

A WRIT PETITION IN PUBLIC INTEREST UNDER ARTICLE 226 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA, 1950

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

EXTRA-ORDINARY CIVIL JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION (C) NO. 11901 OF 2015

IN THE MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION:-

PUBLIC RESOURCE ORG, INC.
& ORS.

..PETITIONER

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA
& ORS.

..RESPONDENTS

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
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IN THE MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION:-

PUBLIC RESOURCE ORG, INC. & ORS.		..PETITIONER
	VERSUS	
UNION OF INDIA & ORS.		..RESPONDENTS

NOTICE OF MOTION

- 1. UNION OF INDIA
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution,
Department of Consumer Affairs,
Through the Secretary,
Krishi Bhawan,
New Delhi - 110001
- 2. BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS,
Through its Director General,
Manak Bhawan,
9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg,
New Delhi 110 002

Sir,

The enclosed writ petition along annexures in the aforesaid matter as being filed on behalf of petitioners and likely to be listed on .12.2015 or any date, thereafter. Please take notice accordingly.

NISHITH DESAI ASSOCIATES
C-5, DEFENCE COLONY,
NEW DELHI-110024

NEW DELHI
23.11.2015

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
EXTRA-ORDINARY CIVIL JURISDICTION
WRIT PETITION (C) NO. 11901 OF 2015
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URGENT APPLICATION

The Registrar (A)
Delhi High Court
New Delhi-110003

Sir,

Requesting to you kindly treat this accompanying application as an urgent one in accordance with Delhi High Court Rules and Orders

1. The ground of urgency prayer as above.

NISHITH DESAI ASSOCIATES
C-5, DEFENCE COLONY,
NEW DELHI-110024

NEW DELHI
23.11.2015

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
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	VERSUS	
UNION OF INDIA & ORS.		..RESPONDENTS

COURT FEE

	NISHITH DESAI ASSOCIATES C-5, DEFENCE COLONY, NEW DELHI-110024	
NEW DELHI 23.11.2015		

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

EXTRA-ORDINARY CIVIL JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION (C) NO. 11901 OF 2015

IN THE MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION:-

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LIST OF DATES & EVENTS

Sr. No.	Date	Particulars	Page Reference
1.	September 3, 1946	Department of Industries and Supplied issued a memorandum formally announcing the setting of an organization called the "Indian Standards Institution"	
2.	January 6, 1947	Indian Standards Institution ('ISI') came into effect.	
3.	June 1947	Dr. Lal C. Verman took over as the first Director of ISI	
4.	1952	ISI started operation the Certification Marks Scheme under the Indian Standards (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 . ('Scheme').	
5.	1955-1956	The Scheme was formally launched by ISI enabling it to grant licenses to manufacturers producing goods in conformity with Indian Standards and to apply ISI Mark on their products.	
6.	November 26, 1986	Following a need by the Central Government to have harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods a Bill titled "The Bureau of Indian Standards" was introduced in Parliament.	
7.	December 23, 1986	The Bill was passed by both the houses of Parliament and enacted.	
8.	2007	Petitioner No. 1, to spread knowledge on the internet for the benefit of public solely for educational, non-commercial and charitable purposes has been actively involved in making available materials such as court opinions, technical standards and building codes mandated under the laws of United States of America on the internet for the benefit of general public.	Annexure E colly.
9.	2008-2011	Petitioner No. 1 made available over the internet over 20 million pages of various United States district courts documents and the entire historical database of United States Court of Appeals opinions.	Annexure E colly.
10.	August 2012	Mr. Carl Malamud director of Petitioner No. 1 procured and made available free of cost on the internet 701 Indian Standards covering the safety of spices and condiments and the safety standards for bicycles, codes of practice for fire brigades, and codes of hygiene for food hawkers.	Annexure E colly.
11.	April 11, 2013	Mr. Carl Malamud procured a DVD from the Bureau of Indian Standards ('BIS') with Indian Standards created by the Water Division and posted these standards on the internet.	Annexure E colly.
12.	June 3, 2013	Mr. Carl Malamud procured a DVD from BIS with complete sets of Indian Standards (as defined under the BIS Act) and posted these on the Internet free of charge and for noncommercial use. Till date, over 700 Indian Standards have been retyped and processed into valid XHTML code for ease of access on mobile phones and other devices.	Annexure E colly.
13.	June 25, 2014	Petitioner No. 1 informed the Director General of Respondent No. 2 vide a letter of his keen interest to renew the subscription of DVDs of Indian Standards with the option of one update every 6 months and also offering his services for making such subscription services and update services better.	Annexure E colly.
14.	August 1, 2014	Petitioner No. 1 received a letter from the Director (Sales) of Respondent No. 2 stating that Respondent No. 2 did not appreciate the efforts of Petitioner No. 1 in making available the Indian Standards to the general public for no cost and that this was against their copyright policy and terms and conditions of purchase of DVDs. This letter also stated that Petitioner No.1's contract for purchase of DVDs of Indian Standards would be terminated and further legal action under the Copyright Act, 1957 ('Copyright Act') would be initiated if Petitioner No.1 failed to remove all the Indian Standards from its website within a week's time.	Annexure E colly.
15.	August 2, 2014	Petitioner No. 1 responded to Respondent No.3's aforementioned letter dated August 1, 2014 acknowledging the contribution of Respondent No 2's work and accepted that he had made available the Indian Standards in furtherance of their efforts to make such crucial Indian Standards widely available. Petitioner No. 1 also stressed on the need to make these Indian Standards freely available to the public in pursuance to transparency and good governance and the inalienable fundamental rights recognized in respect of citizen in India under the Constitution of India, 1950, and further detailed in the Right to Information Act, 2005.	Annexure E colly.
16.	October 25, 2014	The Petitioner No. 1 filed a detailed petition with Respondent No. 1 annexing the above mentioned series of events as explaining the reasons as to why the Indian Standards should be freely available in the public domain. Petitioner No. 1 herein also presented affidavits of eminent persons who shared a similar line of thought on the fundamental rights of the public to obtain free access to these Indian Standards.	Annexure E colly.
17.	June 8, 2015	Letter from Respondent No. 3 rejecting the petition filed on October 25, 2014.	Annexure E colly.
18.	June 2015	The Union Cabinet approved a Bill for introduction in the Parliament that proposes to bring in more items under the mandatory system since at present only products and process come under the ambit of Indian Standards.	
19.	July 2015 –October 2015	Petitioners have made efforts to understand and obtain information from Respondent No.2 regarding functioning of Respondent No.2 and manner in which Indian Standards are created and made available.	
20.	July 2015 -October 2015	<p>Petitioner No. 2, Dr. Sushant Sinha, is a computer scientist who received the Ph.D. degree in Computer Science and Engineering from the University of Michigan in 2009. In May 2007, on his own time, Petitioner No.2 began a project called 'Indian Kanoon', a portal on the Internet that provides free access and searches across the legal materials of India, including legislations, regulations as well as court cases for the Union of India and the states. Petitioner No.2 came together with Petitioner No.1 and Petitioner No.3 to approach this Hon'ble Court by way of the present writ petition as he also strongly believes in dissemination of information and ease of access of information.</p> <p>Petitioner No.3, Mr. Srinivas Kodali, a resident of Mumbai, received his Bachelor's Degree in Civil Engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology in Madras. Petitioner No.3 is currently part of the project team of CHaloBEST Project at the Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education, where he is helping develop tools for transit agencies and commuters in Mumbai. Petitioner No.3 came together with Petitioner No.1 and Petitioner No.2 for the present writ petition as he too believes in ease of access of information.</p>	
21.	November 2015	As Respondents have not responded to letters of Petitioner No.1 and in interest of citizens of India at large, present Writ Petition has been filed.	

NISHITH DESAI ASSOCIATES
C-5, DEFENCE COLONY,
NEW DELHI-110024

NEW DELHI
23.11.2015

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
EXTRA-ORDINARY CIVIL JURISDICTION
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& ORS.

UNION OF INDIA
& ORS.

VERSUS

..PETITIONER
..RESPONDENTS

MEMO OF PARTIES

1. PUBLIC RESOURCE ORG, INC.
Through its president, Mr. Carl Malamud,
1005 Gravenstein Highway North, Sebastopol,
California, 95472,- USA.

2. DR. SUSHANT SINHA
826, 1st Floor, 2nd Cross, 7th Main Rd,
Indiranagar, HAL 2nd Stage,
Bengaluru - 560008
Karnataka

3. MR. SRINIVAS KODALI
4-4-5/12/57/A, Chaitanya Purit Road No 1,
Filter Bed, Adilabad,
Telangana- 504001

VERSUS

1. UNION OF INDIA
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution,
Department of Consumer Affairs, Through the Secretary,
Krishi Bhawan,
New Delhi - 110001

2. BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS,
Through its Director General,
Manak Bhawan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg,
New Delhi 110 002

..PETITIONER
..RESPONDENTS

NISHITH DESAI ASSOCIATES
C-5, DEFENCE COLONY,
NEW DELHI-110024

NEW DELHI
23.11.2015
- <https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis.gov.in.20151211.html>
- 8/41

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
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UNION OF INDIA
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A WRIT PETITION IN PUBLIC INTEREST UNDER ARTICLE 226 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA, 1950, FOR THE ISSUANCE OF AN APPROPRIATE WRIT, ORDER OR DIRECTION TO THE UNION OF INDIA AND BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS TO MAKE THE INDIAN STANDARDS PUBLISHED BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS UNDER THE BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS ACT, 1986, FREELY AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

TO,

THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE AND HER COMPANION JUSTICES OF THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE PETITIONERS ABOVENAMED

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. The present writ petition is being filed by Petitioner No.1, Petitioner No.2 and Petitioner No.3 ('Petitioners') as a Public Interest Litigation as there is no other efficacious remedy available to Petitioners. Representations made by Petitioner No.1 to the Respondents to make the BIS Standards freely available or available at nominal costs have been to no avail. Petitioners submit that they are not guided by self-gain for themselves and that the intention behind filing the present writ petition is purely in public interest. The Petitioners are filing the present writ petition against Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Union of India ('Respondent No.1') and Bureau of Indian Standards ('Respondent No.2') so that the citizens of India may have access to more information regarding statutorily prescribed BIS standards in respect of goods, and also so that the manufacturers can be held accountable to such statutory BIS standards thereby enabling a greater transparency in respect of standard of goods sold and made available in Indian markets.
2. Petitioners humbly submit that they have obtained information regarding publication of standards and the manner in which standards are made public through correspondence between Petitioner No.1 and Respondents. Additionally, some information relating to standards is also available on the website of Respondent No.2 and in the BIS Act. Respondent No.2 has confirmed in its communications that standards will not be made freely available. These have been the primary source of information for Petitioners.
3. Petitioners humbly submit that if the present writ petition is allowed, all consumers in India will benefit from the free publication and ease of access to standards. Petitioners further submit that easy access to statutory standards in respect of manufactured goods will be of benefit to all citizens. Due to the manner in which standards are published and the prohibitive costs of access to standards, individual consumers are unaware of the applicability and enforceability of mandatory standards or even the fact that such standards exist.
4. Petitioners humbly submit that they are invoking the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court to issue a writ in the nature of mandamus or such other writ that this Hon'ble Court determines as fit and appropriate against Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Union of India ('Respondent No.1') and Bureau of Indian Standards ('Respondent No.2'). Respondent No.2 is a creation of a statute and a Government entity and is therefore 'state' within the meaning of [Article 12](#) of the Constitution of India, 1950 ('Constitution'). Respondent No.2 is responsible for making and publishing standards and Petitioners are aggrieved by Respondent No.2's reluctance and failure to make the standards public. To the best of knowledge of Petitioners, no other persons, bodies, institutions are likely to be affected by orders of this Hon'ble Court in light of relief sought in this writ petition.
- 5a. Petitioner No. 1 is a registered not-for-profit organization based in California, United States. One of the prime objectives of Petitioner No.1 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, Petitioner No. 1 has been actively involved since 2007 in placing materials such as court opinions, technical standards, and building codes mandated under United States law on the Internet for the benefit of the general public. Petitioner No.1 solely operates on grants received from organizations such as Google, Omidyar Network, Arcadia Fund and Elbaz Family Foundation and contributions from individuals.
- 5b. Mr. Carl Malamud is the President and Founder of Petitioner No.1. Mr. Malamud is the author of 8 computer science books and was previously founder of the Internet Multicasting Service, a non-profit that started the first radio station on the Internet. Mr. Malamud is the recipient of the Berkman Award from Harvard "for his extraordinary contributions to the Internet's impact on society." For the last 30 years, Mr. Malamud has been making government information more widely available as his vocation and his avocation. Mr. Malamud was responsible for 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 for the first time and contributed his software and computers to the SEC to enable them to take over the service. Mr. Malamud was also responsible for placing all the opinions of the U.S. Court of Appeals on

the World Wide Web for the first time. His work has been specifically recognized by the [Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives](#) and the [Judicial Conference of the United States](#). Mr. Malamud's objective personally and also of Petitioner No.1, is always to assist governments in various jurisdictions in meeting the challenges of information technology so as to provide services more efficiently and effectively.

- 5c. Petitioner No. 2 is Dr. Sushant Sinha is a computer scientist who received the Ph.D. degree in Computer Science and Engineering from the University of Michigan in 2009. Following his studies, Dr. Sinha returned to Bengaluru where he was employed as a Principle Engineer at Yahoo specializing in search engine technologies. He is the author of numerous peer reviewed papers in respected international journals. In May 2007, while he was pursuing his PhD, on his own time, Petitioner No.2 began a project to create a web site called '[Indian Kanoon](#)', a portal on the Internet that provides access and searches across the legal materials of India, including legislations and regulations as well as court cases for the Union of India and the states. He is currently the CEO of IKanoon Software Development Pvt. Ltd, a company he founded under the Indian Companies Act to provide advanced workflow and collaboration solutions to legal professions that would in turn fund the development and the maintenance of the free resources provided on the website. By building Indian Kanoon and providing statutes as a free service since the past 7 years on the Internet, Petitioner No.2 believes he is making a contribution to India, an endeavor all citizens should strive for. He strongly believes that every Indian should be legally aware of his rights and the law governing them and by providing these legislations, regulations, notifications and Indian Standards he is providing free and easy access to the required resources to every citizen to enable him to stand up for his right provided under law.
- 5d. Petitioner No.3 is Mr. Srinivas Kodali a resident of Telangana. Petitioner No.3 received a Bachelor's Degree in Civil Engineering at the Indian Institute of Technology in Madras. Petitioner No.3 specialized in the study of transport engineering and worked at the Intelligent Transportation Systems Laboratory in the Centre for Excellence in Urban Transport at IIT Madras where he developed a system for dynamic tracking of campus buses at IIT Madras, a project that was awarded the special recognition Volvo sustainable mobility award by Volvo in October 2012. Petitioner No.3 has also developed applications for real-time bus arrival prediction in Chennai and is now working on identifying transit deserts in Indian cities using techniques of "big data," spatial algorithms, and network analysis. Petitioner No.3 was also a part of the project team of ChaloBEST Project at the Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education, where he was helping develop tools for transit agencies and commuters in Mumbai. As a student of the topic and now as a working transportation engineer, Petitioner No.3 has no financial interest in this litigation. His motivation is to be able to consult and freely share the important information that is in the Indian Standards, a particularly relevant body of knowledge for his chosen profession to serving the public good. Petitioner No.3's prime goal is to build a better transportation system for India, and as Indian Standards published by BIS are a way for all engineers in this field to be aware of important safety and other principles that are embodied in the transportation and safety standards, Petitioner No.3 believes that these Indian Standards are a crucial resource to contribute to the development of "smart" transit for the people of India. The petitioners have means to pay the cost, if any, imposed by this Hon'ble Court.
6. Petitioner No.1 has made several representations to Respondent No.2. Petitioner No.1 had written to Respondent No.2 by way of letters dated [June 25, 2014](#), [August 2, 2014](#) and [October 25, 2014](#). However, there was no change in response of Respondent No.2. As the issues raised are of public importance, Petitioners are filing present petition as a Public Interest Litigation.
7. Petitioner No.1 is an organization that is devoted to improved standards of transparency, empowering citizens and helping citizens enforce their rights. Mr. Carl Malamud has travelled to India several times and also passionately believes in the objectives of Petitioner No.1. Petitioner No.1 is seeking to make available Standards which Petitioner No.1 had subscribed to and Respondent No.2 is now refusing access / renewal. Denial of information and access to information violates fundamental rights and Petitioner No.1 as an organization devoted to greater transparency and access of information has filed this writ petition *bona fide* and has no commercial interest in the same. Thus, Petitioner No.1 has *locus standi* to file the present writ petition.
8. The Petitioners before this Hon'ble Court are seeking limited relief that Respondents be directed to make public and freely accessible information relating to laws and legal standards of various products. Petitioner has challenged the prohibitive charges levied by Respondents on the ground that the same are arbitrary, unreasonable, deprive access of citizens to the law of the land and thus, violate fundamental rights of every citizen.
9. Respondent No. 1 is Union of India represented through the Chief Secretary, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. The Department of Consumer Affairs is one of the two departments of the Union Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. Department of Consumer Affairs is the nodal ministry for overseeing the enforcement of various legislations relating to consumers and consumer rights, including, BIS Act and legal metrology. The Minister for Consumer Affairs is also President of the Bureau of Indian Standards, Respondent No.2. As such no relief is sought against Respondent No.1, however, its presence is required for the effective adjudication of this writ petition. Further, Respondent No.1 is the Ministry in charge of rights of consumers.
10. BIS was created by an Act of Parliament in 1986 and was formed by taking over the assets and liabilities of the then existing Indian Standards Institution ('ISI'). BIS is the key agency in formulation of standards and certification programs. Respondent No.3 is a member / officer of the Bureau constituted under [Section 3](#) of the BIS Act ('Bureau').
11. [Entry 50](#) and [Entry 51](#) of List I of Schedule 7 of the Constitution, empowers the Union Parliament to legislate in respect of subject relating to standards of weights and measures and establishment of standards of quality for goods sold in inter-State commerce. It is in exercise of these powers that Union Parliament enacted the [BIS Act](#) and has taken further steps thereafter.
12. Thus, Respondents are responsible for the formulation of standards, also referred to as Indian Standards, certification of products and systems, testing and calibration of schemes, also referred to as Indian Standards providing various ancillary services and enforcement of such standards. As stated above, the Bureau is a body corporate which carries

on various activities which is are mandated under the BIS Act. The Bureau itself is constituted by [Section 3](#) of the BIS Act.

13. The predecessor institution to Respondent No. 2, the ISI, that came into being on January 06, 1947, started operating the Certification Marks Scheme under the [Indian Standards Institution \(Certification Marks\) Act, 1952](#) ('Scheme'). The Scheme, which was formally launched by ISI in or around 1955-56, enabled it to grant licences to manufacturers producing goods in conformity with Indian Standards and to apply ISI Mark on their products. A need was felt by the Central Government to have harmonious development of the activities of standardisation, marking and quality certification of goods. A Bill titled The Bureau of Indian Standards with this objective was therefore introduced in the Parliament of November 26, 1986. The Bill was duly passed by both houses of Parliament and was enacted on December 23, 1986 after received the assent of the President. Respondent No. 2 consists of 25 members representing both the Central and State governments, Members of Parliament, industry, scientific and research institutions, consumer organizations and professional bodies.
14. Respondent No. 2's main activities involve standards formulation and product certification. Respondent No.2 has so far formulated over 19,000 standards in a multitude of areas such as [cosmetics, medical devices, disinfectants, steel products, internal combustion engines, clinical thermometers, oil pressure stoves, solvents for use in the extraction of vegetable oils, gas cylinders, X-Ray devices, infant foods, electrical wirings, lifts and escalators, ropeways, cable televisions, pneumatic tyres](#) and several other products that affect every citizen of India. Each of these standards have a significant impact on the public safety of the citizens of India. Most people are not aware of the significant role Respondent No.3 plays to ensure safety and efficacy of the products used by them in their daily life.
15. It needs to be emphasized that these standards are law within the meaning of [Article 13](#) of the Constitution and consequently, binding on those persons for who it is applicable. It is respectfully submitted that as has been held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ('Supreme Court'), once procedure established by law has been followed by a statutory authority, subordinate and delegated legislation is law under the Constitution. Moreover, compliance with specific standards has been deemed to be 'mandatory' in nature as per the Quality Control Orders under various legislations issued by the Government of India from time to time, as discussed below.
16. Every year, Respondent No. 2 publishes more than 300 new standards and 300 amendments. Respondent No.2's product Certification Scheme is one of the largest in the world, with over 26,500 licensees covering more than 900 products. It is in existence for more than 58 years. It allows the licensees to use the popular BIS and ISI marks on their product, which is synonymous with quality and safe products. Respondent No. 2 also operates the Foreign Manufacturers Certification Scheme under which overseas manufacturers can be granted licence to use the BIS and ISI Standard Marks. As submitted above, Indian Standards are law as per the Constitution and compliance with some of these Indian Standards (approximately 90-92) mandatory.
17. The Bureau may constitute committees under the BIS Act, including the Advisory Committee and Executive Committee. [Section 7](#) of the BIS Act provides for the appointment of a Director-General, who shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Bureau. [Section 10](#) sets out, illustratively, powers of the Bureau.

Section 10

- 1. The Bureau may exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to it by or under this Act and, in particular, such powers include the power to -*
 - a. establish, publish and promote in such manner as may be prescribed the Indian Standard, in relation to any article or process;*
 - b. recognise as an Indian Standard, in such manner as may be prescribed, any standard established by any other Institution in India or elsewhere, in relation to any article or process;*
 - c. specify a Standard Mark to be called the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark which shall be of such design and contain such particulars as may be prescribed to represent a particular Indian Standard;*
 - d. grant, renew, suspend or cancel a licence for the use of the Standard Mark;*
 - e. levy fees for the grant or renewal of any licence;*
 - f. make such inspection and take such samples of any material or substance as may be necessary to see whether any article or process in relation to which the Standard Mark has been used conforms to the Indian Standard or whether the Standard Mark has been improperly used in relation to any article or process with or without a licence;*
 - g. seek recognition of the Bureau and of the Indian Standards outside India on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by the Bureau with any corresponding institution or organisation in any country;*
 - h. establish, maintain and recognise laboratories for the purposes of standardisation and quality control and for such other purposes as may be prescribed;*
 - i. undertake research for the formulation of Indian Standards in the interests of consumers and manufacturers;*
 - j. recognise any institution in India or outside which is engaged in the standardisation of any article or process or the improvement of the quality of any article or process;*
 - k. provide services to manufacturers and consumers of articles or processes on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon;*

l. appoint agents in India or outside India for the inspection, testing and such other purposes as may be prescribed;

m. establish branches, offices or agencies in India or outside;

n. inspect any article or process, at such times and at such places as may be prescribed in relation to which the Standard Mark is used or which is required to conform to the Indian Standard by this Act or under any other law irrespective of whether such article or process is in India or is brought or intended to be brought into India from a place outside India;

o. coordinate activities of any manufacturer or association of manufacturers or consumers engaged in standardisation and in the improvement of the quality of any article or process or in the implementation of any quality control activities;

p. perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

2. The Bureau shall perform its functions under this section in accordance with, and subject to, such rules as may be made by the Central Government.

18. Sections 11 and 12 of the BIS Act provides for usage of the name and marks 'Indian Standard', 'Indian Standard Specification' and Section 14 of the BIS Act provides that the Central Government, may after consultation with the Bureau, notify articles or process which shall conform to Indian Standard. The Central Government may also direct that goods or manufacture process shall be compulsorily made under the Standard Mark licence. Section 15 of the BIS Act provides for the grant, renewal, suspension or cancellation of a licence granted under the BIS Act.
19. Section 33 (1) of the BIS Act provides that any contravention of the Sections 11, 12, 14 and 15 of the BIS Act will be punishable with imprisonment of upto one year or fine extending to Rs. 50,000. Thus, the BIS Act makes it clear that certain goods or processes shall be made compulsorily applicable and without such licence, a manufacturer may not be able to either manufacture or sell goods in India. Further, non-compliance with the BIS Act can result in criminal prosecution. This again reinforces the mandatory nature of the standards prescribed and that the same are law under the Constitution.
20. Respondent No. 2 formulates the standards when any Ministry of the Central Government, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, consumer organizations, industrial units, industry-associations, professional bodies, its members and members of its technical committees submit to the Bureau a proposal for establishing a standard or for revising, amending, or cancelling an established standard. The work of formulation of standards on any specific subject is undertaken when the Division Council of Respondent No.3 is satisfied that there is a necessity for standardization. The Division Council concerned then assigns the task of formulating the standard to an appropriate Technical Committee or appoints a new Technical Committee for the purpose.
21. The Technical Committee then widely circulates the draft standard for a period of not less than one month for comments and suggestions. The Technical Committee then considers the comments received, formulates a draft standard and forwards it to the Sectional Committee of Respondent No.3. The Sectional Committee after its approval forwards the standards to the Chairman of the Division Council for adoption.
22. Out of the approximately 19,000 to 21,000 standards that have been formulated by Respondent No.3 that cover a multitude of products, certain Indian Standards have been notified under Section 14 of the BIS Act. Every article or process falling under the purview of Section 14 notified standards have to conform to these standards mandatorily. 90 to 92 such products are under mandatory certification and all these products have to conform to the notified Indian Standards. A copy of the list of these products and their corresponding Indian Standards are annexed herewith as Annexure 'A'. In addition to the 90 products, there are many statutes, orders and notifications that mandate conformance with the standards prescribed by the Bureau ('Indian Standards' 'BIS Standards') for different products and processes. A copy of a non-exhaustive table containing a list of some of the statutes, orders and notifications that mandate conformance with Indian Standards are annexed herewith as Annexure 'B'.
23. These statutes, orders and notifications prescribe criminal and/or civil penalties for non-compliance with these standards. Hence, the standards are of great significance. Section 2 (g) of the BIS Act defines Indian Standard:

"Indian Standard" means the standard (including any tentative or provisional standard) established and published by the Bureau, in relation to any article or process indicative of the quality and specification of such article or process and includes –

any standard recognised by the Bureau under clause (b) of section 10; and

any standard established and published, or recognised, by the Indian Standards Institution and which is in force immediately before the date of establishment of the Bureau;

Rule 7(1)(b) of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987 ('Rules') requires notification in the Official Gazette of the standards. Rule 7(1)(b) provides:

"All Standards, their revisions, amendments and cancellations shall be established by notification in the Official Gazette."

Rule 7 (7) provides for the status of Indian Standards. Rule 7 (7)(b) provides that Indian Standards are binding where a government contract or other stipulation mandates them to be binding.

24. Although the BIS Act and Rules note that Indian Standards will have the force of law, it is to be noted that Rules [7\(8\)](#) and [7\(9\)](#) of the Rules provide for publication of Indian Standards subject to payment of fee. Petitioners respectfully submit that the policy of charging fee and preventing Petitioners from making these to be freely and easily available and accessible to citizens of India, is violative of Articles [14](#), [19](#) and [21](#) of the Constitution.
25. The Indian Standards prepared by the Bureau are not generally made available in its publications or on its website. The Bureau is a profitable corporation and for the financial year ended March 2014, earned a total income of Rs. 324 crores and a surplus (being the excess of income over the expenditure) of Rs. 44 crores. For the financial year ended March 2013, the income was Rs. 297 crores with no surplus or deficit. It is also important to note that a substantial component of Establishment Expenses (which are part of cost of services rendered) is salaries of the Bureau. The net value of fixed assets is around Rs. 4 crores and is far lesser than leasehold lands, buildings and residential flats. A copy of the Annual Report of Respondent No. 2 is attached as [Annexure 'C'](#).
26. Indian Standards formulated by Respondent No.2 ensures the safety, efficacy, consistency and quality of products being manufactured and processes adopted in manufacture of goods in India. Thus, knowledge of these standards is very important to academics, consumers and manufacturers.
27. All Indian Standards formulated by Respondent No.2 including the Indian Standards that are applicable to products that fall within the Mandatory Product Certification regime and standards that require mandatory compliance due to their incorporation in various statutes, orders and notifications can be accessed only by way of purchasing them from Respondent No.2. There are three ways of purchasing the Indian Standards:
- Purchasing a Hard Copy of the standards through Sales Outlet/Offices designated by Respondent No.2,
 - Leasing the standards through DVD. The lease is provided for a period of one year and can be renewed annually. The cost of DVD lease varies from the number of simultaneous users,
 - The Soft Copy of the of the standards can be purchased through the website of Respondent No.2 (i.e., by downloading documents)
<http://www.standardsbis.in/Gemini/home/Home.action>
28. The cost of purchasing a Hard Copy and Soft Copy of Indian Standards is the same. The cost of purchasing Indian Standards separately for each division ranges from INR 95,040.00 to INR 498,060.00. The cost of purchasing an entire set of Indian Standards on DVD lease for one year for a single simultaneous user is INR 419,800 and Indian Standards for each division range from INR 10,400 to INR 49,600. A copy of the breakup of the cost for accessing Indian Standards in Hard Copy, Soft Copy and DVD lease format is attached as [Annexure 'D'](#).
29. The BIS Standards are divided into 14 different technical divisions and standards categorized in each of the 14 different divisions can be purchased separately. However, buying a single standard is not adequate to comply with the requirements under law, hence, any person wishing to abide by these standards will have to buy multiple standards or an entire set of standards whose costs are relatively higher than that of an individual standard.
30. In June 2015, the Union Cabinet approved a [Bill for introduction in the Parliament](#) that proposes to bring in more items under the mandatory system. At present, only products and processes come under the ambit of Indian Standards. The Bill has proposed to include services also in the ambit of Indian Standards. The Bill has provided for compulsory hallmarking of precious-metal articles, widening the scope of conformity assessment, enhancing penalties, making offences compoundable and simplifying certain provisions in the Act. The Bill has proposed to allow multiple types of simplified conformity assessment schemes, including self-certification and market surveillance, instead of inspectors visiting factories. In the event the proposed Bill is enacted, the importance and role played by Indian Standards in ensuring health and safety of citizens of India, prevention of deceptive practices and protection of environment will be magnified.
31. In an attempt to further spread knowledge of the Indian Standards for the benefit of the general public and the inspiration Mr. Malamud 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"*, Petitioner No.1 subscribed to the DVD's containing the Indian Standards and made the Indian Standards available to a broader audience on the Internet completely free of cost for non-commercial usage.
32. Petitioner No. 1 informed the Director General of Respondent No.2, vide [letter dated 25.06.2014](#), of Petitioner No. 1's keen interest to renew subscription for DVDs of Indian Standards with the option of one update every 6 months, and also offering its services to make such subscription and update services better. However, Petitioner No. 1 received a [letter dated 01.08.2014](#) from the Director (Sales) of Respondent No.2 ('Director') stating that Respondent No. 2 did not appreciate the efforts of Petitioner No.1 in 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 Petitioner No.1's 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 Petitioner No.1 fails to remove all the Indian Standards from its website within a week's time.
33. Petitioner No. 1 responded to Director's letter through an [email dated 02.08.2014](#), acknowledging the contribution of Respondent No.2 and appreciating Respondent No.2's wonderful work. Petitioner No. 1 further also accepted that he had made available Indian Standards in furtherance of their efforts to make such crucial Indian 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 as further detailed in the [Right to Information Act, 2005](#) ('RTI Act').
34. It is important to note that while the Petitioner No.1 has made Indian Standards easily and freely accessible on its website, the Petitioner No.1 has not charged any sum in respect of the same. As stated hereinabove, the Petitioners

are committed to the values enshrined in the Constitution and are only seeking to empower citizens of India such that they may be aware of crucial legal standards and that such standards can also be enforced against manufacturers.

35. Petitioners humbly submit that they are not seeking publication and free access to Indian Standards for manufacturers for whom such Indian Standards are mandatory. Petitioners are seeking publication and free access to Indian Standards for consumers who are not aware of standards that are mandatory for manufacturers and enforceable against manufacturers.
36. Apart from the correspondence that was exchanged between the Petitioner No.1 and the Bureau as mentioned in paragraph 25 hereinabove, Petitioner No.1 also filed a detailed petition with Respondent No. 1 on [October 25, 2014](#). However, Director rejected this petition through a [letter dated June 8, 2015](#). A copy of the letter and the petition as mentioned hereinabove is attached as [Annexure 'E' COLLY](#). It is submitted that, access of such information to the members of the public and citizens is imperative for protection and enforcement of their rights. As submitted above, the Central Government has the power and has indeed exercised the power to prescribe standards for products and processes. Prescription of standards without giving publicity is counter-productive and hence, Petitioners strongly believes in dissemination of knowledge and empowering citizens of India.
37. Petitioners 1, 2 and 3 are known to each other and strongly believe the cause of dissemination of information and free and easy access of information for the public. It is with this objective in mind that Petitioners have come together and approached this Hon'ble Court. None of the Petitioners have any financial interest in the present petition and would not stand to gain as a result of this petition. Petitioner No. 2 believes he is making a contribution to India, an endeavor all citizens should strive for. He strongly believes that every Indian should be legally aware of his rights and the law governing them and by providing these legislations, regulations, notifications and Indian Standards he is providing free and easy access to the required resources to every citizen to enable him to stand up for his right provided under law. Petitioner No. 3 believes that these Indian Standards are a crucial resource to contribute to the development of "smart" transit for the people of India. Thus, all three Petitioners strongly believe in this cause and working in fields which seek to empower citizens of India. Towards these common objectives all three Petitioners came together for the present writ petition.
38. It is respectfully submitted that enforcement of standards and obligations of manufacturers will be substantially affected if the Petitioners are wrongfully and unfairly deprived of their rights and information under the law of the land. It is submitted that given the vast number of standards and the number of manufacturers, logistically as well, it becomes impractical for the Respondents to enforce each and every standard. Independent manufacturers do not disclose standards of their respective products, except to say whether it is compliant with Indian Standards or not. A consumer or member of the public has no way of ascertaining whether the product sought to be consumed should mandatorily comply with standards as per [Section 14](#) of the BIS Act and more importantly, what such standards should be.
39. It is respectfully submitted that it is a well-recognized principle that where there is a right, there is a remedy. Consequently, the BIS Act and the obligations it imposes on manufacturers and the duty that is cast on the Bureau and the Director, will have to be read in a manner that facilitates and furthers the objectives of the BIS Act rather than frustrate the objectives of the BIS Act.
40. It is submitted in this regard that the responses of Respondent No.2 are contrary to the object and purpose of the BIS Act and are in violation of the rights of citizens of India. It is humbly submitted that an approach that shrouds standards in secrecy and imposes prohibitive costs on the same, is completely in violation of the rights of citizens of India and also defeats the purpose of the BIS Act. It is further submitted that standards which are not notified in accordance with the law laid down by the Supreme Court cannot be law of India and further, Respondents cannot put a price on the notification of standards for the purpose of compliance with the procedure established by law.
41. Petitioners have no other option or right but to approach this Hon'ble Court to enforce its / their rights under the Constitution and the BIS Act. Petitioners made representations before the Respondents however, since the Respondents did not respond and as the issue is of public importance, the Petitioners have approached this Hon'ble Court. Since the receipt of response of Respondent No.2 by Petitioner No.1, Petitioners have sought to obtain more information regarding functioning of Respondent No.2 and the role played by Indian Standards in India.
42. It is therefore humbly submitted that the actions of the Respondents should be struck down and the Respondents should be directed to make available, BIS Standards at free / concessional rates on, *inter alia*, the following grounds:

GROUND S

- A. Because the citizens of India have a fundamental right to know the Indian Standards under the fundamental rights guaranteed to them under [Article 14](#), [Article 19](#) and [Article 21](#) of the Constitution, particularly when such Indian 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.
 1. Indian Standards are law as per [Article 13](#) of the Constitution and Respondents cannot impose a price on the same. Laws enacted by the legislature are to be freely and easily accessible particularly when the same affect the rights and obligations of millions of citizens. The charges levied by Respondent and the manner in which the same are made available to the public is contrary to the purpose for which the BIS Act was enacted, contrary to strengthening information and rights available to consumers and violative of the Constitution.
 2. It is submitted that the Supreme Court in [Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting v. Cricket Association of Bengal](#) [AIR 1995 SC 1236] has held that the right to freedom of speech and expression includes the right to educate and also the right to inform. The freedom of speech is a fundamental right that protects the right to disseminate information. Petitioners by placing the Indian Standards on its website, are providing free and easy access to such crucial information to the general public of India. As stated above,

Petitioners are providing access to Indian Standards free and are not charging any fee for access to these documents.

3. Hence, holding back important industry information from being published in public domain would be violative of the fundamental rights of students and the rights and interest of traders and manufacturers in practicing their profession. A review of the history of judicial thought of the Indian High Courts as well as the view of the Supreme Court in a series of decisions emanating from the *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* [1978 AIR 597, 1978 SCR (2) 621] case, it is observed that even if a right was not specifically named in the fundamental rights chapter of the Constitution, it may still be fundamental if the right is covered under some clause of the various articles and if it is an integral part of a named fundamental right under the Constitution. Following this decision, in *Inder Prakash v. Deputy Commissioner and Ors* [AIR 1979 Delhi 87] the Delhi High Court held that:

“the right to receive higher or professional education was itself a fundamental right, which would be spelt out of a number of clauses of Article 19(1) read with Article 21 of the Constitution of India. If the right to receive the higher education or a professional education, which is a pre-requisite to practicing a particular trade or profession or to exercise some of the fundamental rights, such as the right to freedom of expression, be in themselves fundamental on the basis of the aforesaid theory, there be no escape from the conclusion that when the petitioner was sought to be deprived of the opportunity to pursue medical education by an improper order, the impugned action would constitute an infraction of his fundamental right.”

4. Citizens of India therefore have a fundamental right in knowing what the law of the land is and a price cannot be imposed on ascertainment of such knowledge.
5. It is submitted that levy of charges and sale of publications at such high prices is an unreasonable restriction that violates fundamental rights and right to equality of citizens. Failure to make laws easily accessible deprives a citizen of due process of law.

B. Because it is the obligation of Respondent No. 2 to establish and publish Indian Standards under the Act and the Rules.

1. Section 2(g) of the BIS Act defines the term Indian Standard as:

- i. *“the standard (including any tentative or provisional standard) established and published by the Bureau, in relation to any article or process indicative of the quality and specification of such article or process and includes – any standard recognised by the Bureau under clause (b) of section 10; and*
- ii. *any standard established and published, or recognised, by the Indian Standards Institution and which is in force immediately before the date of establishment of the Bureau;”*

Section 10(1)(b) provides that the Bureau has the power to:

“recognize as an Indian Standard, in such manner as may be prescribed, any standard established by any other Institution in India or elsewhere, in relation to any article or process”.

2. Section 10(1) of the BIS Act, lays down the powers and duties of Respondent No.2 and Section 10(1)(a) provides that this includes the power to:

“establish, publish and promote in such manner as may be prescribed the Indian Standard, in relation to any article or process;”

3. Furthermore Rule 7(1)(b) of the Rules also requires Respondent No. 2 to establish the Indian Standards by notification in the official gazette. Rule 7(1)(b) provides:

“All Standards, their revisions, amendments and cancellations shall be established by notification in the Official Gazette.”

Thus, the BIS Act read with the Rules clearly imposes an obligation on Respondent No. 2 to publish the Indian Standards formulated by it in the Official Gazette. Respondent No. 2 is a statutory body created by the BIS Act. Thus, it is a creature of a statute and has to function within the confines of the statute and is bound by the obligations imposed on it by the statute.

4. Respondent No. 2 however, does not publish the complete Indian Standards in the official gazette but merely publishes the Indian Standard number and the title of the Indian Standard stating that such Indian Standard is established and a complete copy thereof is available for sale at its office. A copy of such notification is enclosed herewith as Annexure ‘F’. This is a clear violation of Respondent No.2’s obligation under the BIS Act and Rules. Respondent No. 2 under the BIS Act read with the Rules is bound to publish the entire Indian Standard and not merely the Indian Standard number and its title.

5. The Supreme Court in the case of *Harla v. State of Rajasthan* [AIR 1951 SC 467] held:

“Natural Justice requires that before a law can become operative it must be promulgated or published. It must be broadcast in some recognizable way so that all men may know what it is, or, at the very least, there must be some special rule or regulation or customary channel by or

through which such knowledge can be acquired with the exercise of due and reasonable diligence.

The Jaipur Laws Act of 1923 required the whole of the enactment to be published; therefore publication of only one section would not validate it if it was not already valid..."

Thus, actions of the Respondents are completely contrary to law in as much as the entire standards are not published and made available. The Respondents action of merely issuing notification of the standards is not in compliance with the meaning of [Section 14](#) read with [Section 10\(b\)](#) of the BIS Act. It is submitted that the Respondents are not complying with their obligation of publication under the BIS Act and hence, the actions of the Respondents are contrary to BIS Act and ought to be struck down.

- 6. It is further submitted that the actions of Respondents are arbitrary in as much as the decisions of Respondents are not being determined by relevant factors which the BIS Act has been enacted for. It is submitted that when powers and discretion have been conferred on the Bureau, the Bureau is bound to exercise such power and discretion in a manner that would further the objects of the BIS Act.
- 7. It is submitted that non-publication of standards in the Official Gazette is therefore a violation of due process by Respondent No.2.

C. Because Respondent No. 3 does not have the power under the Act to sell publications containing the Indian Standards which it is otherwise bound to make available free of cost.

- 1. It is submitted that [Rule 7 \(9\)](#) of the Rules is unreasonable and arbitrary as the same does not have any guidelines and has conferred excessive discretion with no guidelines.
- 2. It is submitted that in the case of [Bureau of Indian Standards Vs. Director General of Income Tax \(Exemptions\)](#) [(2013) 260 CTR (Del) 39], the Hon'ble Delhi High Court held:

"Even though it [BIS] does take license fee for granting marks/certification, the same cannot be said to be done for the purpose of profit. If any profit/revenue is earned, it is purely incidental. The BIS performs sovereign and regulatory function, in its capacity of an instrumentality of the state.

Apart from the controlling or parent statutes, like the BIS Act, these statutory bodies (including BIS) are empowered to frame rules or regulations, exercise coercive powers, including inspection, raids; they possess search and seizure powers and are invariably subjected to Parliamentary or legislative oversight. The primary object for setting up such regulatory bodies would be to ensure general public utility. The prescribing of standards, and enforcing those standards, through accreditation and continuing supervision through inspection, etc., cannot be considered as trade, business or commercial activity, merely because the testing procedures, or accreditation involves charging of such fees. It cannot be said that the public utility activity of evolving, prescribing and enforcing standards, 'involves' the carrying on of trade or commercial activity.

The BIS performs sovereign and regulatory function, in its capacity of an instrumentality of the state. Therefore, this Court has no doubt in holding that it is not involved in carrying any activity in the nature of trade, commerce or business."

- 3. It is submitted that Respondent No.2 is a creation of a statute and a Government entity and is therefore 'State' within the meaning of [Article 12](#) of the Constitution. Respondent No.2 is ostensibly carrying out functions which are provided for in [Entry 50](#) and [Entry 51](#) of the Constitution. Consequently, Respondent No.2, as State, cannot be permitted to charge exorbitant and prohibitive charges while discharging a sovereign function. Further, Respondent No.2 cannot prevent others from making such information easily accessible to the citizens of India.

D. Because a public authority cannot withhold any information from public on account of copyright infringement if the said copyright subsists in the State. Wrongfully withholding such information is contrary to the procedure established by law and violative of the rights of the people of India and its constitution.

- 1. [Section 9](#) of the RTI Act provides:

"Without prejudice to the provisions of [section 8](#), a Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may reject a request for information where such a request for providing access would involve an infringement of copyright subsisting in a person other than the State."

- 2. The Delhi High Court, in [DMRC v. Sudhir Vohra](#) [2011 IAD (Delhi) 369] held:

"Clearly the words 'other than the State' at the end of [Section 9](#) RTI Act reflect the legislative intent that the exemption from disclosure is available only where such disclosure involves infringement of a copyright subsisting in a person other than the State. There is no discretion to refuse when it comes to disclosure of information pertaining to a copyright subsisting in the State. The DMRC cannot refuse the information sought even if it might involve infringement of its copyright in the design pertaining to the cantilevered bracket of Metro Pillar No. 67."

3. Respondent No.2 has claimed copyright on all publications of Respondent No.2. A copy of the Indian Standard 'Steel Tubes for Mechanical and General Engineering Purposes- Specification' is annexed herewith as [Annexure 'G'](#). At page 18 of the annexed Indian Standard, Respondent No. 2 has claimed copyright in all its publications. It is submitted that Respondent No.2 being a statutory body performing a sovereign function has to disclose all the Indian Standards under a Right to Information Application being made under the RTI Act. Respondent No. 2 cannot withhold access to the Indian Standards on the ground that it would result in copyright infringement.
4. It is further submitted that Indian Standards are a notification by Respondent No. 2 a body under the State. Hence Indian Standards are also law within the meaning of the Constitution. Consequently, there can be no copyright in respect to such law. It is submitted that the Respondents anyway have a statutory monopoly in creation, setting of standards and certifying programs and hence, cannot abuse this position of power to its own advantage and to the prejudice of citizens of India.
5. It is submitted that in light of the statutory monopoly that, Respondent No.2 has, in being granted a right to claim copyright violation is only subjecting a citizen to double jeopardy. It is submitted that no person or authority or State can claim copyright in respect of laws which are to be enforced in India. It has been held by this Hon'ble Court that judgments reported by courts of law do not have any copyright and consequently, Respondent No.2 cannot claim any copyright in respect of Indian Standards published by it.
6. It is further submitted that [Section 52\(g\)\(i\)](#) of the Copyright Act entails that the reproduction or publication of any matter which has been published in any Official Gazette except an Act of Legislature, shall not constitute an infringement of copyright. The standards established by the Bureau are required to be published in the Official Gazette and therefore any publication thereof shall not constitute a copyright infringement. The Bureau therefore, cannot be allowed to claim copyright infringement merely because it does not publish complete standards in the Official Gazette.

E. Because Respondent No. 2's act of charging royalty on its copyright on the Indian Standards is against public policy:

1. It is submitted that the Indian Standards promulgated by Respondent No. 2 are in a multitude of areas such as [cosmetics, medical devices, disinfectants, steel products, internal combustion engines, clinical thermometers, oil pressure stoves, solvents for use in the extraction of vegetable oils, gas cylinders, X-Ray devices, infant foods, electrical wirings, lifts and escalators, ropeways, cable televisions, pneumatic tyres](#) and every other aspect of our modern life. Each of these Indian Standards have a significant impact on the public safety of the citizens of India. It is submitted that some of these Indian Standards that are promulgated under [Section 14](#) of the BIS Act are mandatorily to be complied with and there are criminal liabilities prescribed under the BIS Act for non-compliance.
2. It is submitted that as a matter of policy, allowing Respondent No. 2 to monopolize publication and distribution of the Indian Standards that have significant impact on the public safety of every citizen of India is detrimental to the interest of society.
3. Indian Standards are divided into 14 different technical divisions and standards categorized in each of the 14 different divisions can be purchased separately. This option is available for the Hard Copy, Soft Copy and DVD option. The cost of purchasing Indian Standards separately for each division ranges from INR 95,040.00 to INR 498,060.00. The cost of purchasing an entire set of Indian Standards on DVD lease for one year for a single simultaneous user is INR 419,800 and Indian Standards for each division range from INR 49,600 to INR 10,400. It is submitted that these amounts clearly illustrate that Respondent No. 2 is charging exorbitant prices, which is in the nature of royalty to access information that affect the public safety of every citizen in India while performing a sovereign function. It is submitted that this act is completely against public policy.
4. Further, it is submitted that buying a single Indian Standard, is forced to buy the Indian Standard for the entire technical group, in which the Indian Standard he is seeking is a part. It is submitted that this practice of bundling by Respondent No.2 is complete abuse of its dominant power and the unilateral imposition of unfair terms on buyers.
5. Thus, it is submitted that allowing Respondent No.2 to levy and charge any fees is completely contrary to public policy and deserves to be struck down as being violative of [Article 14](#), [Article 19](#) and [Article 21](#) of the Constitution.
6. It is further submitted that charging such high prices to educational institutions imparting knowledge and information on Indian Standards causes the cost of education to increase, imposes a burden on students and violates their right to information.

F. Because the actions of Respondents are completely contrary to settled and accepted international practices which recognize free and easy access of information, particularly laws, to citizens of a country.

1. [Clause 29](#) of Magna Carta, also recognises the fact that Justice and Right should not be sold to anyone or denied or deferred to any man.

"We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either Justice or Right"

2. This Clause seeks to curb the issue wherein justice and access to law was not being available to everyone and at very arbitrary or no cost. This cause aims to restrict the denial of access to justice and law without any valid reason.

3. It is a settled principle of law that ignorance of law is no excuse for non-compliance. Lord Bingham reiterated and recognized the right of the public to read the law as a fundamental element of the doctrine of the rule of law. He stated:

"The core of the existing principle of the rule of law [is] that all persons and authorities within the state, whether public or private, should be bound by and entitled to the benefit of laws publicly made." [Lord Tom Bingham, The Rule of Law, Penguin Books (2010), pp. 37-39]

4. This principle is also evidenced and reiterated several times in the orders and practices of the U.S. Copyright office. It can be also evidenced in the most recent Third Compendium of U.S. Copyright Office Practices which states that:

"As a matter of longstanding public policy, the U.S. Copyright Office will not register a government edict that has been issued by any state, local, or territorial government, including legislative enactments, judicial decisions, administrative rulings, public ordinances, or similar types of official legal materials. See Banks v. Manchester, 128 U.S. 244, 253 (1888) ('there has always been a judicial consensus, from the time of the decision in the case of Wheaton v. Peters, 8 Pet. 591, that no copyright could under the statutes passed by Congress, be secured in the products of the labor done by judicial officers in the discharge of their judicial duties'); Howell v. Miller, 91 F. 129, 137 (6th Cir. 1898) (Harlan, J.) ('No one can obtain the exclusive right to publish the laws of a state in a book prepared by him'). [U.S. Copyright Office, Compendium of U.S. Copyright Office Practices, Third Edition, 22 December 2014, § 316.6(C)(1), p. 37.]

5. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in Veeck v. Southern Building Code Congress, considered the issue of building codes and copyright and thereafter firmly affirmed that:

"Public ownership of the law means precisely that 'the law' is in the 'public domain' for whatever use the citizens choose to make of it. Citizens may reproduce copies of the law for many purposes, not only to guide their actions but to influence future legislation, educate their neighborhood association, or simply to amuse." [293 F.3d 791 (5th Cir. 2002)]

6. In the US 6th Circuit Court case, Howell v. Miller [91 F. 129, 137 (6th Cir. 1898)] it was held that, the "general proposition cannot be doubted" that "no one can obtain the exclusive right to publish the laws of a state"; there can be "no ground of complaint" against a party who merely reproduces "the general laws of Michigan as therein printed" in the official code books. Further in Davidson v. Wheelock [27 F. 61, 62 (C.C.D. Minn. 1866)] it was again held that, state statutes "are open to the world. They are public records, subject to inspection by everyone. They may be digested or compiled by any one, and it is true such compilation may be so original as to entitle the author to a copyright on account of the skill and judgment displayed in the combination and analysis; but such compiler could obtain no copyright for the publication of the laws only; neither could the legislature confer any such exclusive privilege upon him."


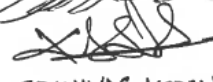
It is therefore submitted that the policy set out in Rule 7 (8) and Rule 7 (9) of the Rules and as implemented by Respondents is completely contrary to the BIS Act, its objectives and is violative of the rights of citizens of India. It is submitted that these practices are inconsistent with those followed by societies which follow rule of law and hence, such a practice deserves to be quashed.

43. That there is no other efficacious remedy and the BIS Act does not have an alternate remedy. Further, despite Petitioner No.1 having made representations, Respondents have failed to address the concerns raised in this Petition. Petitioners, who strongly believe in the cause, have approached this Hon'ble Court as there is no other recourse but to approach this Hon'ble Court.
44. Respondents have their office in New Delhi and are situated within the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court. Respondents are amenable to the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court. Cause of action has arisen within the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court and hence, this Hon'ble Court has competence to entertain the present Petition.
45. That there is no delay in the present petition.
46. Court fees of Rs. 300/- has been affixed.
47. Petitioners have not filed any other petition or appeal before any court or tribunal in India.

PRAYER

IN THE PREMISES STATED HEREIN ABOVE, THE PETITIONER ABOVENAMED, MOST RESPECTFULLY PRAYS THAT THIS HON'BLE COURT MAY BE PLEASED TO:

- a. Issue a writ of mandamus directing Respondent No.2 to make available all Indian Standards / BIS Standards free of cost or at such rates this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper,
- b. Issue a writ of prohibition, restraining Respondent No.2 from charging exorbitant fees / charges on any future Indian Standards / BIS Standards,
- c. *Ad interim* relief in terms of Clause (b) above, pending disposal of the present writ petition,
- d. Any other relief that this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper.

 (No. 1)
 Sushant Siha
SRINIVAS KODALI PETITIONERS No.2
(PETITIONER No.3)

THROUGH

NISHITH DESAI ASSOCIATES
C – 5,
DEFENCE COLONY,
NEW DELHI 110024

NEW DELHI
23.11.2015

Settled by
Salman Khurshid
Senior Counsel
New Delhi

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
EXTRA-ORDINARY CIVIL JURISDICTION
WRIT PETITION (C) NO. 11901 OF 2015
IN THE MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION:-

PUBLIC RESOURCE ORG, INC.
& ORS.

..PETITIONER

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA
& ORS.

..RESPONDENTS

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Sr No	Particulars	Page No
1.	<u>Annexure- "A"</u> Copy of the list of these products and their corresponding Indian Standards	
2.	<u>Annexure- "B"</u> Copy of a non-exhaustive table containing a list of some of these statutes, orders and notifications that mandate conformance with Indian Standards	
3.	<u>Annexure- "C"</u> Copy of the Annual Report of Bureau of Indian Standards	
4.	<u>Annexure- "D"</u> Copy of the breakup of the cost for accessing Indian Standards in Hard Copy, Soft Copy and DVD lease format	
5.	<u>Annexure- "E"</u> colly Copy of Petition dated October 25, 2014 filed with Respondent No. 1 and a Copy of letter dated June 8, 2015	
6.	<u>Annexure- "F"</u> Copy of official gazette dated September 24, 2015 publishing the Indian Standard number and the title of the Indian Standard stating that such Indian Standard is established and a complete copy thereof is available for sale at its office.	
7.	<u>Annexure- "G"</u> Copy of the Indian Standard 'Steel Tubes for Mechanical and General Engineering Purposes- Specification'	

THROUGH

PETITIONER

NISHITH DESAI ASSOCIATES

ADVOCATES

Annexure A: List of 90 Products Under Mandatory Certification

Source: [Bureau of Indian Standards](#) (Created January 23, 2014)

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 (Part 1)	Portland pozzolana cement -Part 1 Fly ash based
5	IS 1489 (Part 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 (Part1)	Residual current operated circuit breakers for household and similar uses -Part 1 Circuit breakers without integral overcurrent protection (RCCBs)
17	IS 12640 (Part2)	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 (Part2/Sec 3)	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances -Electric iron
23	IS 302 (Part2/Sec-201)	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Electric immersion water heaters
24	IS 302 (Part2/Sec-202)	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances -Electric stoves
25	IS 302 (Part2/Sec 30)	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 (Part1)	Elastomer insulated cables (Part1): 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		

No.	IS No.	Title
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 (Part 1)	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 (Part 2)	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 (Part 1)	Diagnostic Medical X-Ray Equipment
Steel Products		
72	IS 1785 (Part 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 (Part 1)	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 (Part 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

Annexure B: 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://www.trai.gov.in/WriteReadData/WhatsNew/Documents/QOS-Regulation12-14may2012.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Article 18 specifies technical standards for set top boxes.
Standards:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 13420-1 (2002): Cabled Distribution Systems for Television and Sound Signals, Part 1: Methods of Measurement and System PerformanceAdditional 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://www.bis.org.in/other/GazetteNotification2012.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 302-2-25 (1994): Safety of household and similar electrical appliances, Part 2: Particular requirements: Section 25 Microwave ovensIS 302-2-26 (1994): Safety of household and similar electrical appliances, Part 2: Particular requirements: Section 26 ClocksIS 616 (2010): Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus - Safety RequirementsIS 13252 (2010): Information Technology Equipment – Safety, Part 1: General Requirements
Title:	Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive Vehicles (Quality Control) Order, 2009
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://bis.org.in/cert/gazette.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 15627 (2005): Automotive vehicles - Pneumatic tyres for two and three-wheeled motor vehiclesIS 15633 (2005): Automotive vehicles - pneumatic tyres for passenger car vehicles - diagonal and radial plyIS 15636 (2012): Automotive vehicles - Pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles - Diagonal and radial plyIS 13098 (2012): Automotive Vehicles- Tucs For Pneumatic Tyres-Specification
Title:	Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, AERB/443/39/MDX/3509/94 dated October 10, 1994
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://www.bis.org.in/cert/G-OCT94.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All diagnostic X-ray machines shall conform to the specified BIS standards.
Standards:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 7620-1 (1986): Diagnostic Medical X-ray Equipment, Part 1: General and Safety RequirementsIS 7620-2 (1986): Diagnostic Medical X-ray Equipment, Part 2: Performance Requirements
Title:	Multipurpose Dry Batteries (Quality Control) Order, 1987
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://www.bis.org.in/cert/G-254.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Article 3 prohibits the sale of any multipurpose dry batteries that do not conform to the specified standards.
Standards:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 8144 (1976): Multipurpose Dry Batteries
Title:	Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Department – MHD 03/A-6
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://www.bis.org.in/qazwsx/oth/MHD03_09102014.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS/ISO 16038 (2005): Rubber Condoms - Guidance On The Use Of IS/ISO 4074 In The Quality Management Of Natural Rubber Latex CondomsIS/ISO 4074 (2002): Natural latex rubber condoms - requirements and test methods
Title:	Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Department – MHD 15/A-6
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://www.bis.org.in/qazwsx/oth/MHD15_09102014.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 13450-2-4 (2009): Medical electrical equipment, Part 2: Particular requirements for the safety., Section 4 Cardia DefibrillatorsIS 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://www.bis.org.in/qazwsx/cmd/CMD-II(L)-16-1180_07102014.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Outdoor type three phase distribution transformers (sealed and non-sealed) as under mandatory certification status.
Standards:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 1180-1 (1989): Outdoor type three-phase distribution transformers up to and including 100 kVA 11 kV, Part 1: Non-sealed typeIS 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://indiankanoon.org/doc/16293633/http://comtax.up.nic.in/Miscellaneous%20Act/the-drugs-and-cosmetics-act-1940.pdf (Original Link, now broken)
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 3959 (2004): Skin PowdersIS 5339 (2004): Skin Powder for InfantsIS 5383 (2006): Tooth PowderIS 6356 (2001): ToothpasteIS 6608 (2004): Skin CreamsIS 7123 (1993): Hair OilsIS 7669 (1990): Shampoo, Soap-basedIS 7884 (2004): Shampoo, Synthetic-Detergent-basedIS 7679 (1978): Hair CreamsIS 8481 (2005): Oxidation hair dyes, LiquidIS 8482 (1995): CologneIS 9245 (1994): Nail Polish (Nail Enamel)IS 9255 (1995): After Shave LotionIS 9339 (1988): Pomades and BrilliantinesIS 9636 (1988): Depilatories, ChemicalIS 9740 (1981): Shaving CreamsIS 9832 (2002): Cosmetic PencilsIS 9875 (1990): LipstickIS 2888 (2004): Toilet SoapIS 4199 (2001): Toilet Soap, LiquidIS 10523 (1983): Baby Toilet SoapIS 5784 (2001): Shaving SoapIS 11303 (1985): Transparent Toilet SoapIS 10284 (1982): LipsalveIS 10350 (1999): Powder Hair DyesIS 10998 (1984): Bindi (Liquid)IS 10999 (1999): Kum Kum PowderIS 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://comtax.up.nic.in/Miscellaneous%20Act/the-drugs-and-cosmetics-act-1940.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Schedule R-1 lays down mandated safety specifications for syringes.
Standards:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 9824-2 (1995): Transfusion Equipment for Medical Use, Part 2: Blood-Taking Set for Single UseIS 9824-3 (1996): Transfusion Equipment for Medical Use, Part 3: Transfusion sets for Single UseIS 10258 (2002): Sterile Hypodermic Syringes for Single UseIS 10654 (2002): Sterile Hypodermic Needles for Single Use
Title:	Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2012
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://steel.gov.in/QC-1st%20order.pdfhttp://steel.gov.in/QC-1st%20order.pdf (Original Link, now broken)
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 1785-1 (1983): Plain Hard-Drawn Steel Wire for Prestressed Concrete, Part 1: Cold Drawn Stress-relieved WireIS 1785-2 (1983): Plain Hard-Drawn Steel Wire for Prestressed Concrete, Part 2: As Drawn WireIS 6003 (2010): Indented Wire for Prestressed ConcreteIS 6006 (1983): Uncoated Stress Relieved Strand for Prestressed ConcreteIS 13620 (1993): Fusion Bonded Epoxy Coated Reinforcing BarsIS 277 (2003): Galvanized Steel Sheets (Plain and Corrugated)
Title:	Ductile Iron Pressure Pipes and Fittings Order, 2009
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://bis.org.in/other/CMD-III%28168329-9523%29.pdfhttp://bis.org.in/other/CMD-III%28168329-9523%29.pdf (Original Link, now broken)
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 8329 (2000): Centrifugally Cast (Spun) Ductile Iron Pressure Pipes for Water, Gas and SewageIS 9523 (2000): Ductile Iron Fittings for Pressure Pipes for Water, Gas and Sewage
Title:	Environment (Protection) second Amendment Rules, 2002
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://www.bis.org.in/cert/G-258.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Ministry of Environment and Forests specifies mandatory certification of generator sets run with diesel including noise limits and emission limits.
Standards:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://www.bis.org.in/cert/G-575.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution mandates that clinical thermometers meet the quality control requirements as specified in the named standards.

Standards:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 3055-1 (1994): Clinical Thermometers, Part 1: Solid Stem TypeIS 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://www.bis.org.in/cert/GSR-374E.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 4736 (1986): Hot-Dip Zinc Coatings on Mild Steel Tubes
Title:	Oil Pressure Stoves (Quality Control) Order, 1997
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://www.industries.delhigovt.nic.in/Functions/QC_ORDER1997.PDF
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 10109 (2002): Oil Pressure Stoves - Offset Burner TypeIS 2787 (2006): Oil Pressure HeatersIS 1342 (2002): Oil Pressure Stoves
Title:	Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulation of 2011
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://fssai.gov.in/Portals/0/Pdf/Food%20Safety%20and%20standards%20%28Packaging%20and%20Labelling%29%20regulation,%202011.pdfhttp://fssai.gov.in/Portals/0/Pdf/Food%20Safety%20and%20standards%20%28Packaging%20and%20Labelling%29%20regulation,%202011.pdf (Original Link, now broken)
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 20 : Specification for Cast Aluminium & Aluminium Alloy for utensilsIS 21: specification for Wrought Aluminum and Aluminum Alloy for utensilsIS 1660 (2009): Wrought Aluminum Utensils - SpecificationIS 10146 (1982): Polyethylene for its Safe Use in Contact with Foodstuffs, Pharmaceuticals and Drinking WaterIS 10142 (1999): Polystyrene (Crystal and High Impact) for its Safe Use in Contact with Foodstuffs, Pharmaceuticals and Drinking Water SpecificationIS 10151 (1982): Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) and its Copolymers for its Safe Use in Contact with Foodstuffs, Pharmaceuticals and Drinking WaterIS 10910 (1984): Polypropylene and its copolymers for its safe use in contact with foodstuffs,pharmaceuticals and drinking waterIS 11434 (1985): lonomer resins for its safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceutical and drinking waterIS 11704 (1986): Ethylene/acrylic acid (EAA) copolymers for their safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking waterIS 12252 (1987): Polyalkylene terephthalates (PET, PBT) for their safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking waterIS 12247 (1988): Nylon-6 polymer for its safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking waterIS 13601 (1993): Ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) copolymers for its safe use in contact with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and drinking waterIS 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://peso.gov.in/PDF/GCR/Gas_Cyl_rule2.pdfhttp://peso.gov.in/PDF/GCR/Gas_Cyl_rule4.pdfhttp://peso.gov.in/PDF/GCR/Gas_Cyl_rule5.pdfhttp://peso.gov.in/PDF/GCR/Gas_Cyl_rule9.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 LPGIS 3196-3 (2012): Welded low carbon steel gas cylinder exceeding 5 litre water capacity for low pressure liquefiable gases, Part 3: Methods of testIS 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 GasesIS 3224 (2002): Valve Fittings for Compressed Gas Cylinders Excluding Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) CylindersIS 3710 (1978): Filling Ratios for Low Pressure Liquefiable Gases Contained in CylindersIS 3745 (2006): Yoke Type Valve Connection for Small Medical Gas CylindersIS 3710 (1978): Filling Ratios for Low Pressure Liquefiable Gases Contained in CylindersIS 3933 (1966): Colour Identification of Gas Cylinders and Related Equipment Intended for Medical UseIS 4379 (1981): Identification of contents of industrial gas cylindersIS 5903 (1970): Recommendations for safety devices for gas cylindersIS 7142 (1995): Welded low carbon steel cylinders for low pressure liquifiable gases not exceeding 5 litre water capacity - SpecificationIS 7302 (1974): Valve Fittings for Gas Cylinder Valves for Use with Breathing ApparatusIS 7312 (1993): Welded and seamless steel dissolved acetylene gas cylindersIS 8433 (1984): Code of practice for visual inspection of dissolved acetylene gas cylindersIS 8776 (1988): Valve Fittings for Use with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Cylinders UP TO and Including 5-Litre Water CapacityIS 8737 (1995): Valve fittings for use with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders of more than 5 litre water capacityIS 8198 (2004): Steel Cylinders for Compressed Gases (Atmospheric Gases, Hydrogen, High Pressure Liquefiable Gases and Dissolved Acetylene Gases) - Code of PracticeIS 8866 (1978): Filling ratios and corresponding developed pressure for high pressure liquefiable gases contained in gas cylinderIS 8868 (1988): Periodical inspection interval of gas cylinders in useIS 14899 (2000): Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Containers for Automotive UseIS 15100 (2001): Multifunction Valve Assembly for Permanently Fixed Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Containers for Automotive UseIS 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://indiankanoon.org/doc/396445/http://wcd.nic.in/infantmilkpact1.pdf (Original link, now broken)
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The act proscribes civil and criminal penalties for violations of the infant milk substitutes and feeding bottles provisions.
Standards:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 14433 (2007): Infant Milk SubstitutesIS 14625 (1999): Plastic Feeding BottlesIS 3470 (2002): Hexane, Food Grade
Title:	The Haryana Lifts and Escalators Act, 2008
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://haryana.gov.in/act_lift.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 continues.
Standards:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 4591 (1968): Code of Practice for Installation and Maintenance of EscalatorsIS 8216 (1976): Guide for inspection of lift wire ropesIS 14665-1 (2000): Electric Traction Lifts, Part 1: Outline DimensionsIS 14665-2-1 (2000): Electric Traction Lifts, Part 2: Code of Practice for Installation, Operation and MaintenanceIS 14665-3-1 (2000): Electric Traction Lifts, Part 3: Safety RulesIS 14665-4(2001): Electric Traction Lifts, Part 4: componentsIS 14665-5 (1999): Electric Traction Lifts, Part 5: Inspection ManualIS 14671 (1999): Code of practice for installation and maintenance of hydraulic liftsIS 15259 ((2002): Installation and Maintenance of Home Lifts - Code of PracticeIS 15330 (2003): Code of Practice for Installation and Maintenance of Lifts for Handicapped PersonsIS 15785 (2007): Code of practice for Installation and maintenance of lift without conventional machine roomsIS SP 7 (2005): National Building Code of India
Title:	Food Safety & Standards (Prohibition & Restriction on sales) Regulations 2011
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://www.fssai.gov.in/Portals/0/Pdf/Food%20safety%20and%20standards%20%28Prohibition%20and%20Restrction%20on%20sales%29%20regulation.%202011.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 11536 (2007): Processed-cereal based complementary foodsIS 15757 (2007): Follow-up formula - Complementary foodsIS 1165 (2002): Milk PowderIS 1166 (1986): Condensed Milk, Partly Skimmed and Skimmed Condensed MilkIS 12176 (1987): Sweetened Ultra High Temperature (UHT) Treated Condensed MilkIS 13334-1 (1998): Skimmed Milk Powder, Part 1: Standard GradeIS 13334-2 (1992): Skim Milk Powder, Part 2: Extra GradeIS 13428 (2005): Packaged Mineral WaterIS 14542 (1998): Partly Skimmed milk PowderIS 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://dipp.nic.in/English/acts_rules/orders/Cement_QualityControl_Order2003.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IS 12269 (2013): 53 Grade ordinary portland cementIS 12330 (1988): Sulphate resisting portland cementIS 12600 (1989): Low heat portland CementIS 1489-1 (1991): Portland pozzolana cement - Part 1 Fly ash basedIS 1489-2 (1991): Portland pozzolana cement- Part 2 Calcined clay basedIS 269 (1989): 33 Grade ordinary portland cementIS 3466 (1988): Masonry cementIS 455 (1989): Portland slag cementIS 6452 (1989): High alumina cement for structural useIS 6909 (1990): Super sulphated cementIS 8041 (1990): Rapid hardening portland cementIS 8042 (1989): White portland cementIS 8043 (1991): Hydrophobic portland cementIS 8112 (2013) : 43 Grade ordinary portland cementIS 8229 (1986): Oil well cement
Title:	Electrical Wires, Cables, Appliances and Protection Devices and Accessories (Quality Control) Order, 2003
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">http://www.industries.delhigovt.nic.in/Functions/QC_ORDER2003.PDF
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• http://dipp.nic.in/English/acts_rules/Orders/1105e.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IS 11688 (1999): Newsprint
Title:	Flag Code of India
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/flagcodeofindia_070214.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• http://texmin.nic.in/sites/default/files/odr_cott_ctl.pdf• http://www.texmin.nic.in/orders/odr_cott_ctl.pdf (Original Link, now broken)
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IS 12171 (1999): Cotton Bales
Title:	Ecomark Criteria for Soaps & Detergents
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• http://www.cpcb.nic.in/EnvironmetalPlanning/Eco-label/soap.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• http://nationalarchives.nic.in/writereaddata/html_en_files/html/22.Guidelines%20for%20Prevention%20detection%20and%20Control.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• http://agricoop.nic.in/DMRA2007.pdf
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Ministry of Agriculture has mandated that dangerous machines must conform to the named Indian Standards.
Standards:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• http://www.cibrc.nic.in/insecticides_rules.htm
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Details provisions for the use, management, storage, and treatment of insecticides.
Standards:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IS 4015 (1998): Guide for Handling Cases of Pesticide Poisoning
Title:	Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules 1981
Link:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• http://indiankanoon.org/doc/67799931/• http://peso.gov.in/Work_Manual/smpvrule1981.pdf (Original link, now broken)
Provisions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safety regulations for compressed gases filled in metallic containers, including the issuance of licenses by the Chief Controller of Explosives.
Standards:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

Annexure C: Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Standards

The Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Standards (2013-2014) maybe found as linked hereunder:

- As originally posted on the web site of [Bureau of Indian Standards.](#)
- As further posted on the web site of [Public.Resource.Org.](#)

Annexure D: Breakup of the Cost for Accessing Indian Standards

The Breakup of the Cost for Accessing Indian Standards maybe found as linked hereunder:

- As originally posted on the sales web site of [Bureau of Indian Standards](#):
 - [Hard Copy](#).
 - [Soft Copy](#).
 - [DVD Lease](#).
- As submitted to the court and made available on the web site of [Public.Resource.Org](#).

Table D1: Soft Copy Costs For Purchase

Title	Division	Price Within India (INR)	Price Outside India (INR)
Production and General Engineering	PGD	424,310.00	4,243,100.00
Chemical	CHD	333,240.00	3,332,400.00
Civil Engineering	CED	440,740.00	4,407,400.00
Electronics and Information Technology	LITD	463,820.00	4,638,200.00
Electrotechnical	ETD	495,050.00	4,950,500.00
Food and Agriculture	FAD	346,400.00	3,464,000.00
Management and Systems	MSD	90,260.00	902,600.00
Mechanical Engineering	MED	281,090.00	2,810,900.00
Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning	MHD	196,070.00	1,960,700.00
Metallurgical Engineering	MTD	309,410.00	3,094,100.00
Petroleum, Coal and Related Products	PCD	273,250.00	2,732,500.00
Textiles	TXD	209,500.00	2,095,000.00
Transport Engineering	TED	224,500.00	2,245,000.00
Water Resources	WRD	103,910.00	1,039,100.00
AMENDMENTS	AMD		
Publications	PUB	1,400.00	14,000.00

Table D2: Hard Copy Costs For Purchase

Title	Division	Price Within India (INR)	Price Outside India (INR)
Production and General Engineering	PGD	425,560.00	4,255,600.00
Chemical	CHD	334,910.00	3,349,100.00
Civil Engineering	CED	440,830.00	4,408,300.00
Electronics and Information Technology	LITD	463,820.00	4,638,200.00
Electrotechnical	ETD	498,060.00	4,980,600.00
Food and Agriculture	FAD	346,900.00	3,469,000.00
Management and Systems	MSD	95,040.00	950,400.00
Mechanical Engineering	MED	281,510.00	2,815,100.00
Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning	MHD	199,160.00	1,991,600.00
Metallurgical Engineering	MTD	311,650.00	3,116,500.00
Petroleum, Coal and Related Products	PCD	273,430.00	2,734,300.00
Textiles	TXD	210,160.00	2,101,600.00
Transport Engineering	TED	224,500.00	2,245,000.00
Water Resources	WRD	103,910.00	1,039,100.00
AMENDMENTS	AMD		
Publications	PUB	1,540.00	15,400.00

Table D3: Annual Leasing Charge of Indian Standards on DVD (In INR)

Category	SINGLE USER	1 Simultaneous User	2-5 Simultaneous Users	6-10 Simultaneous Users	11-15 Simultaneous Users
Complete Set	419800	629700	713700	797700	881600
PGD	42500	63800	72300	80800	89300
CHD	33300	50000	56700	63300	70000
CED	44100	66200	75000	83800	92700
ETD	49600	74400	84400	94300	104200
FAD	34700	52100	59000	66000	72900
LITD	46200	69300	78600	87800	97100
MED	28000	42000	47600	53200	58800
MHD	20000	30000	34000	38000	42000
MSD	9400	14100	16000	17900	19800
MTD	31200	46800	53100	59300	65600
PCD	27400	41100	46600	52100	57600
TED	22400	33600	38100	42600	47100
TXD	21000	31500	35700	39900	44100
WRD	10400	15600	17700	19800	21900

Table D4: Annual Renewal Leasing Charge of Indian Standards on DVD (With Bi-Monthly Updates) (In INR)

Category	SINGLE USER	1 Simultaneous User	2-5 Simultaneous Users	6-10 Simultaneous Users	11-15 Simultaneous Users
<u>Complete Set</u>	335900	503900	571000	638200	705300
<u>PGD</u>	34000	51000	57900	64700	71500
<u>CHD</u>	26700	40100	45400	50700	56000
<u>CED</u>	35300	53000	60000	67100	74200
<u>ETD</u>	39700	59600	67600	75500	83400
<u>FAD</u>	27800	41700	47200	52800	58400
<u>LITD</u>	37000	55500	62900	70300	77700
<u>MED</u>	22400	33600	38100	42600	47100
<u>MHD</u>	16000	24000	27200	30400	33600
<u>MSD</u>	7600	11400	12800	14400	15900
<u>MTD</u>	25000	37500	42500	47500	52500
<u>PCD</u>	22000	33000	37300	41700	46100
<u>TED</u>	18000	27000	30500	34100	37700
<u>TXD</u>	16800	25200	28600	32000	35300
<u>WRD</u>	8400	12600	14200	15900	17600

Table D5: Annual Renewal Leasing Charge of Indian Standards on DVD (With Six-Monthly Updates) (In INR)

Category	SINGLE USER	1 Simultaneous User	2-5 Simultaneous Users	6-10 Simultaneous Users	11-15 Simultaneous Users
<u>Complete Set</u>	168000	252000	285500	319100	352700
<u>PGD</u>	17000	25500	29000	32400	35800
<u>CHD</u>	13400	20100	22700	25400	28000
<u>CED</u>	17700	26600	30000	33600	37100
<u>ETD</u>	19900	29900	33800	37800	41700
<u>FAD</u>	13900	20900	23600	26400	29200
<u>LITD</u>	18500	27800	31500	35200	38900
<u>MED</u>	11200	16800	19100	21300	23600
<u>MHD</u>	8000	12000	13600	15200	16800
<u>MSD</u>	3800	5700	6400	7200	8000
<u>MTD</u>	12500	18750	21300	23800	26300
<u>PCD</u>	11000	16500	18700	20900	23100
<u>TED</u>	9000	13500	15300	17100	18900
<u>TXD</u>	8400	12600	14300	16000	17700
<u>WRD</u>	4200	6300	7100	8000	8800

Annexure E: Petition to the Honorable Ministry

The Petition to the Honorable Ministry as submitted on October 31, 2014, maybe found as linked hereunder:

- As originally posted on the web site of [Public.Resource.Org.](#)
- As further posted on the web site of [Public.Resource.Org.](#)
- As a printed documented available for purchase for fee from the provider of print on demand [Lulu.Com.](#)

Annexure F: Official Gazette of September 24, 2015

The Gazette of India of September 24, 2015, maybe found as linked hereunder:

- As originally posted on the web site of [The Gazette of India.](#)
- As further posted on the web site of [Public.Resource.Org.](#)

Annexure G: Indian Standard for Steel Tubes

The Indian Standard *IS 3601 (2006): Steel Tubes for Mechanical and General Engineering Purposes—Specification (Second Revision)*, maybe found as linked hereunder:

- As available for 2-page preview on the web site of [Bureau of Indian Standards.](#) Price for purchase within India is INR 370.00. Price for purchase outside India is INR3,700.00.
- As posted on the web site of [Public.Resource.Org.](#)
- As posted in the bilingual edition on the web site of [Public.Resource.Org.](#)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
EXTRA-ORDINARY CIVIL JURISDICTION
C.M. NO. 11901 OF 2015
IN THE MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION:-

PUBLIC RESOURCE ORG, INC.
& ORS.

..PETITIONER

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA
& ORS.

..RESPONDENTS

Application Under Section 151 CPC for Exemption

The Petitioner, above-named, respectfully submit as follows:

1. The Petitioners has filed the above-said petition for direction for the Respondents.
2. That the Petitioners /Applicants does not have the clear copies of certain annexures which are dim and seeks exemption from filing the same.
3. That the Petitioners/Applicants undertakes to furnish the proper and typed copies of the dim annexures as well as/ the fair copies of the annexures as and when this Hon'ble Court requires.
4. That the present application is bonafide and is made in the interest of justice.

WHEREFORE IT IS RESPECTFULLY PRAYED THAT THIS HON'BLE COURT MAY BE PLEASED TO:-

- A. Allow the petitioner/Applicant to file fair copies the dim Annexure as well as true copies of the annexures with the liberty to file proper and typed copies of annexure of orders as and when this Hon'ble Court requires.

Pass such other or further order as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit in the facts and circumstances of the pre

Sushant Saha


SRINIVAS K
PETITIONER/APPLICANT

THROUGH

NISHITH DESAI ASSOCIATES
C – 5,
DEFENCE COLONY,
NEW DELHI 110024

NEW DELHI
23.11.2015

Affidavit of Carl Malamud in Support of Writ Petition

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
EXTRA-ORDINARY CIVIL JURISDICTION
WRIT PETITION (C) NO. 11901 OF 2015
IN THE MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION:-**

PUBLIC RESOURCE ORG, INC.
& ORS.

..PETITIONER

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA
& ORS.

..RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT

I, Carl Malamud aged about 56 years, S/o Dr. Ernest I. Malamud and Dr. Jean G. Malamud, R/o 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 affirm and declare as under:

1. That I am the Director of Petitioner No.1 and am well conversant with the facts of the present writ petition and hence, am competent to swear this affidavit. Petitioner No.1 is a company incorporated under the laws of California, U.S.A, having its office in U.S.A. I am authorized to institute, sign and file the present writ petition vide resolution passed in the Meeting of Board of Directors.
2. This petition has been filed by Petitioner No.1, along with Petitioner No.2 and Petitioner No.3 as co-petitioners, as a Public Interest Litigation.
3. I have gone through the [Delhi High Court \(Public Interest Litigation\) Rules, 2010](#) and do hereby affirm that the present Public Interest Litigation is in conformity thereof.
4. Petitioner No.1 does not have any personal interest in the litigation and neither Petitioner No.1 nor anybody in whom Petitioner is interested would in any manner benefit from the relief sought in the present litigation save as a member of the General Public. This petition is not guided by self-gain or gain of any person, institution, body and there is no motive other than of public interest in filing this petition.
5. Petitioner No.1 has done whatsoever inquiry which was in its power to do, to collect all data which was available and which was relevant for this Hon'ble Court to entertain the present petition. I confirm that I have not concealed in the present petition any data/material/information which may have enabled this Hon'ble Court to form an opinion whether to entertain his petition or not and/or whether to grant any relief or not.
6. That the accompanying Petition has been drafted under my instructions and the contents thereof except the legal averments contained therein are true and correct based on the records maintained by Petitioner No.1 to my knowledge and belief. The legal averments contained therein are true and correct on the basis of legal advice received by me and believed by me to be true and correct. The contents of the Petition are not being repeated here for the sake of brevity and to avoid prolixity. The contents of the same may be read as a part of this Affidavit.
7. That no part of this Affidavit is false and no material facts have been concealed therefrom.

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

I, Carl Malamud, do hereby on solemn affirmation verify that the contents of the present Affidavit have been read by me and I have understood the same and the contents of the same are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and information and no part of it is false and no material facts have been concealed therefrom.

Verified at Sebastopol, CA on this 23 day of November, 2015 that the contents of the above affidavit and true and correct to my knowledge.



DEPONENT

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of California, County of Sonoma

On November 23, 2015 before me, Mary McDowell, Notary Public personally appeared CARL MALAMUD _____, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/~~are~~ subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/~~she/they~~ executed the same in his/~~her/their~~ authorized capacity(~~ies~~), and that by his/~~her/their~~ signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature Mary McDowell (Seal)



Affidavit of Sushant Sinha in Support of Writ Petition

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
EXTRA-ORDINARY CIVIL JURISDICTION
WRIT PETITION (C) NO. 11901 OF 2015
IN THE MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION:-

PUBLIC RESOURCE ORG, INC.
& ORS. ..PETITIONER

UNION OF INDIA
& ORS. ..RESPONDENTS

VERSUS

AFFIDAVIT

I, Dr. Sushant Sinha aged about 35 years, S/o Dr. Arun Kumar Sinha, R/o India and residing at 826, 1st Floor, 2nd Cross Road, 7th Main Road, Indiranagar, Bengaluru 560008, do hereby solemnly affirm and declar as under:

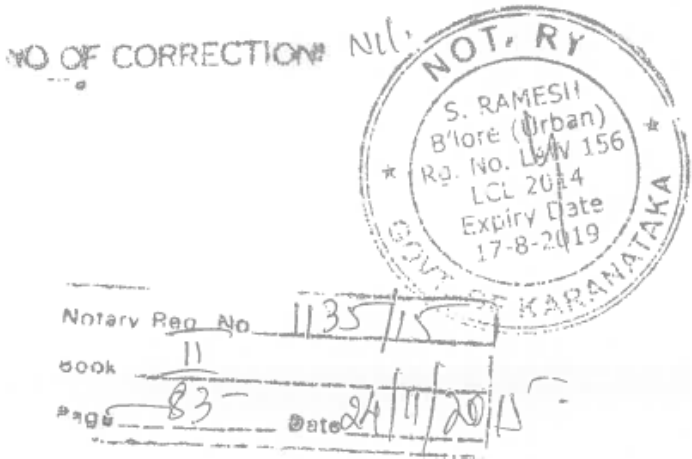
- 1. That I am well conversant with the facts of the present writ petition and hence, am competent to swear this affidavit.
- 2. This petition has been filed by me along with Petitioner No.1 and Petitioner No.3 as co-petitioners, as a Public Interest Litigation.
- 3. I have gone through the [Delhi High Court \(Public Interest Litigation\) Rules, 2010](#) and do hereby affirm that the present Public Interest Litigation is in conformity thereof.
- 4. I have no personal interest in the litigation and neither I nor anybody in whom I am interested would in any manner benefit from the relief sought in the present litigation save as a member of the General Public. This petition is not guided by self-gain or gain of any person, institution, body and there is no motive other than of public interest in filing this petition.
- 5. I have done whatsoever inquiry which was in my power to do, to collect all data which was available and which was relevant for this Hon'ble Court to entertain the present petition. I confirm that I have not concealed in the present petition any data/material/information which may have enabled this Hon'ble Court to form an opinion whether to entertain his petition or not and/or whether to grant any relief or not.
- 6. That the accompanying Petition has been drafted under my instructions and the contents thereof except the legal averments contained therein are true and correct based on my knowledge and belief. The legal averments contained therein are true and correct on the basis of legal advice received by me and believed by me to be true and correct. The contents of the Petition are not being repeated here for the sake of brevity and to avoid prolixity. The contents of the same may be read as a part of this Affidavit.
- 7. That no part of this Affidavit is false and no material facts have been concealed therefrom.

Sushant Sinha
DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

I, Dr. Sushant Sinha, do hereby on solemn affirmation verify that the contents of the present Affidavit have been read by me and I have understood the same and the contents of the same are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and information and no part of it is false and no material facts have been concealed therefrom.

Verified at Bengaluru on this 23rd day of November, 2015 that the contents of the above affidavit and true and correct to my knowledge.



Sushant Sinha
DEPONENT

24 NOV 2015

S. Ramesh, B.Com. LL.B.
NOTARY & ADVOCATE
341, 7th Main, HAL II Stage,
BANGALORE-560 008, INDIA
Mobile : 9844765238

Affidavit of Srinivas Kodali in Support of Writ Petition

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
EXTRA-ORDINARY CIVIL JURISDICTION
WRIT PETITION (C) NO. 11901 OF 2015
IN THE MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION:-**

PUBLIC RESOURCE ORG, INC.
& ORS.

..PETITIONER

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA
& ORS.

..RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT

I, Mr. Srinivas Kodali S/o Mr. K. Punna Rao, aged about 24 years, R/o India and residing at 4-4-5/12/57/A, Chaitanya Puri Road No. 1, Filter Bed, Adilabad, Telangana- 504001, presntly at New Delhi do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That I am well conversant with the facts of the present writ petition and hence, am competent to swear this affidavit.
2. This petition has been filed by me along with Petitioner No.1 and Petitioner No.2 as co-petitioners, as a Public Interest Litigation.
3. I have gone through the Delhi High Court (Public Interest Litigation) Rules, 2010 and do hereby affirm that the present Public Interest Litigation is in conformity thereof.
4. I have no personal interest in the litigation and neither I nor anybody in whom I am interested would in any manner benefit from the relief sought in the present litigation save as a member of the General Public. This petition is not guided by self-gain or gain of any person, institution, body and there is no motive other than of public interest in filing this petition.
5. I have done whatsoever inquiry which was in my power to do, to collect all data which was available and which was relevant for this Hon'ble Court to entertain the present petition. I confirm that I have not concealed in the present petition any data/material/information which may have enabled this Hon'ble Court to form an opinion whether to entertain his petition or not and/or whether to grant any relief or not.
6. That the accompanying Petition has been drafted under my instructions and the contents thereof except the legal averments contained therein are true and correct based on my knowledge and belief. The legal averments contained therein are true and correct on the basis of legal advice received by me and believed by me to be true and correct. The contents of the Petition are not being repeated here for the sake of brevity and to avoid prolixity. The contents of the same may be read as a part of this Affidavit.
7. That no part of this Affidavit is false and no material facts have been concealed therefrom.



DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

I, Srinivas Kodali, do hereby on solemn affirmation verify that the contents of the present Affidavit have been read by me and I have understood the same and the contents of the same are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and information and no part of it is false and no material facts have been concealed therefrom.

23 NOV 2015

Verified at New Delh on this 23rd day of November, 2015 that the contents of the above affidavit and true and correct to my knowledge.

DEPONENT

Vakalatnama

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

EXTRA-ORDINARY CIVIL JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION (C) NO. 11901 OF 2015

IN THE MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION:-

CERTIFIED THAT THE DEBONEN
Shri/Smt./Km.....
S/o, W/o R/o.....
Identified by Shri/Smt.....
Has solemnly affirmed before me at
Delhi on.....as St. Na
That the contents of the affidavit which
have been read & explained to
im are true & correct to his knowledge

23 NOV 2015

NOTARY

PUBLIC RESOURCE ORG, INC.
& ORS.

UNION OF INDIA
& ORS.

..PETITIONER

VERSUS

..RESPONDENTS

VAKALATNAMA

KNOW ALL to whom these presents shall come that We, the above named Public Resource ORG, INC. represented through Carl Malamud aged about 56 years, S/o Dr. Ernest I. Malamud and Dr. Jean G. Malamud, R/o the United States of America and having an office at Public.Resource.Org, Inc., 1005 Gravenstein Highway North, Sebastopol, California, 95472, USA, - (Petitioner No. 1)

NISHITH DESAI ASSOCIATES:
C-5, DEFENCE COLONY,
NEW DELHI -110014, PH. 011-49065000

Advocates, (hereinafter called the Advocates) to be my Advocates in the above noted case and authorize them:-

To act, appear and plead in the above-noted case in this Court or in any other Court in which the same may be tried or heard and also in the Appellate Court including High Court subject to payment of fees separately for each Court by me/us.

To sign, file, verify and present pleadings, appeals, cross-objections or petitions for executions review, revision, withdrawal, compromise or other petitions or affidavits or other documents as may be deemed necessary or proper for the prosecution of the said case in all its stages subject to payment of fees for each stage.

To file and take back documents, to admit and/or deny the documents of the opposite party.

To withdraw or compromise the said case or submit to arbitration any differences or disputes that may arise touching or in any manner relating to the said case.

To take execution proceedings.

To deposit, draw and receive monies, cheques, cash and grant receipts thereof and to do all other acts and things which may be necessary to be done for the progress and in the course of the prosecution of the said case.

To appoint and instruct any other legal practitioner or person authorising him to exercise the power and authority hereby conferred upon the Advocate whenever he may think fit to do so and sign the power of attorney on our behalf.

And I the undersigned do hereby agree to ratify and confirm all acts done by the Advocate or his substitute in the matter as my acts, as if done by me to all intents and purposes.

And I undertake that I or my duly authorised agents would appear in Court on all hearings and will inform the Advocate for appearance when the case is called.

And I the undersigned do hereby agree not to hold the Advocate or his substitute responsible for the result of the said case. The adjournment costs whenever ordered by the Court shall be of the Advocate which he shall receive and retain for himself.

And I the undersigned do hereby agree that in the event of the whole or part of the fee agreed by me to paid to the Advocate remaining unpaid he shall be entitled to withdraw from the prosecution of the said case until the same is paid up. The fee settled is only for the above case and above Court. I hereby agree that once the fee is paid I will not be entitled for the refund of the same in any case whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF We do hereunto set our seal to these presents the contents of which have been understood by Us on this 24th day of November, 2015.

Accepted subject to the terms of fees.



Board Resolution of Authorization



Public.Resource.Org

1005 Gravenstein Highway North
Sebastopol, CA, 95472
United States

CERTIFIED TRUE EXTRACT OF THE DIRECTOR’S RESOLUTION OF PUBLIC.RESOURCE.ORG, INC. (THE “COMPANY”)

“IT IS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED THAT approval be and is hereby granted to Mr. Carl Malamud for signing, verifying and executing any writ petition, counter affidavit, suit, written statement, interim application, caveat petition or other pleadings as may be required before any Court or Tribunal in India by or against the Company and that Mr. Carl Malamud be and is hereby authorized to engage and appoint counsel, sign and execute the documents on behalf of the Company, including vakalatnama, applications, petitions, affidavits, affidavits-in-reply, affidavits in rejoinder and other documents as may be deemed necessary and expedient in this regard.”

Certified as a true extract on 16 Nov 2015 [Please insert date]

For and on behalf of Public Resource.Org

Director and Chairman of the Board
Mr. Tim Stanley

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT



State of California, County of _____

On 16th November 15 before me, Doug Shon, Notary Public personally appeared TIM STANLEY _____, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/~~are~~ subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/~~she/they~~ executed the same in his/~~her/their~~ authorized capacity(~~ies~~), and that by his/~~her/their~~ signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.
WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Doug Shon", written over a horizontal line.

(Seal)



Public Domain Dedication



Public.Resource.Org

1005 Gravenstein Highway North
Sebastopol, CA, 95472
United States

In order to further the progress of legal education and to make known the contents of these proceedings and the particular of the reasoning, Public.Resource.org ("Public Resource") does hereby waive and forgo any intellectual property rights it may possess in the present writ petition and accompanying materials and does therefore affix the Creative Commons license "NO RIGHTS RESERVED."



By resolution of the Board of Directors,



Carl Malamud
President and Director
Public.Resource.Org

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