature of our legal system that the materials are all interrelated. Court judgements cite statutes and the Constitution, court judgements cite other court judgements, regulations of the executive are cited by the legislature and the judiciary.

10. As an expert in computer networks, I have a great appreciation for the important role open technical standards played in the growth of the Internet and in the creation of open source software. Without open standards, the Internet itself would not be possible and I would not have been able to create the Indian Kanoon system.

11. Indian Standards cover a wide variety of technical areas and are essential for specifying the public safety in our increasingly technical society. Indian Standards contain dispositive requirements and specifications in areas such as building construction, the safety of factories, the safety of our food supply and the transportation of hazardous materials.

12. Indian Standards are frequently cited in legal materials in force in India. Over 487 laws make reference to Indian Standards, and over 1,400 courts and tribunals reference Indian Standards in their opinions.

13. If Indian Standards were more broadly available, I would incorporate the documents into the Indian Kanoon system, providing better information to citizens of India on this important subject. I believe access to the law is an underpinning of our democracy and Indian Standards help provide crucial specifications and requirements that promote the public safety, the ability of individuals to practice a variety of important technical professions, and help fuel the growth of small and medium enterprises. Only by knowing the content of these important documents can we expect Indian Standards to play their full role in our society.

I state the above points and sign that they are true.

Sushant Sinha

Signature of Deponent

NOTARY
D. B. RAMESH BASHKAR
In and throughout
Bangalore
Karnataka
Reg. No.: 4703
GOVT. OF INDIA

CIN U72200KA2014PTC075481
Flat B-205, No 44/3B, K NO 709
Ashish JK Apartments, Thubarahalli
Bangalore - 560071.
+91-9632016108

IKanoon Software Development Pvt Ltd
Search Engine for Indian Law
http://indiankanoon.org

VERIFICATION:

VERIFIED at Bangalore on this 14 day of October, 2014 that the above named deponent, do hereby solemnly affirm that the contents of this Affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and no material truth has been concealed therefrom.

Sushant Sha

PLACE : BANGALORE
DATE : 14 OCT 2014

14 OCT 2014

NOTARY
D. B. RAMESH BASHKAR
In and throughout
Bangalore
Karnataka
Reg. No.: 4703
GOVT. OF INDIA

SWORN TO BEFORE ME

D B. RAMESH BASHKAR
ADVOCATE & NOTARY
GOVT. OF INDIA.
No. 1315, Double Road, Indiranagar,
BANGALORE - 560 038

Notarial Reg: No. 325
Book No. 11
Page No. 53

From 1st April 2003 the Govt. of Karnataka stopped the issue of all stamps including Notary Stamps. Hence Notary Stamp is not affixed."

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Ashish JK Apartments, Thubarahalli
Bangalore - 560071.
+91-9632016108

14 OCT 2014

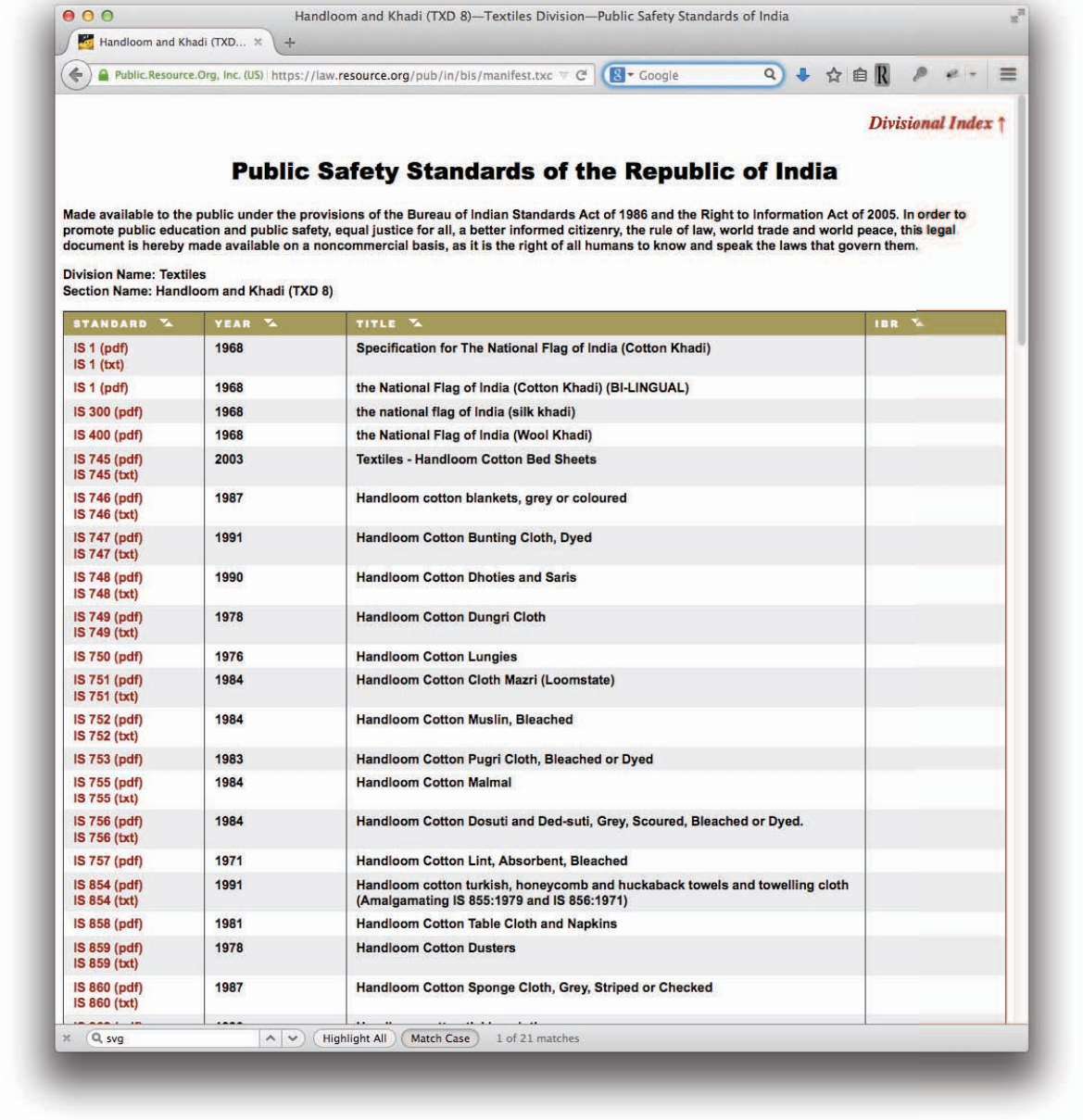


Exhibit 14: A directory of documents for each committee is provided. The table is sortable and the connection uses secure HTTPS (note the name "Public.Resource.Org" in green in the upper left corner).

MHD 8: Handloom and Khadi Sectional Committee
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/manifest.txd.8.html

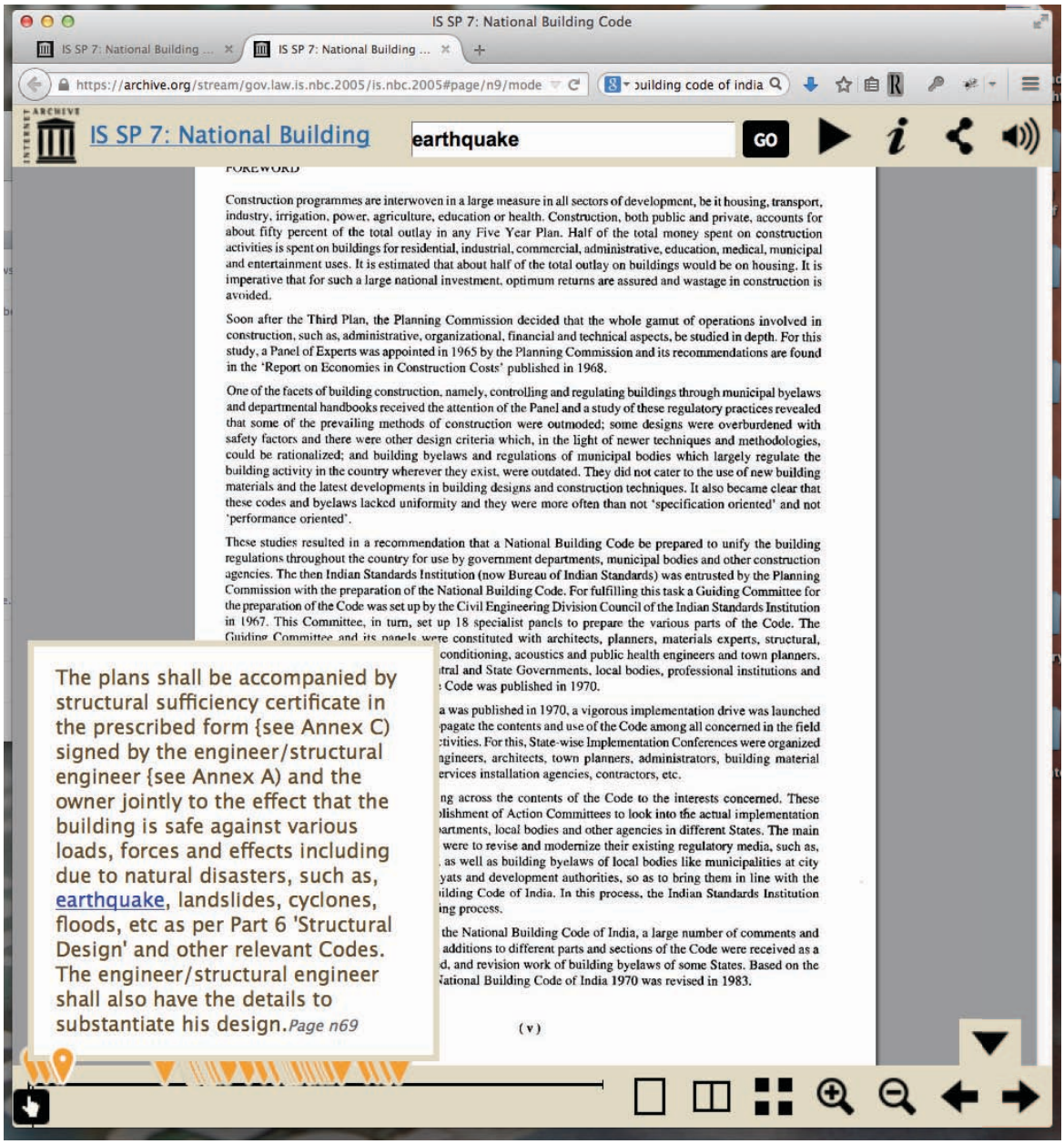


Exhibit 15: Public.Resource.Org is also responsible for uploading Indian Standards to the Internet Archive, where advanced capabilities such as searching inside a standard for a phrase can be activated.

IS SP 7 (2005): National Building Code
CED 46: National Building Code
https://archive.org/details/gov.law.is.nbc.2005

ANNEXURE — H

Affidavit
of
Professor Dhrubajyoti Sen

Department of Civil Engineering
Indian Institute of Technology
Kharagpur – 721302, India

October 03, 2014

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Affidavit of Dr. Dhrubajyoti Sen

I, Dr. Dhrubajyoti Sen, son of Mr. Prasad Sen, resident of India and having an office at the Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur 721302, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm as stated here:

1. That I obtained a Ph.D. in Civil Engineering from IIT Delhi in 1995 and that I work in the research areas of water resources engineering and numerical techniques in civil engineering hydraulics.
2. That I have worked in the field of Civil Engineering since 1999 and I am currently the Head of the Department in the School of Water Resources at the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur and I am Chairman of the Nehru Museum of Science & Technology.
3. That I am a member of the International Association of Hydraulic Research and of the Indian Society of Hydraulics.
4. That I am actively involved in providing advice research on projects related to water resources in India. Such current projects include an efficiency study of the Damodar left bank irrigation system for the Ministry of Water Resources of the Government of India, and mathematical model studies for the Lower Damodar, Gahatal Master Plan, and Kandi projects.
5. That I am the author of numerous publications in peer reviewed journals, such as my recent publications of “Real-time rainfall monitoring and flood inundation forecasting for the city of Kolkata” and “Flood inundation simulation in Ajoy River using MIKE-FLOOD.”
6. That full information on my background and publications may be found on my web site which may be found at: http://www.iitkgp.ac.in/fac-profiles/showprofile.php?empcode=aamaT
7. That in addition to my teaching duties at IIT Kharagpur, I am the presenter of classes Water Resources Engineering on NPTEL, the National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning, an on-line continuing education facility that is funded by the Ministry of HRD of the Government of India.

8. In my areas of specialization, Water Resources Engineering and Numerical Techniques in Civil Engineering Hydraulics, I teach students, professional engineers, and others such as civil servants, the underlying theory and practical application of water resources. Those that I teach are often involved in real-world projects throughout India, such as the construction of canals, dams, irrigations facilities and in the proper management of water resources, in particular the area of mitigation of groundwater pollution.

9. For professional engineers working in the field in India and for students who wish to undertake such a profession, the Indian Standards advanced by the Water Resources Division of the Bureau of Indian Standards are a vital resource.

10. That in my teaching, I make frequent reference to Indian Standards. For example, when I teach data collection methods for measuring rainfall, I refer to IS 5225:1998 (Specifications for non-recording rain gauges), IS 4986:2002 (Installation of non-recording rain gauges and rain measurement), IS 5235:1998 (Specifications for recording rain gauges), IS 8389:2003 (Installation and use of recording rain gauges), and IS 4987:1994 (Recommendations for establishing network of rain gauge stations). These are important primary documents and I believe students should read these standards to properly understand the subject matter.

11. Further, there are a number of other Indian Standards that are essential educational tools for my students and for those working professionally in the field. For example, in teaching the fundamentals of hydropower engineering, I make reference to IS 4410-10:1998 (Glossary of terms relating to river valley projects: hydroelectric power station including water conductor system"). The glossary of terms covered in other sections of IS 4410, which are also fundamental documents in my field, including glossaries of terms for irrigation practice, hydrology, soil conservation and reclamation, and water requirements of crops. These fundamental terms are defined in standards so that people in my field may communicate with a common understanding of basic concepts in the field.

12. Indian Standards in the field of water include standards for the Safety in Construction, Operation and Maintenance of River Valley Projects, the creation and management of Dams, Spillways, Reservoirs, Lakes, Canals, and Hydroelectric Power House Structures. The Indian Standards also provide essential information on the Environmental Assessment and Management of Water Resources Projects, on Ground Water and Related Investigations, and on Geological Investigation and Subsurface Exploration.

13. I believe that Indian Standards are essential knowledge for those working in the field, but they are also an invaluable educational resource for those that wish to take up the profession. Indian Standards are developed in a careful and deliberate process and represent the best consensus and codification of basic knowledge for the field. Indian Standards contain numerous provisions that are incorporated into law and it is imperative that professionals and future professionals understand those provisions.

14. In conclusion, I believe that broader availability of Indian Standards is an essential tool for educating students and the continuing education of professionals and this knowledge helps maintain the public safety and general welfare by establishing important criteria for the construction, management, and evaluation of water resources.

I state the above points and sign that they are true.

Signature of Deponent

VERIFICATION:

VERIFIED at Kharagpur on this 3rd day of October, 2014 that the above named deponent, do hereby solemnly affirm that th e contents of this Affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and no material truth has been concealed therefrom.

Signature of Deponent

Exhibit 16: Public.Resource.Org is responsible for uploading the National Electrical Code to the Internet Archive. Note the different formats available on the left of the screen, including ebooks.

IS SP 30 (2011): Electrical Code
ETD 20: Electrical Installation
https://archive.org/details/gov.in.is.sp.30.2011

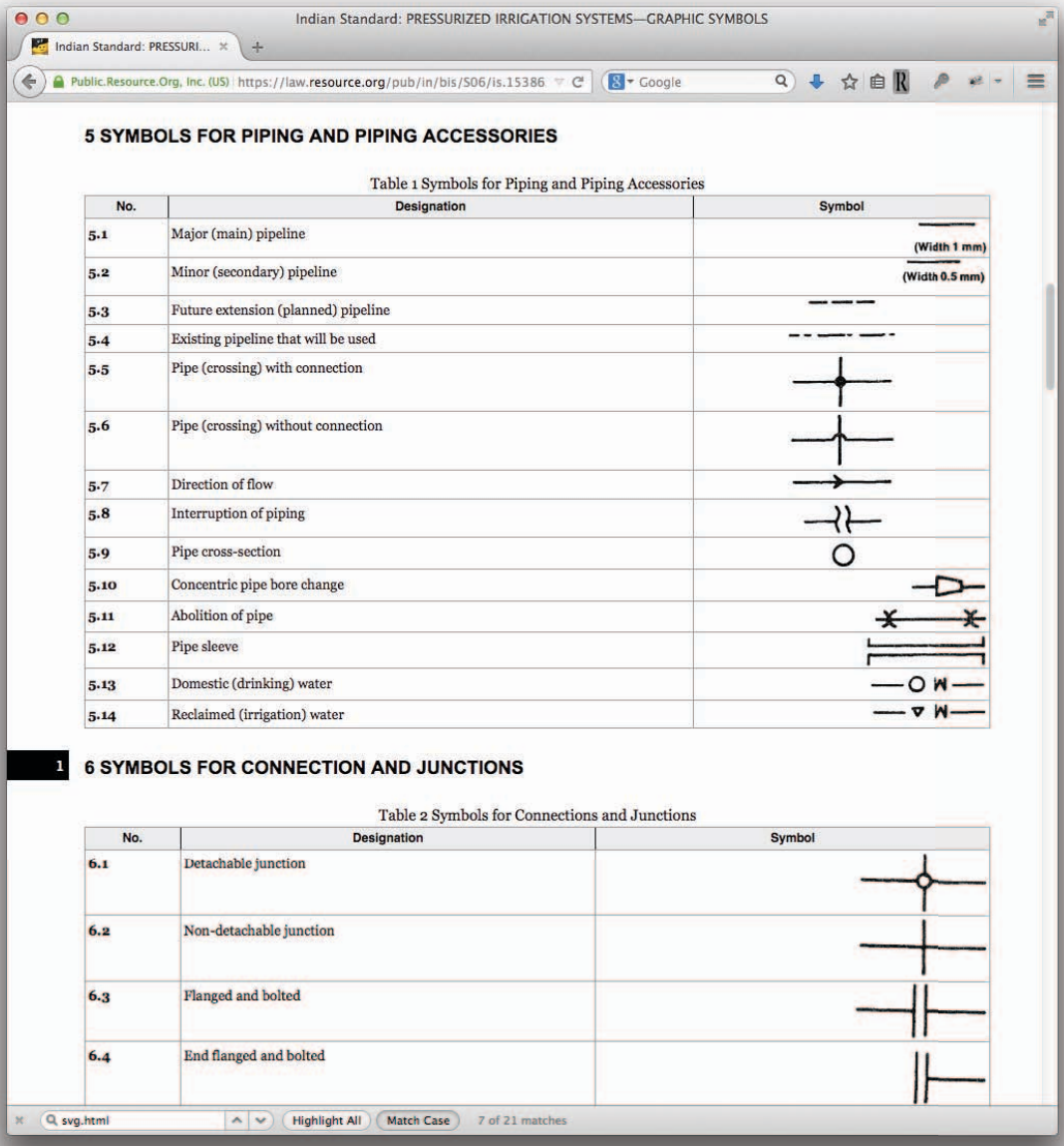


Exhibit 17: Standards provide a common vocabulary for talking about important daily tasks, like the design and implementation of irrigation systems for farms.

IS 15386 (2003): Pressurized Irrigation Systems—Graphic Symbols
FAD 17: Farm Irrigation and Drainage Systems
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S06/is.15386.2003.html

ANNEXURE — I

Affidavit
of
Professor T. I. Eldho

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY BOMBAY
Department of Civil Engineering
Powai, Mumbai - 400 076 (India)

Phone : (+91-22) - 2576 7339
Fax : (+91-22) - 2576 7302
Email: eldho@civil.iitb.ac.in

Dr. Eldho T.I.
Professor

12th October, 2014

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Affidavit of Dr. T. I. Eldho

I, Dr. T. I. Eldho, son of Mr. _Iype T.K.__, resident of India and having an office at the Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Powai, Mumbai 400 076, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm as stated here:

1. That I obtained a bachelor of B. Tech in Civil Engineering from Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala in 1988, a master degree of M. Tech in Civil Engineering from IIT Bombay in 1992 and a Ph.D. in Civil Engineering from IIT Bombay in 1995.
2. That I have worked in the field of Civil Engineering since 1995 and I am currently a Professor in the Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Bombay.
3. That I have published 81 articles in reputed peer reviewed academic journals in the subjects of groundwater flow and pollution investigations, computational fluid dynamics, coastal hydrodynamics, watershed management, environmental engineering, and hydroinformatics.
4. That I have presented extensively at various conferences all over the world on the same subjects, including 83 publications in international conference proceedings as well as extensive publication in national conference proceedings, publication of monographs and lecture notes, and publication of workshop papers.
5. That I serve as Editor/ Assoc. Editor/ Member in few Journals related to water resources & Environmental Engineering.
6. That full information on my background and publications may be found on my web site which may be found at: http://www.civil.iitb.ac.in/~eldho
7. That in addition to my teaching duties at IIT Bombay, I am the presenter classes on NPTEL, the National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning, an on-line continuing education facility that is funded by the Ministry of HRD of the Government of India.
8. That I am a lecturer for short-term classes that are used for Continuing Education Programs for professional engineers.
9. In my area of specialization, Water Resources and Environmental Engineering, I teach students, professional engineers, and others such as civil servants, the

underlying theory and practical application of water resources. Those that I teach are often involved in real-world projects throughout India, such as the construction of canals, dams, irrigations facilities and in the proper management of water resources, in particular the area of mitigation of groundwater pollution.

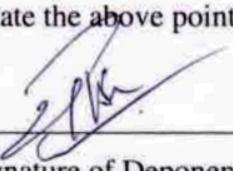
10. For professional engineers working in the field in India and for students who wish to undertake such a profession, the Indian Standards advanced by the Water Resources Division of the Bureau of Indian Standards are a vital resource.

11. Indian Standards in the field of water include standards for the Safety in Construction, Operation and Maintenance of River Valley Projects, the creation and management of Dams, Spillways, Reservoirs, Lakes, Canals, and Hydroelectric Power House Structures. The Indian Standards also provide essential information on the Environmental Assessment and Management of Water Resources Projects, on Ground Water and Related Investigations, and on Geological Investigation and Subsurface Exploration.

12. I believe that Indian Standards are essential knowledge for those working in the field, but they are also an invaluable educational resource for those that wish to take up the profession. Indian Standards are developed in a careful and deliberate process and represent the best consensus and codification of basic knowledge for the field. Indian Standards contain numerous provisions that are incorporated into law and it is imperative that professionals and future professionals understand those provisions.

13. In conclusion, I believe that broader availability of Indian Standards is an essential tool for educating students and the continuing education of professionals and this knowledge helps maintain the public safety and general welfare by establishing important criteria for the construction, management, and evaluation of water resources.

I state the above points and sign that they are true.

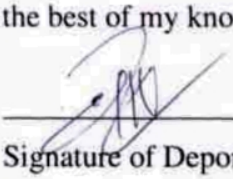


_____

Signature of Deponent

VERIFICATION:

VERIFIED at __Mumbai_____ on this _12___ day of _October_, 2014 that the above named deponent, do hereby solemnly affirm that the contents of this Affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and no material truth has been concealed therefrom.



_____

Signature of Deponent

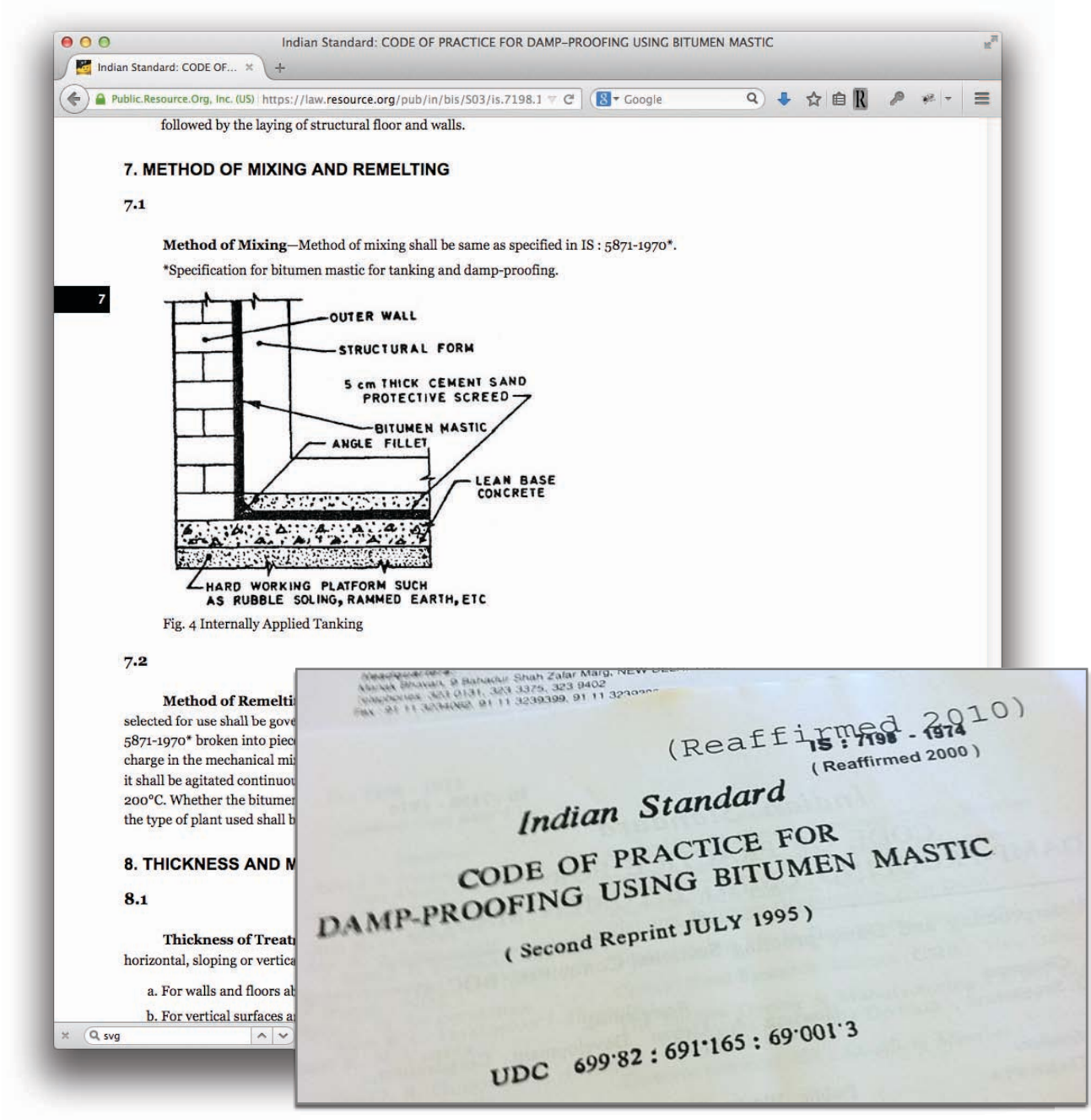


Exhibit 18: The waterproofing and damp-proofing section has 34 important standards, all of which were manually converted to HTML. These standards are particularly important in humid climates.

IS 7198 (1974): Damp-Proofing Using Bitumen Mastic
CED 41: Waterproofing and Damp-Proofing
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S03/is.7198.1974.html

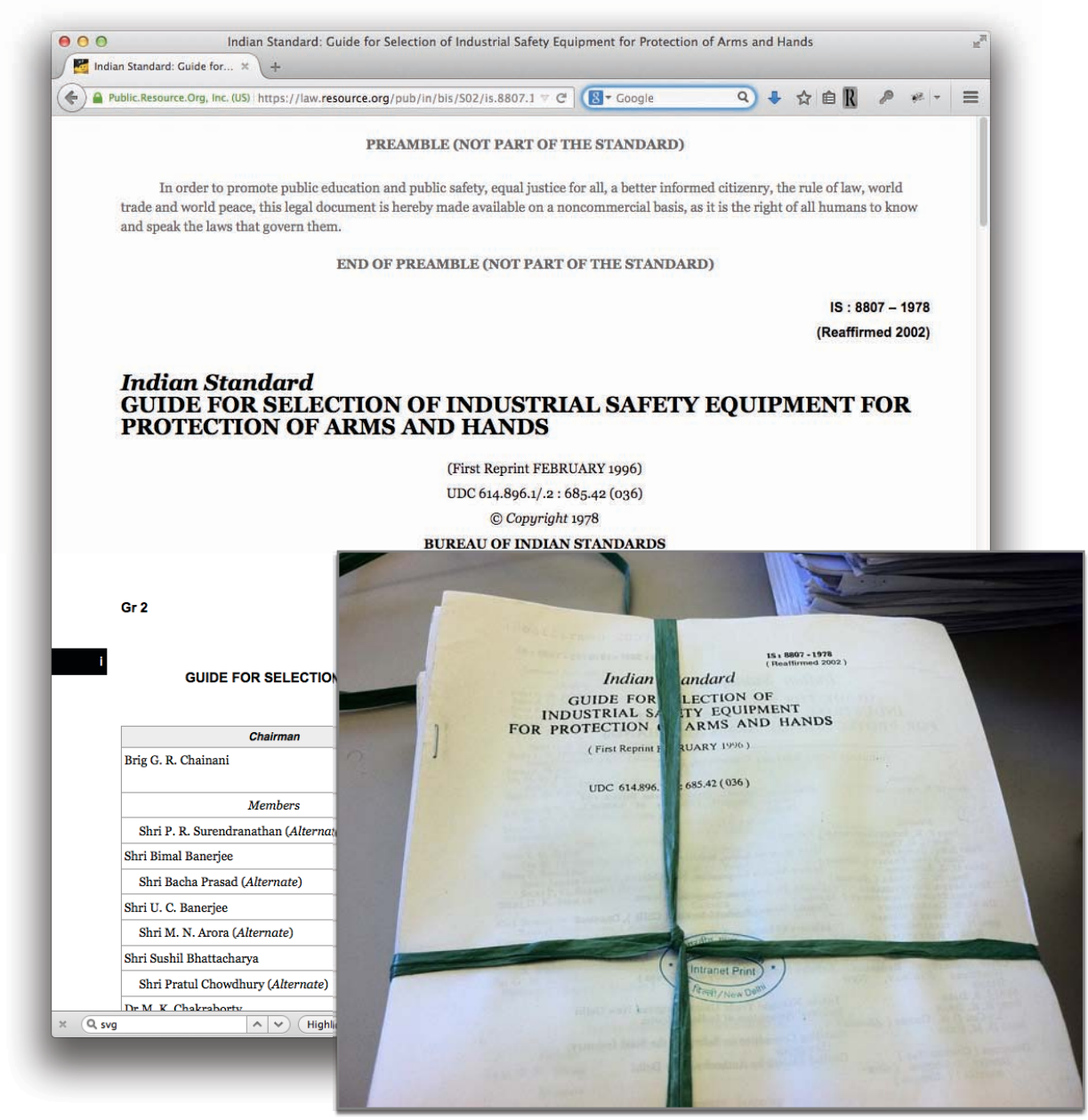


Exhibit 19: The Chemical Division's Safety Section has 122 crucial worker safety standards, including chemical safety and personal protective equipment.

IS 8807 (1978): Industrial Safety Equipment for Arms and Hands
CHD 8: Occupational Safety, Health and Chemical Hazards
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S02/is.8807.1978.html

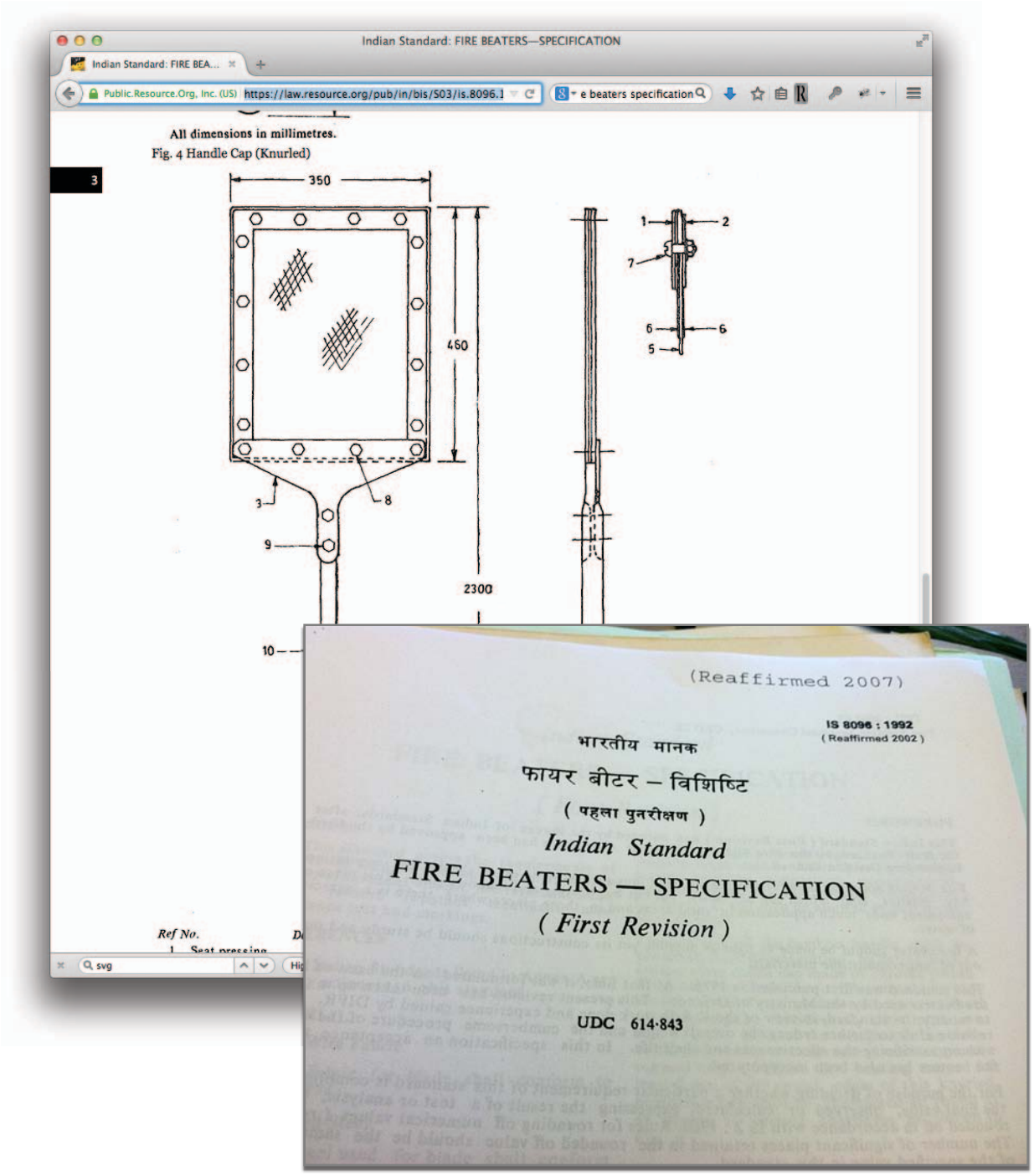


Exhibit 20: The Fire Fighting Sectional Committee has 137 standards that help protect the lives of the brave men and women that guard us from the threat of fire in our homes, public buildings, and workplaces.

IS 8096 (1992): Specification for Fire Beaters
CED 22: Fire Fighting Sectional Committee
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S03/is.8096.1992.html

ANNEXURE — J

Affidavit
of
Mr. Swaraj Paul Barooah

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Affidavit of Swaraj Paul Barooah

I, Swaraj Paul Barooah, son of Dr. Banajit Barooah and Mrs Ankita Barooah, resident of India and having a residence at S-74, (GF-FP), Greater Kailash 1, New Delhi 110048 do hereby solemnly declare and affirm as stated here:

1. That I obtained the BA and LLB (Hons) degrees from the National Academy of Legal Studies and Research (NALSAR) University of Law in 2009, the Master of Laws (LLM) with a focus in Intellectual Property Law from the University of California, Berkeley School of Law in 2010 and am currently a candidate of the Doctor of Science of Law (J.S.D.) program from the University of California, Berkeley School of Law.

2. That the topic of my doctoral dissertation for the J.S.D. degree is pharmaceutical innovation policy with a particular focus on balancing incentive mechanisms with access rights for the developing world. In particular, I am focusing on issues particular India, including a robust generics industry, a burgeoning population and growing economy, and significant poverty levels and unmet medical needs.

3. That I am currently the Editor-In-Chief of SpicyIP, globally recognized as the leading online forum for Intellectual Property (IP) issues in India. I have also served as an analyst at SpicyIP since 2008, writing on issues of IP and Innovation policy. SpicyIP has been cited by the world's top law journals, in academic books, mentioned in the syllabi of courses from top universities such as Harvard Law School, and Yale Law School and has been cited by the Madras High Court.

4. That I am the founder of "Knowledge Governance and Policy" (Know-GAP), a New Delhi-based think tank which focuses on areas of Intellectual Property, Innovation, and Information policy.

5. That I have served as a visiting faculty member at the NALSAR University of Law, have consulted for the World Health Organization and the Indian Pharmaceutical Association. I am an advisor to the Technology Law Forum at NALSAR University of Law. I have published articles in peer-reviewed law journals in India, including the Journal of Trade, Law and Development, the NUJS Law Review, the NALSAR Student Law Review, and the Indian Journal of Intellectual Property Law.

6. That in the course of my studies, I have gained a strong appreciation for the vast unmet healthcare needs of India, one of the key challenges facing our country today. Article 47 of the Indian Constitution identifies "raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties."

7. The National Health Policy (2002) has as a primary goal the restructuring of the national public health initiatives in order to facilitate more equitable access to the health facilities. The statement of the Ministry may be found at: http://www.nhp.gov.in/national-health-policy-2002

8. In *Parmanand Katara v. Union of India (1989)*, the Supreme Court held that preservation of human life was of paramount importance. In *Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity v. State of West Bengal (1996)*, the Supreme Court held that the state had a constitutional

NOTARY
SANYOGITA
Tis Hazari Courts,
DELHI
Regn. No. 7517
GOVT. OF INDIA

obligation to provide adequate medical services to the public and could not ignore these obligations on account of its financial constraints. In *Mohd Ahmed v. Union of India* (2014), the Delhi High Court describes the right to health as a core obligation irrespective of resource constraints.

9. One of the key challenges facing India is the training of health care workers to meet, as the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare states "the challenges of the health needs of women, children, geriatrics, tribals, and other socio-economically under-served sections of our country."

10. The Bulletin of the World Health Organization, *[Volume 89, Number 1 (January 2011)]* states that "problem of lack of professional health service providers in rural areas has been an area of discussion in India since the 1960s" and that while the current ratio of doctors and nurses has improved, particularly due to the launch of the National Rural Health Mission in 2005, "the problem of maldistribution remains unchanged." This article may be found at: http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/89/1/09-070862/en/

11. As compared to urban areas, rural areas are also often lacking in proper medical facilities, and infrastructure due to lack of resources. *(IMS Healthcare: Understanding Healthcare Access in India, June 2013).*

12. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has over 1,165 key Indian Standards that have been promulgated by the Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Division. These Indian Standards cover a wide range of key public safety considerations for Surgical Instruments, Orthopedic Instruments, Obstetric Instruments, Opthalmic Instruments, Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery Instruments, Neurosurgery Instruments, Anesthetic and Resuscitation Equipment, Surgical Dressing and Disposable Products, Imaging and Radiotherapy Equipment, and Immuno-Biological Diagnostic Kits.

13. In addition to specific medical standards, the Bureau of Indian Standards publishes a large number of related public safety related Indian Standards, including Occupational Safety, Health and Chemical Hazards, Environmental Waste Management, the Safety of Water, the Safety of Pesticides and other products used in agriculture and industry, and the Safety of Food.

14. The "Programme of Work", by the Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Department of the Bureau of Indian Standards, as of June, 2014, deals with "Standardization in the field of Medical Equipment, Surgical Dressings, Artificial limbs, Rehabilitation Equipment Diagnostic Kits, Veterinary Surgery instruments, Dental Equipment, Laboratory Instruments and Equipments, P.O.U. Water Purification System, Hospital Biomedical Waste Management and Infection Control, Medical Bio-technology & Medical Nano-technology, Hospital Planning and Health Care Services". The publication also states that it hopes to provide the community of users of Standards a convenient tool for obtaining the latest information about published and upcoming standards in the field. I believe that the making available of this periodically updated "Programme of Work" indicates the relevance of updated knowledge on standards. It is available at: http://www.bis.org.in/sf/pow/MHDPOW.pdf

15. The primary regulation for Notified Medical Devices in India is the Drug and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and the Drug and Cosmetic Rules, 1945. Rule 109A of the Drug and Costmetic

Rules, states "The labeling of Medical Devices shall conform to Indian Standard Specifications laid down from time to time by the BIS...". Rule 125A of the Drug and Cosmetic Rules, states that the standards for medical devices shall conform to specifications laid down by the BIS.

16. That these public safety standards contain crucial information for the education of the next generation of health care workers and contain the standards and specifications currently in force in India, a vital resource for those already working in the profession.

17. That currently these standards are available only via purchase or lease from BIS. Purchase of the softcopy for "Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning" alone costs INR 19,40,900.00 from outside India and INR 1,94,090.00 from within India. This does not include standards such as public safety standards as mentioned in paragraph 13. As per BIS, in addition to the current standards, more than 300 new standards and 300 amendments are published every year.

18. That Indian Standards should be made as broadly available as possible, not only to manufacturers of equipment, but to those that must use that equipment, or who are affected by its products. Given that there is a lacuna of equitable healthcare access in the country, it should not be made available only to those who have deep enough pockets to regularly incur these expenses.

19. With the Indian market one being one of the most lucrative worldwide, and expected to grow to $11 billion by 2023 *(Visiongain 2012)*, the need for easily available information on these standards is crucial, as there will be several new players on the market, and several more will be directly or indirectly affected by these standards.

20. Availability of public safety specifications is crucial to those that wish to improve the delivery of health care or to identify flaws in the current system, including journalists, policy advocates, and local, state, and national governmental officials charged with monitoring and enforcing the public safety. The making available of these standards is vital to improving or critiquing them.

21. Further, I believe that the lack of wide spread health insurance is an additional reason for requiring the availability of these standards, as there is no large 'watchdog' that has a self-interest in keeping a check on adequacy of standards.

22. I believe there may be many hidden consequences of not making available this information. For example, by being able to independently assess the quality of a Standard, health researchers or policy advocates may be better able to map the [other] reasons for the failure or success of a drug, especially if it is effective in one country but not in India, or vice versa. Without this knowledge, such assessment requires using an unknown variable that affects the certainty of other determinations.

23. Indian Standards are edicts of government and are frequently mandated in regulatory materials, in legislation, and in court cases. The Bureau of Indian Standards Act of 1986 grants the Bureau the power to "grant, renew, suspend or cancel a license" for the use of the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark [Section 10(1)(g)]. It is a cardinal principle our system of government that the people have a right to the information underlying such powers and it is the Indian Standards that are the key documents to which we must refer.

24. In conclusion, I believe the public interest is best served, indeed must be served, by making Indian Standards more broadly available. The broadest possible dissemination of this information helps assure the public safety, educate our youth, gives those practicing the professions the information they need, and is an important resource for small and medium enterprises.

I state the above points and sign that they are true.

Signature of Deponent

VERIFICATION:

VERIFIED at Delhi on this 17th day of October, 2014 that the above named deponent, do hereby solemnly affirm that the contents of this Affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and no material truth has been concealed therefrom.

Signature of Deponent

NOTARY SANYOGITA Tis Hazari Courts. DELHI Regn. No. 7517 GOVT. OF INDIA

ATTESTED

NOTARY PUBLIC DELHI

17 OCT 2014

17 OCT 2014

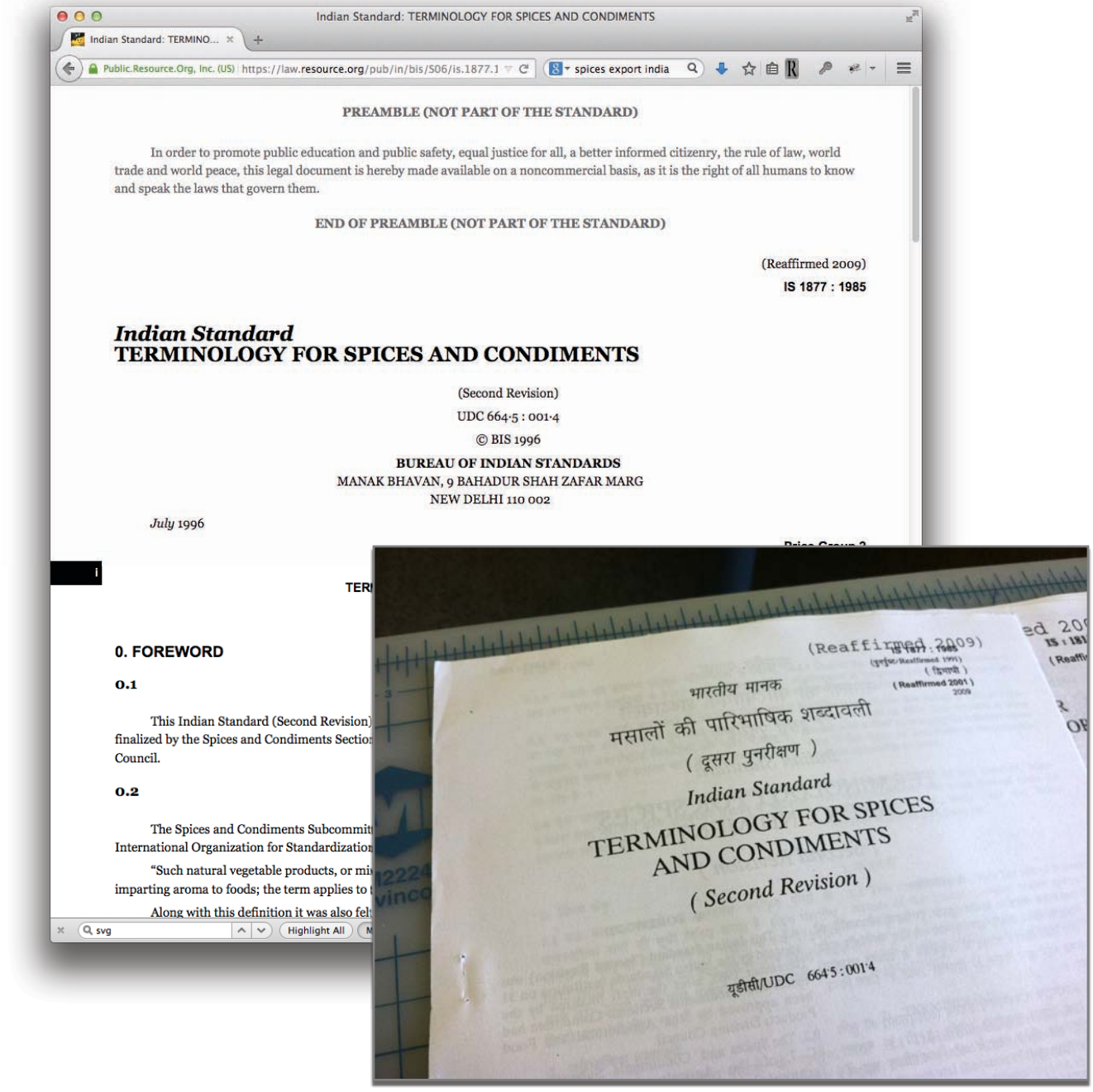


Exhibit 21: During 2013-2014, the Spices Board of India estimates 8,17,250 tons of spices valued at Rs.13735.39 crore were exported. The 55 standards in FAD 8 keep the reputation of Indian standards intact at home and abroad.

IS 1877 (1985): Terminology for Spices and Condiments
FAD 8: Spices and Condiments
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S06/is.1877.1985.html

ANNEXURE — K

Affidavit
of
Mr. Srinivas Kodali

भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

एक सौ रुपये Rs. 100

रु. 100 ONE HUNDRED RUPEES

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत INDIA

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

महाराष्ट्र MAHARASHTRA ◐ 2014 ◐ LU 045347

DIST. TREASURY OFFICE THANE

जिल्हा कोषागर कार्यालय, ठाणे - 8 OCT 2014

मुद्रांक प्रमाणक लिपीक / लि...

Govt. of Maharashtra A.G. JADHAV NOTARY Regd. 481

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Affidavit of Srinivas Kodali

I, Srinivas Kodali, son of Mr. K PUNNA RAO, resident of India and having a residence at 4-4-5/12/57/A Chaitanya Puri, Filter Bed,Adilabad,504001, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm as stated here:

1. That I obtained a Bachelor of Technologyin Civil Engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology Madras in 2013.
2. That I am an engineer working in the field of intelligent transport systems because I feel that modernization of the transport system of India is an essential issue for our country in the present and in the coming years.
3. That in 2012, I was part of a team which received the Volvo Sustainable Mobility Award during the Sweden-India Nobel Memorial Week Seminar for a project that explored innovative solutions and efforts in the area of public transport in the city of Chennai.

4. That in 2012 I began a project which is ongoing at the Center of Excellence in Urban Transport, IIT Madras, that attempts to enhance the prediction accuracy of bus arrival times for 30 MTC buses along two routes in Chennai.

5. That in 2012, I helped develop a fleet telematics monitoring system for the real-time tracking of buses, a project sponsored by the Ministry of Urban Development which received a GE India Innovation Award in 2013.

6. It is my considered belief that if one is to practice the profession of transport engineering in India, one cannot do so without access to and frequent consultation of the specifications promulgated by the Bureau of Indian Standards and the Indian Roads Congress.

7. In the field of Transport Engineering, the Bureau of Indian Standards has over 1,000 key specifications that detail requirements for automotive components, freight containers and pallets, aircraft and space vehicles, bicycles, ships and fishing vessels, transport tractors and trailers, and industrial trucks.

8. In addition to the specifications from the BIS Transport Engineering Division, a number of other Indian Standards are crucial to my work. For example, the Civil Engineering division has specifications for fire safety, earthquake engineering, soil and foundation engineering, cyclone resistant structures, and hill area development engineering that are important to consult in creating any transportation system.

9. As a student at IIT Madras, I was taught a number of cutting edge computing techniques, including programming languages which I am using for the improvement of country's transportation system. With these tools, me and my fellow students are conversant in building new kinds of computer applications. With better access to Indian Standards, the students of today could build a number of useful applications that add value to the standards, providing working engineers in the field with better applications to perform their work.

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A.G. JADHAV NOTARY Regd. 451

10. As a working professional, I find lack of ready access to Indian Standards on the Internet to be an impediment in my work. I believe professionals in my field should actively read relevant Indian Standards, just as they continue to educate themselves by reading professional journals. This continuing education is what allows us to progress as a profession and to provide better solutions to the problems India faces.

11. I also find a lack of Indian Standards in emerging sectors like Intelligent Transportation, water supply & smart cities in general. The country is going to spend a huge amount of resources in these emerging sectors in the upcoming years. Without the right standards for engineering works and tests, most of the work will have to be redone if designed with faults and without standards the work will not progress as rapidly or as effectively as it would otherwise. I believe the BIS should actively follow the international standards like the new ISO 37120 (International Standard for City Indicators) and work towards Indian Standards in these emerging fields and I would like to participate in the process.

I state the above points and sign that they are true.

Signature of Deponent

VERIFICATION:

VERIFIED at Vashi on this 10th day of October, 2014 that the above named deponent, do hereby solemnly affirm that the contents of this Affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and no material truth has been concealed therefrom.

Signature of Deponent

Before Me

Agicdma
10.10.2014

Ph(O): 2782 50 26
A.G.Jadhav B.A.LL.B
HIGH COURT ADVOCATE &
NOTARY
E-6,1:1,1st Floor,Sector-1
Vashi, Navi Mumbai- 400703

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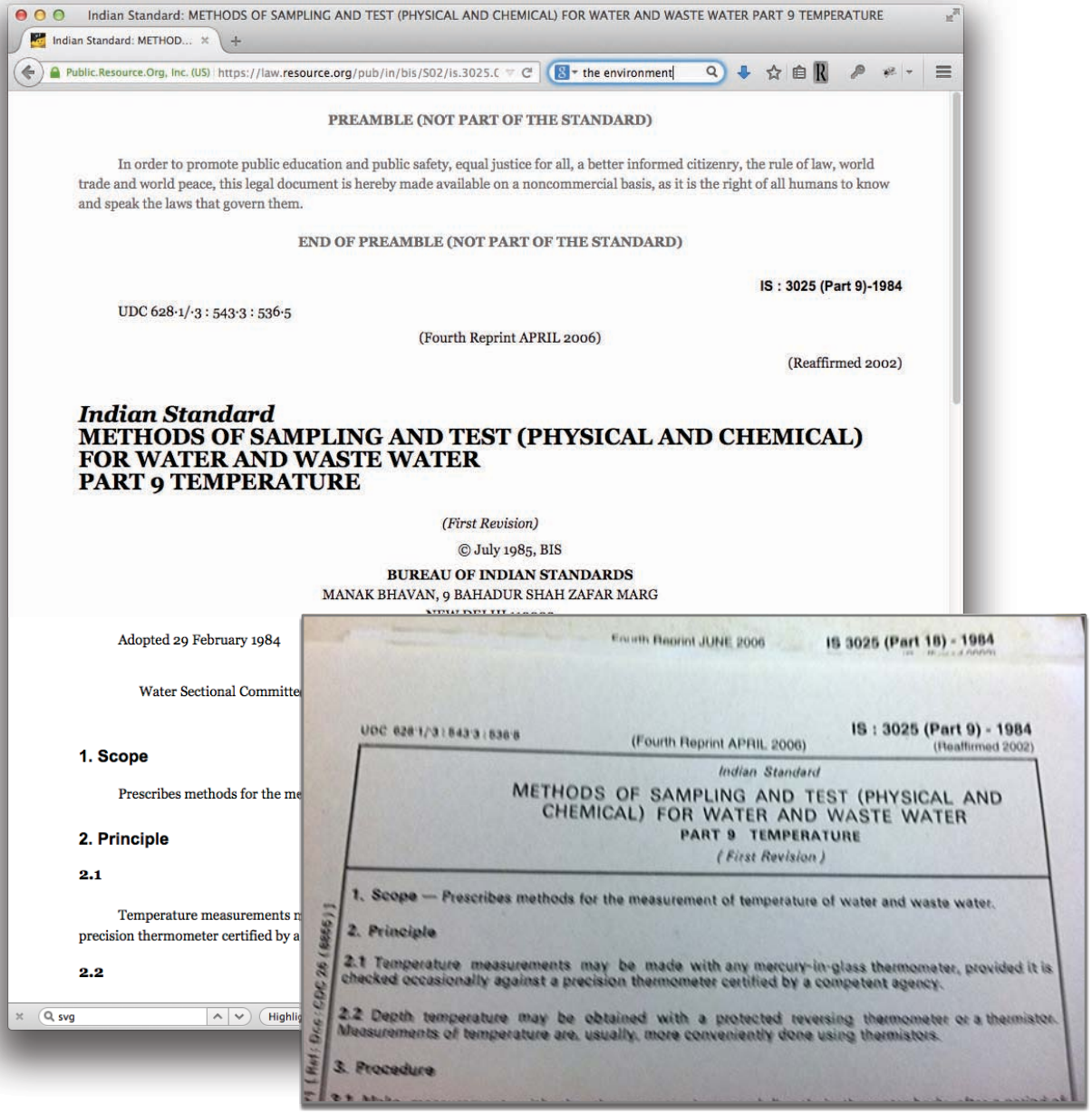

Exhibit 22: The Environmental Protection and Waste Management section has developed 132 standards for the testing of water and air and for the protection of the environment.

IS 3025-9 (1984): Sampling and Test for Water and Waste Water
CHD 32: Environmental Protection and Waste Management
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S02/is.3025.09.1984.svg.html

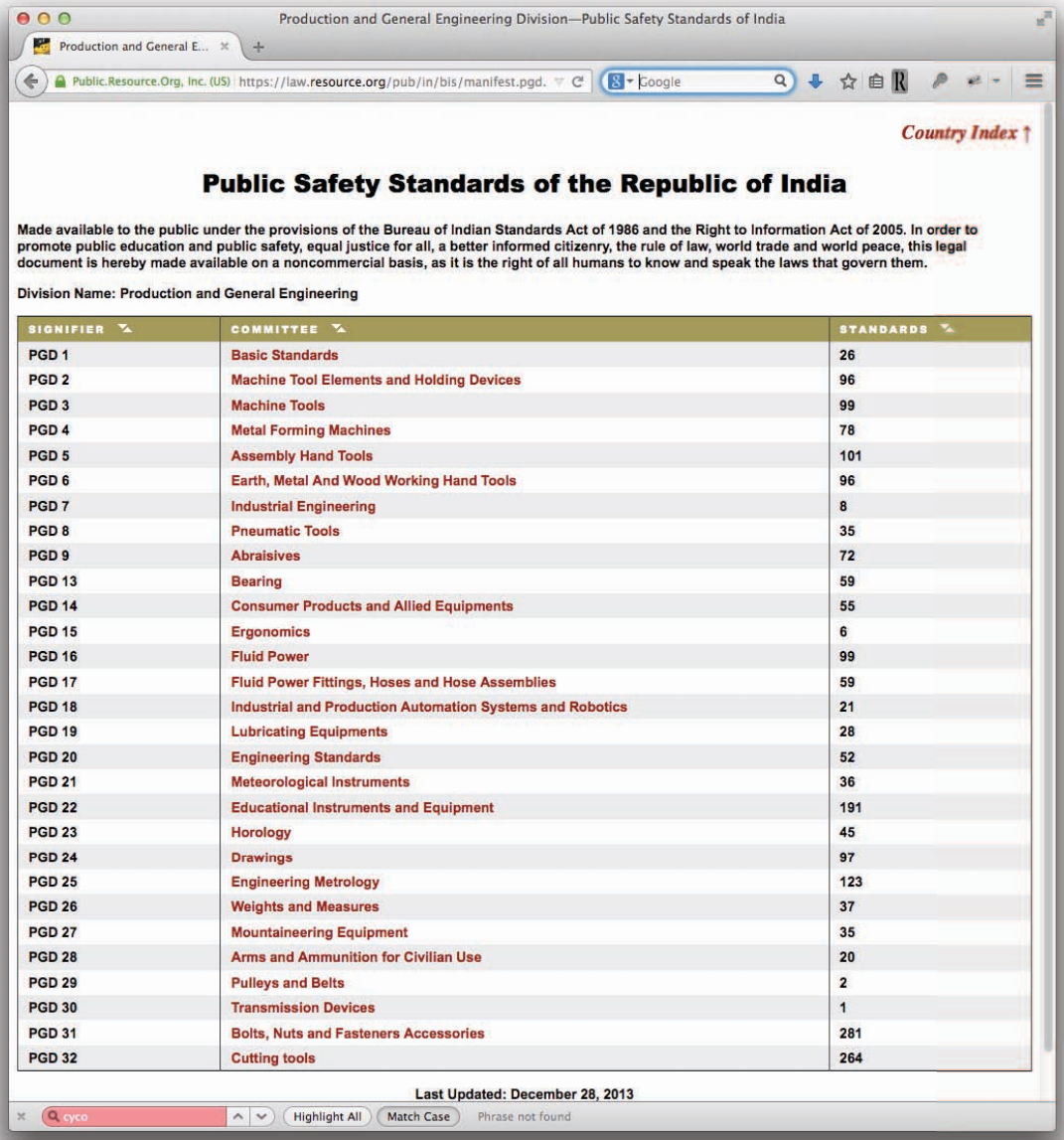

Exhibit 23: Production and General Engineering is one of 14 divisions. These standards are what makes industry, agriculture, public works, and many other fields of endeavor function in our modern economy. This division has produced 2,122 standards from 21 committees.

Production and Engineering Division
https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/manifest.pgd.html

ANNEXURE — L

Affidavit
of
Dr. Vinton G. Cerf

Dr. Vinton G. Cerf
1435 Woodhurst Blvd
McLean, VA 22102

6 October 2014

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Affidavit of Vinton G. Cerf

I, Vinton G. Cerf, son of Vinton T. Cerf, a resident of the United States of America and having an office at Google, Inc., 1818 Library Street, Suite 400, Reston, Virginia 20190, United States, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm as stated here:

1. That I obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in mathematics from Stanford University in 1965, a Master of Science degree in computer science from the University of California, Los Angeles in 1970, and a Ph.D. in computer science from the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1972

2. That I have worked in the field of computers and telecommunications since 1965 and that I am currently a Vice President and the Chief Internet Evangelist at Google, where I have been employed since 2005. The statements I make in this affidavit are my personal views and do not necessarily represent the views of my employer or any other organization with which I am affiliated.

3. That from 1999 to 2007 I served as a board member and from 2000 to 2007 as chairman of the board of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the nonprofit organization responsible for the management and coordination of theInternet's unique identifiers and parameters.

4. That from 1998 to the present, I have served as a Distinguished Visiting Scientist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology where

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Internet: vint@google.com

I am working on the architecture and design of an interplanetary Internet.

5. That I am the holder of honorary Doctorate degrees from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), Zurich; Lulea University of Technology, Sweden; University of the Balearic Islands, Palma; Capitol College, Maryland; Gettysburg College, Pennsylvania; George Mason University, Virginia; Rovira i Virgili University, Tarragona, Spain; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York; the University of Twente, Enschede, The Netherlands; Brooklyn Polytechnic; Marymount University; the University of Pisa; the Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications; Tschingua University, Beijing, China; the University of Zaragoza, Spain; the Technical University of Cartagena, Spain; the Polytechnic University of Madrid, Spain; Bethany College, Kansas; the Moscow State University of International Relations; the Buenos Aires Institute of Technology; Keio University, Tokyo, Japan and Yale University.

6. That I am the author with Dr. Robert Kahn of the TCP/IP protocols which serve as a key component of the Internet and that I am the author of over 180 other publications, including numerous Internet Request for Comments (RFC) standards documents publications in peer reviewed academic journals.

7. That in 1997, President Clinton presented me with the U.S. National Medal of Technology; in 2005 President Bush presented me with the Presidential Medal of Freedom; in 2004 I was a recipient of the ACM Alan M. Turing Award; in 2008 I was a recipient of the Japan Prize; and in 2013 was the recipient of the Queen Elizabeth Prize in Engineering and the French Légion d'Honneur.

8. Based on my experience in developing and implementing standards on which the Internet is based, I believe strongly that standards, codes of practice, interoperability specifications, and other rules that define how a system works must be broadly available. Broad availability of standards is essential for identifying

defects in standards, for promoting security and safety, and for enabling interoperability and innovation.

9. Making standards open is a key to finding any flaws in the standards. We learned this when we create the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), the basis for reliable, connection-oriented services on the Internet. When we released the initial specification and implementation, the service didn't work because of a flaw in our retransmission algorithms. Because the specification for TCP was widely available, a researcher at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory was able to discover the flaw and submitted a 12-line correction that provided a congestion-avoidance algorithm. The 3-way TCP "handshake" was invented to overcome another weakness in duplicate detection thanks to an experimental implementation by a researcher at Bolt Beranek and Newman.

10. In my wide experience looking at Internet protocols, there have been many such instances in which people were able to read and sometimes implement the Internet-Drafts and Request for Comments (the document series used for the advancement of Internet standards) and provide important modifications. In many cases, these corrections were provided by students, young engineers, or independent consultants who did not have access to formal libraries or other facilities. It is my considered belief that one of the key factors that led to the TCP/IP protocols becoming ubiquitous in the world was the open process we used for the development and dissemination of standards.

11. The open availability of standards and specifications is of particular importance for security. Only by having the algorithms and protocols openly and carefully documented are we able to know that these protocols are secure. When they are not secure, an open process finds those flaws much more quickly.

12. It is my belief that open standards are crucial for security and public safety in the "real world" as well as in telecommunications networks. Standards for the safety of machinery, the transportation of hazardous materials, and the safety of buildings all require that the standards be

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broadly disseminated so that we may find any flaws in these standards and fix them. We cannot continually strive to improve our standards for public safety if those specifications are restricted in their usage and distribution.

13. When we were creating the Internet, there were several contenders. I worked with my colleagues from around the world on the TCP/IP protocol suite, the standards that are now ubiquitous. However, a great deal of time, energy, and money was expended on a competing protocol suites, one known as Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) and the other called X.25 and X.75. The standards for OSI were carefully controlled and very expensive as were the X.25/X.75 standards.

14. Because of the cost of access to standards and the cost of participating in the process, development of the OSI protocol suite did not proceed with anywhere near the velocity of the TCP/IP protocols. X.25/X.75 was widely implemented but eventually withered away in the face of the more capable TCP/IP protocols and their companion standards. The tremendous innovation that we experienced with the TCP/IP protocols were the result of an open process where anybody could advance a proposal and build on the work of others. The Internet would not have been possible in the form we know it today if its standards had been restricted in distribution.

15. When the Internet started to commercialize, it was because small companies were able to build on top of the open base that we had created. Google was started by two graduate students who built their business on top of the open Internet. Many other companies that are now key parts of our global economy started as one or two people in a garage. If standards defining a field are expensive and restricted in distribution, that is a significant barrier to entry and a damper on innovation. Open standards encourage innovation and implicit interoperability; the consequent market activity can drive economies forward.

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16. In conclusion, I believe the public interest is best served when important standards are more broadly and freely available. These standards provide a means of educating our youth, the open distribution of the standards is vital to the public safety and our security, and by making the rules of the road open and available, we promote innovation and economic activity.

I state the above points and sign that they are true.

Signature of Deponent

VERIFICATION:

VERIFIED at Reston, Virginia on this 7 day of October, 2014 that the above named deponent, do hereby solemnly affirm that the contents of this Affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and no material truth has been concealed therefrom.

Signature of Deponent

Home: +1 703 573-7125 FAX: +1 703 560-4004
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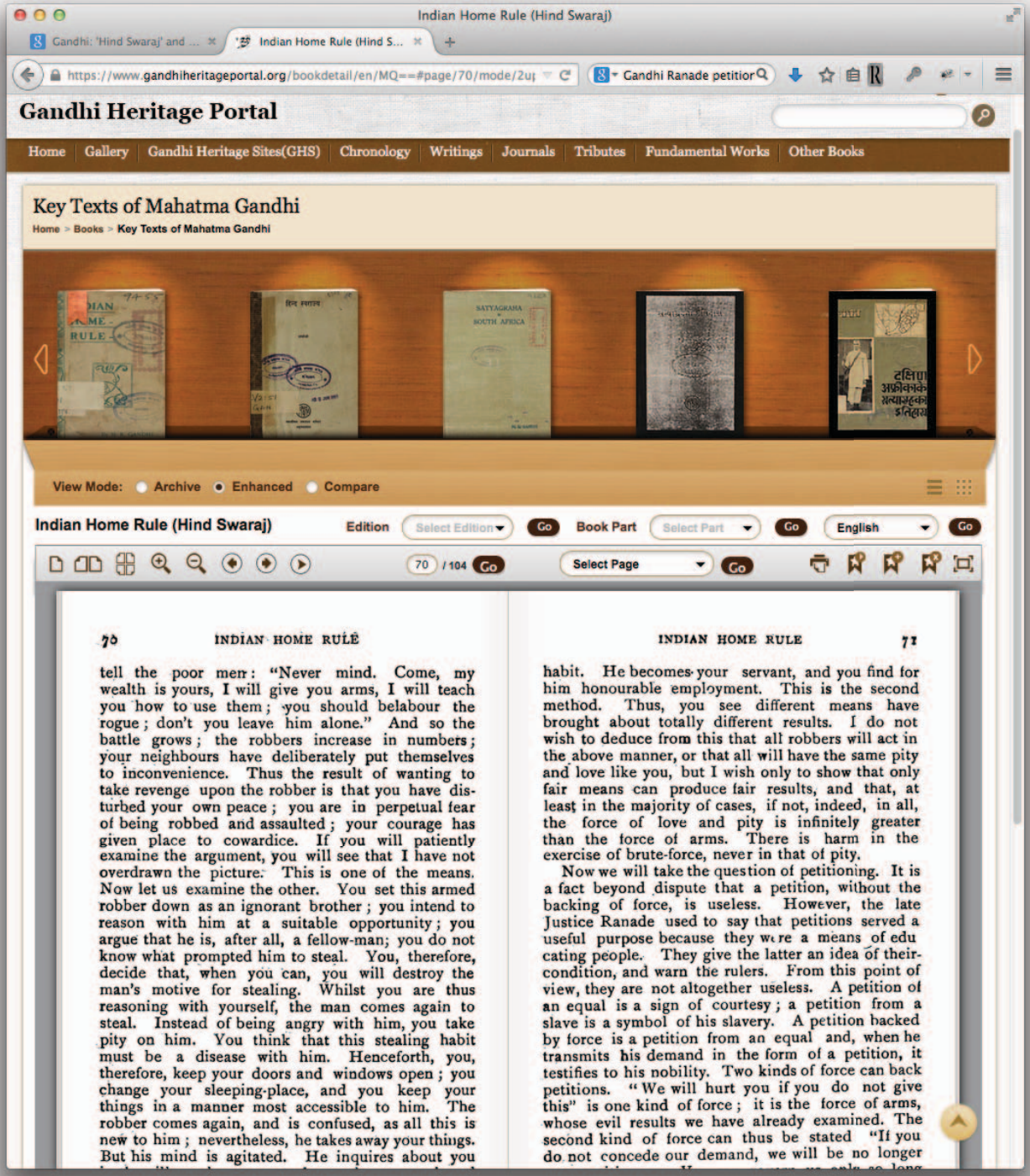
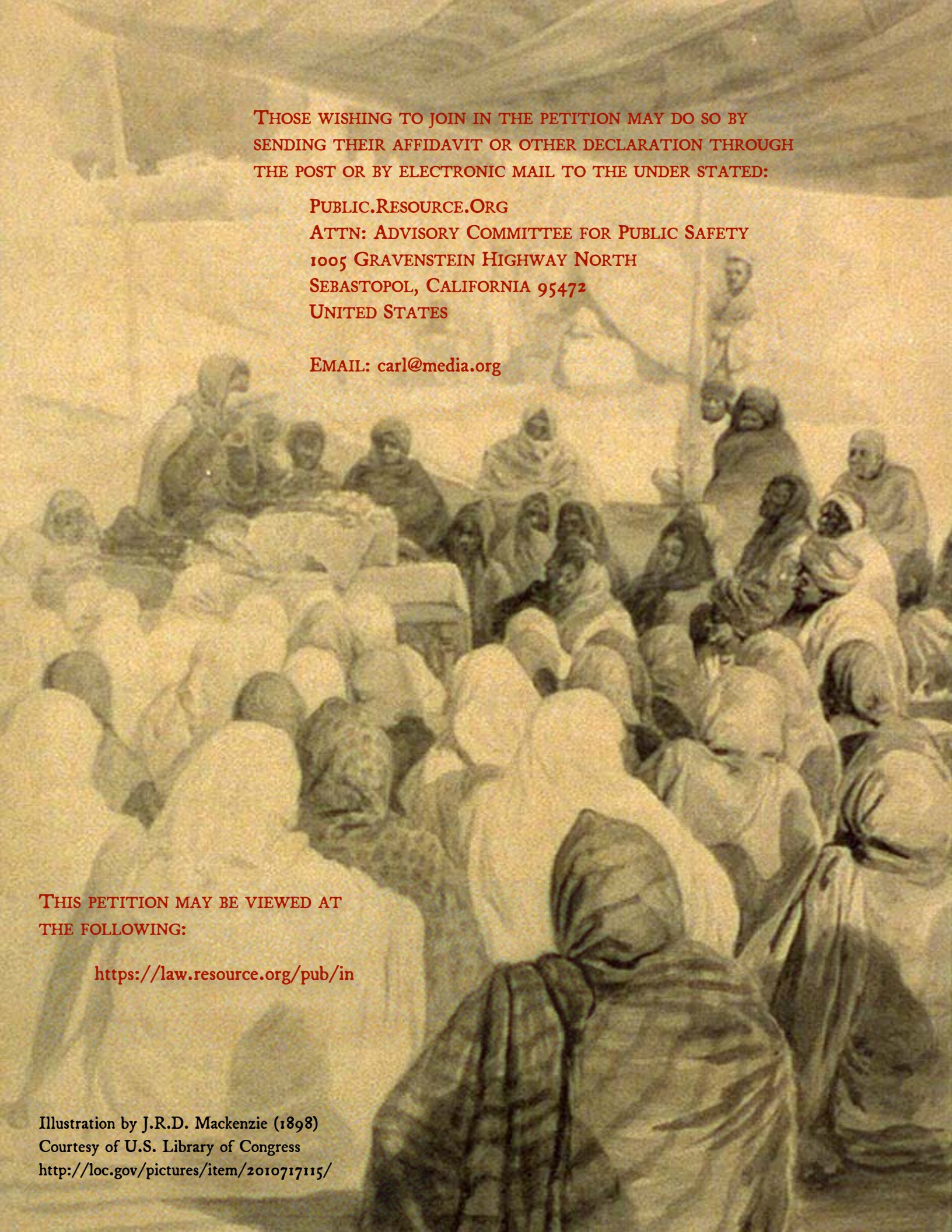


Exhibit 24: When Gandhiji invoked Justice Ranade on the subject of petitions he was speaking of a different world, one of rulers and subjects. Today, the people own their governments and we petition the Honorable Ministry with respect and request that this important subject may be considered by the people of India and their government.

Indian Home Rule (Hind Swaraj)
Gandhi Heritage Portal
https://www.gandhiheritageportal.org/mahatma-gandhi-books/indian-home-rule



Those wishing to join in the petition may do so by sending their affidavit or other declaration through the post or by electronic mail to the under stated:

Public.Resource.Org
Attn: Advisory Committee for Public Safety
1005 Gravenstein Highway North
Sebastopol, California 95472
United States

Email: carl@media.org

This petition may be viewed at the following:

https://law.resource.org/pub/in

Illustration by J.R.D. Mackenzie (1898)
Courtesy of U.S. Library of Congress
http://loc.gov/pictures/item/2010717115/