The Pollution Monitoring and Control Equipment Division of the CII is the primary forum representing the interests of leading Pollution Monitoring and Control Equipment manufacturers in India. It has 19 members covering 90 percent of the total capacity of this industry.

CII has also set up an Information Centre for Environmental Technologies (INCET) which is a data bank on the environmental technologies available around the world, to be updated periodically.

- *Tata Energy Research Institute*

  Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI) specializes in energy research particularly in the areas of energy policy, technology engineering, and experimentation with alternative energy sources and conservation methods. It has launched GREEN INDIA 2047, a project to document the country's degradation of the environment since Independence and to develop a strategy for its regeneration in the next 50 years. The study will be released in August 1997.

In addition, India has a large and vibrant community of environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which have powerful lobbying potential as well as a great deal of environmental expertise.

3.2 Economic Drivers

A number of economic drivers are boosting demand for environmental goods, services and technologies. They are largely a product of the country's liberalization process, and India's industrial development. These economic factors are only just beginning to drive domestic demand for environmental goods, services and technologies. In the years ahead, CII believes there will be a nine fold increase in the size of India's environmental purchases.

3.2.1 Reduction of Resource and Commodity Subsidies

The scale of India's commodity subsidy system is difficult for many outside the country to appreciate. Literally all major domestic product from water and lumber/pulp to basic food items were subsidized by government, either on a wholesale basis, or for specific populations. Perhaps the greatest economic shock arising from the process of structural adjustment has been the dramatic reduction or virtual elimination of many subsidies. In effect, India's businesses now largely have to pay world market prices for raw materials. For example, water-consuming industries are facing a steep hike in water charges as of 1995-96 to in order to pay for the cost of effluent treatment and promote conservation. As a result, there has been a drive for greater productivity and a search for alternative production processes and eco-efficient technologies which reduce input requirements.