

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3232.
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH MARCH, 2025.**

STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE 'VIKSIT BHARAT' BY 2047

3232. SMT. SANGEETA YADAV:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a comprehensive strategy to achieve 'Viksit Bharat' outlined by the Union Budget 2024-25 by focusing on nine key priorities that aim to create abundant opportunities for all citizens, includes manufacturing and services as well;
- (b) if so, the details of plans formulated, roadmap or action plan drawn by Ministry to realize the goal of 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047;
- (c) Whether the Ministry is actively collaborating with other Ministries/NITI Aayog towards achieving the goal of 'Viksit Bharat'; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA)**

- (a): The comprehensive strategy to achieve 'Viksit Bharat' outlined by the Union Budget 2024-25' focuses on nine key priorities, including 'Manufacturing & Services' for generating ample opportunities for all.
- (b) to (d): The action plan formulated by the Ministry to realize the goal of 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047 encompasses several key strategic initiatives and ongoing reforms focusing on infrastructure development, ease of doing business, nurturing innovation and entrepreneurship, promoting investments and exports.

A key initiative in this action plan is the 'Make in India' initiative launched to make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. Presently, 'Make in India' focuses on 27 sectors including 15 manufacturing sectors, implemented across various Ministries and Departments and State Governments. Further, keeping in view India's vision of becoming 'Aatmanirbhar' and to enhance India's manufacturing capabilities and exports, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes have been launched for 14 key sectors with an outlay of ₹1.97 lakh crore. These include mobile and specified electronic components, drug intermediaries & active pharmaceutical ingredients, medical devices, automobiles and auto components, pharmaceuticals drugs, specialty steel, telecom & networking products, electronic/technology products, white goods (ACs and LEDs), food products, textile products, high efficiency solar PV modules,

advanced chemistry cell (ACC) battery, and drones and drone components. These schemes have the potential of significantly boosting production, increasing manufacturing output and contributing to faster economic growth in future.

Other initiatives include Start-up India, National Single Window System, GIS enabled Land Bank, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy reforms, PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan for integrated planning of multi-modal 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, policy measures to boost domestic manufacturing through public procurement orders, Phased Manufacturing Programme and Quality Control Orders, which are also integral parts of the comprehensive strategy.

Another significant initiative is the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP). The Government of India has approved 12 new project proposals under the NICDP with total project cost of ₹28,602 crore (incl. land cost). The objective of the programme is to expand the industrial output, increase employment opportunities, provide better living and social facilities for the new and growing workforce by way of providing ‘plug n play’ infrastructure at the plot level and to facilitate the manufacturing investments into the country by providing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure for the industries.

To promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), the Government has put in place an investor friendly policy, wherein most sectors, except certain strategically important sectors, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route. More than 90% of the FDI inflow is received under the automatic route. Further, to ensure that India remains an attractive and investor-friendly destination, the Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis and makes changes from time to time after having intensive consultations with stakeholders including apex industry chambers, Associations, representatives of industries/groups and other organizations. FDI policy provisions have been progressively liberalized and simplified across various sectors such as Pension, Other Financial Services, Asset reconstruction Companies, Broadcasting, Pharmaceuticals, Single Brand Retail Trading, Construction & Development, Power Exchanges, e-commerce activities, Coal Mining, Contract Manufacturing, Digital Media, Civil Aviation etc. In the recent past, reforms in the FDI Policy have been undertaken in sectors such as Defence, Insurance, Petroleum & Natural Gas and Telecom. This reflects India’s growing appeal as a global investment destination, driven by a proactive policy framework, a dynamic business environment, and increasing international competitiveness.

The action plan also emphasizes on increasing India’s manufacturing exports across key sectors such as engineering goods, pharmaceuticals, textiles and apparel, chemicals, and agricultural and processed food products. It focuses on developing resilient supply chains, promoting value-added production and export- led growth. Further, the focus is on moving up the value chain in manufacturing Global Value Chains (GVCs), establishing e-commerce export hubs to support MSMEs, enhancing the ease of doing business and addressing logistics bottlenecks through automation and digitalization. Moreover, the action plan also emphasizes on the promotion of smart

manufacturing and industry 4.0 and encouraging entrepreneurship and startups through increased public procurement.

Further, the Union Budget 2025-26 announced setting up of a National Manufacturing Mission covering small, medium and large industries for furthering “Make in India” by providing policy support, execution roadmaps, governance and monitoring framework for central ministries and states, with a mandate focusing on five key areas: ease and cost of doing business; future ready workforce for in- demand jobs; a vibrant and dynamic MSME sector; availability of technology; and quality products.

Strategic reforms in the services sector are aimed at consolidating digital delivery through augmenting successes in Global Capability Centres and the gig and platform economy. The focus is also on diversification across other sectors such as maritime services, AVGC (Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, and Comics) sector, tourism etc. The focus is also on developing globally recognized skills; leveraging advanced technologies like AI/ML to provide better and smart services to the jobseekers of the country. The e-Shram portal is an initiative to support workers in the unorganized sector, including gig and platform workers and offers benefits like identity cards and access to social security schemes. Further, amendments to the SEZ Act are aimed at deeper integration with domestic markets, enhancing export competitiveness and attracting investments.

The Ministry regularly works in close collaboration with other Ministries/Departments, NITI Aayog and State Governments to review ongoing initiatives and policies towards achieving the goal of Viksit Bharat.
