GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2664.
TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 04TH AUGUST, 2026.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

2664. DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:
वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री

(a) whether the Government has taken various steps to promote industrial growth, attract investments and enhance export competitiveness in the country, particularly in backward and aspirational districts;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and initiatives being implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for development of industrial infrastructure, promotion of manufacturing and strengthening of supply chains;

(c) whether the Government has identified districts having potential for export-oriented industries and provided assistance under schemes such as Districts as Export Hubs (DEH);

(d) if so, the details of funds allocated and utilised under such initiatives during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage MSMEs, startups and local producers to access domestic as well as international markets?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a) & (b): Government of India launched the ‘Make in India’ initiative on 25th September 2014 to facilitate Investment, foster Innovation, build best in class Infrastructure, and make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. Presently, Make in India 2.0 focuses on 27 sectors including 15 manufacturing sectors, implemented across various Ministries and Departments and State Governments. The list of sectors under Make in India 2.0 is at **Annexure I**.

As part of Make in India initiative, the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes have been implemented across 14 key sectors, namely Large-Scale Electronics Manufacturing (LSEM), IT Hardware, Pharmaceuticals, Bulk Drugs, Medical Devices, Automobiles and Auto Components, Advanced Chemistry Cell Batteries, Solar PV modules, Telecom & Networking Products, Food

Processing, Textiles, Specialty Steel, White Goods, Drones & Drone Components by incentivizing incremental production and sales. The PLI schemes have facilitated fresh investments in the identified sectors and supported the expansion of manufacturing capacities.

The impact of PLI Schemes has been significant across various sectors in India as these schemes have incentivized domestic manufacturing, leading to increased production, job creation and a boost in exports. As of 31st March 2026, 892 applications have been approved across 14 sectors of the PLI schemes and has resulted in actual investments of over ₹2.40 lakh crore, production/sales exceeding ₹22.66 lakh crore, employment generation of over 14.15 lakh persons (direct and indirect) across the country. These outcomes indicate the contribution of the schemes towards expanding manufacturing capacity, increasing production, strengthening industrial ecosystems, and improving the competitiveness of participating sectors. In addition, sector specific schemes by various Central Government Ministries/ Departments and schemes by State Government also incentivise industrial growth and investments.

NITI Aayog launched the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) in January 2018, wherein, 117 districts were identified as Aspirational Districts. ADP monitors the progress of these Districts based on the delta ranking method, which rewards Districts for their quarterly progress in the 49 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) across sectors such as health & nutrition, education, agriculture & water resources, financial inclusion & skill development and basic infrastructure. The broad strategy of ADP rests on 3 Cs —Convergence (between Central and State Schemes), Collaboration (between Centre, State, District Administration, Development Partners and Citizens) and Competition (between Districts).

The National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP) is driving India’s industrial transformation by developing 20 approved greenfield corridor projects and 306 operational plug-and-play industrial parks, with 20 more in progress. These projects, built in partnership with states and private players, aim to position India as a global manufacturing hub while fostering innovation, sustainability, and employment. AURIC in Maharashtra, one of India’s first Greenfield Industrial Smart Cities, exemplifies this vision with strong multimodal connectivity through highways, dry ports, airports, and railways, all aligned with PM GatiShakti to enhance logistics efficiency and competitiveness.

Complementing NICDP, the Union Cabinet has launched the Bharat Audyogik Vikas Yojna (BHAVYA) with an outlay of ₹33,660 crore to establish 100 worldclass industrial parks. Implemented by NICDC under DPIIT, BHAVYA will provide up to ₹1 crore per acre for parks spanning 100–1000 acres, covering core infrastructure like roads, utilities, ICT systems, and value-added facilities such as factory sheds, labs, and warehousing, along with social amenities for workers. Following a challenge-based selection process and ensuring seamless connectivity under PM GatiShakti, BHAVYA aims to strengthen manufacturing, attract investments, generate large-scale employment, and promote sustainable, inclusive, globally competitive industrial growth.

(c) & (d): The Government has taken measures to identify export potential and promote exports from the districts under this initiative. It includes identifying products and services with export potential in all districts of the country, in consultation with all stakeholders, including States/UTs. In order to facilitate grassroots export growth and resolve structural bottlenecks, the products/services (including GI products, agricultural clusters and toy clusters) with export potential in all districts of the country have been identified and institutional mechanism in the form of State Export Promotion Committees (SEPCs) at State/UT level and District Export Promotion Committees (DEPCs) at the district level has been created in all districts of the country to provide support for export promotion and address the bottlenecks for export growth in the Districts.

The core operational mechanism of this initiative relies on the District Export Action Plans (DEAPs), which are prepared and implemented by the DEPCs in collaboration with Central, State, and District stakeholders. These plans identify key products and services with export potential for each district, outline necessary interventions and identify support required by local industry from the production stage through to the exporting stage, detail specific supply chain bottlenecks and propose targeted mitigation strategies.

As part of the DEH framework, export-potential products and services have been identified across 734 districts; SEPCs and DEPCs have been successfully constituted in all 36 States and Union Territories; and DEAPs have been prepared for 713 districts, out of which 249 have been formally deliberated and adopted by their respective DEPCs.

With the advent of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has legitimized this cause through the inclusion of ‘Districts as Export Hubs initiatives’ under Chapter 3 of FTP 2023. It aims to channelize the potential and diverse identity of each District of the country to make them Export Hubs.

(e): The other major measures taken up under the “Make in India” initiative include National Single Window System, GIS enabled Land Bank, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy reforms, PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan for integrated planning of multimodal infrastructure, Project Monitoring Group to remove bottlenecks in setting up of major infrastructure projects, setting up of industrial parks, interventions to improve ease of doing business, measures for reduction in compliance burden, rationalization of labor laws, introduction of Goods and Services Tax, policy measures to boost domestic manufacturing through public procurement orders and Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP).

To support the development of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the Central Government supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives. This inter alia includes various schemes and programmes such as:-

i. **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** PMEGP provides margin money subsidy up to 35%, for setting up of new micro enterprises, in the non-farm sector with project cost of ₹50 lakh for Manufacturing and ₹20 lakh for Service enterprises.
ii. **Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises:** The scheme is implemented through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises to provide credit guarantee for loans extended to MSEs. The ceiling for guarantee coverage under the scheme is ₹10 crore.
iii. **Self-Reliant India (SRI) Fund**: The fund has been set up to infuse ₹50,000 crore as equity funding in MSMEs with a provision of ₹10,000 crore from the Government of India and ₹40,000 crore through Private Equity/Venture Capital Funds. The Budget 2026-27 has also announced a support of ₹2000 crore to top up the Self-Reliant India Fund set up in 2021 to continue support to micro enterprises and maintain their access to risk capital.
iv. Under the **Digital India programme**, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) offers services on Digital Infrastructure as a Utility, Governance and Services on Demand, Digital Empowerment of Citizens and MSMEs. Digital payments are also done by MSMEs through different platforms.

Startup India initiative was launched on 16th January 2016, with an intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments in the startup ecosystem of the country. Under the Startup India initiative, the Government constantly undertakes various efforts to support startups. The flagship Schemes namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) support startups across sectors at various stages of their business cycle.

FFS has been established with a corpus of ₹ 10,000 crore to catalyze venture capital investments and is operationalized by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which provides capital to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which in turn invest in startups. As on 30th June 2026, supported AIFs under the Scheme have invested ₹ 27,902.70 crore in 1,460 selected startups. SISFS provides financial assistance to seed stage startups through incubators. SISFS is implemented from 1st April 2021.

As on 30th June 2026, selected incubators under the Scheme have approved funding of ₹ 706.33 crore to 4,245 startups.

The Government is consistently working to boost exports and expand the country's global footprint, combining traditional strengths with emerging technology-driven sectors. Central to this ambition is the creation of a supportive ecosystem wherein, exporters, particularly MSMEs, can compete confidently in international markets. This effort is reinforced by a dynamic policy framework, strong financial incentives, a growing digital infrastructure, improved trade facilitation, and a determined push to secure deeper market access through next-generation trade agreements.

The RoDTEP scheme plays a central role by neutralizing embedded taxes on exports and enabling Indian goods to remain competitive worldwide. The recently launched Export Promotion Mission (EPM) further reinforces this effort through two targeted pillars: expanding access to affordable trade finance and upgrading quality, logistics, branding, and market-readiness across the export value chain. The Government has approved the EPM with a budgetary outlay of ₹ 25,060 crores (FY 2025–26 to FY 2030–31). It operates through Niryat Protsahan (focusing on trade finance and credit enhancement) and Niryat Disha (focusing on export logistics, warehousing, and market access), specifically targeting MSME competitiveness.

India's export strategy reflects a decisive whole-of-government approach, moving beyond transactional support to building a resilient, competitive, and future-ready ecosystem. By combining targeted financial incentives, technology-enabled trade facilitation, institutional reforms, and proactive market-access initiatives, the focus is on embedding digital governance, expanding global reach, and strengthening exporter capabilities across sectors and regions. This integrated approach positions India not just as a participant, but as a trusted, technology-driven partner in global trade.

Collectively, these initiatives are being implemented across all States and Union Territories to strengthen the regulatory ecosystem, facilitate investment, enhance competitiveness, and support sustained economic growth.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURES REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2664 FOR ANSWER ON 04.08.2026

Manufacturing Sectors

i. Aerospace and Defence
ii. Automotive and Auto Components
iii. Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices
iv. Bio-Technology
v. Capital Goods
vi. Textile and Apparels
vii. Chemicals and Petro chemicals
viii. Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM)
ix. Leather & Footwear
x. Food Processing
xi. Gems and Jewellery
xii. Shipping
xiii. Railways
xiv. Construction
xv. New and Renewable Energy

Service Sectors

i. Information Technology & Information Technology enabled Services (IT & ITeS)
ii. Tourism and Hospitality Services
iii. Medical Value Travel
iv. Transport and Logistics Services
v. Accounting and Finance Services
vi. Audio Visual Services
vii. Legal Services
viii. Communication Services
ix. Construction and Related Engineering Services
x. Environmental Services
xi. Financial Services
xii. Education Services

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