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

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2277.
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07TH AUGUST, 2026.

MEASURES TO ATTRACT INVESTMENT AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN MADHYA PRADESH

2277. SHRI RAJNEESH KUMAR AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the details of the specific measures taken by the Ministry to improve the 'Ease of Doing Business' and the impact of these initiatives on industrial development and attracting investment in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of the new markets and products earmarked by Government for export promotion; and

(c) the details of the assistance provided to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and exporters to tackle the challenges of international trade, with reference to Madhya Pradesh?

ANSWER

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

(a): The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has undertaken a number of initiatives to improve the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) across the country, by creating a transparent, predictable and investor-friendly regulatory ecosystem. These initiatives are aimed at simplifying regulatory procedures, reducing compliance burden, promoting digital governance and strengthening the overall business environment, there by facilitating industrial growth, investment and exports.

One of the flagship initiatives in this regard is the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), launched in 2014 to promote competitive federalism by encouraging States and Union Territories to implement business-centric regulatory reforms. BRAP provides a structured reform framework covering key areas such as Single Window Systems, land administration, labour regulation, construction permits, environmental registrations, utility permits, inspections, contract enforcement, information transparency and sector-specific reforms. The reforms are designed to streamline approval processes, enhance transparency, improve regulatory efficiency and reduce the time and cost involved in establishing and operating businesses. Over the years, BRAP has facilitated the implementation of thousands of business-friendly reforms by States and Union Territories, contributing to a more conducive investment climate across the country.

To further strengthen investor facilitation, DPIIT undertook a comprehensive assessment of the Single Window Systems established by States and Union Territories. Based on this assessment, DPIIT issued a detailed Guidebook on State Single Window Systems, prescribing eight essential features and five desirable features to improve transparency, service delivery, user experience, integration with departmental services and online processing of approvals. Compliance with these features forms an integral part of the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) 2026 framework.

Recognising the need to improve the business environment beyond the State level, DPIIT has also developed the District Business Reforms Action Plan (District BRAP). District BRAP aims to strengthen Ease of Doing Business at the district level by improving regulatory governance, enhancing investor facilitation and promoting efficient public service delivery. The framework focuses on end-to-end digitisation of business approvals and registrations, time-bound inspections, transparent land administration, strengthening of District Industries Centres (DICs) as investor facilitation centres, development of investment-ready industrial parks and promotion of entrepreneurship and startup ecosystems, particularly in Tier-II and Tier-III cities. The initiative seeks to improve coordination between district and State authorities and facilitate investment at the grassroots level. Further, the Government has undertaken the Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB) initiative with the objective of improving Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living through simplification, rationalisation, digitisation and decriminalisation of regulatory compliances. Under this initiative, DPIIT established the Regulatory Compliance Portal to facilitate identification of burdensome compliances and enable continuous engagement between Government and industry. Central Ministries, State Governments and their subordinate offices have undertaken an extensive review of Acts, Rules, Regulations, Orders, Notifications and procedures to simplify or eliminate unnecessary compliance requirements. As a result of these efforts, more than 47,865 compliances have been reduced across the country, significantly lowering the regulatory burden on businesses and improving transparency, efficiency and predictability in the regulatory framework. The above initiatives are being implemented across all States and Union Territories to strengthen the regulatory and business ecosystem, facilitate investment, improve industrial competitiveness and support sustained economic growth.

Further, DPIIT has undertaken several initiatives to enhance the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) in India by fostering a transparent, predictable, and investor-friendly regulatory ecosystem. These efforts include simplifying procedures, reducing compliance burdens, promoting digital governance, and strengthening the overall business environment to drive industrial growth, investment, and exports. A key initiative is the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), launched in 2014 to encourage competitive federalism through business-centric reforms across States and Union Territories, covering areas such as single-window systems, land administration, labour regulation, permits, inspections, contract enforcement, and transparency. Complementing this, DPIIT assessed State Single Window Systems and issued a Guidebook prescribing essential features to improve service delivery and integration, which now form part of the BRAP 2026 framework. At the district level, the District BRAP seeks to digitize approvals, streamline inspections, strengthen District Industries Centres, develop industrial parks, and promote entrepreneurship, particularly in Tier-II and Tier-III cities. Additionally, the Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB) initiative aims to simplify, rationalize, digitize, and decriminalize regulatory requirements, supported by a Regulatory Compliance Portal that enables continuous engagement between government and industry. Through extensive reviews, over 47,865 compliances have been reduced nationwide, significantly lowering regulatory hurdles.

The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023: The Government of India has undertaken legislative reforms to promote Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living by rationalizing regulations and reducing criminal penalties. The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023—passed by Parliament and assented to on 11th August 2023—decriminalized 183 provisions across 42 Acts administered by 19 Ministries/Departments.

Further, to enhance the Ease of Living and Ease of Doing Business, The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026 has been enacted. The Act amends 784 provisions across 79 Central Acts administered by 23 Ministries. Of these, 717 provisions have been decriminalized to promote Ease of Doing Business, and 67 provisions have been amended to facilitate Ease of Living.

National Single Window System (NSWS): As part of the Government's efforts to align industrial growth with social development objectives and enhance India's global competitiveness. NSWS has been established as a one-stop digital platform for Government-to-Business approvals. Currently, 32 Central Ministries/Departments and 33 States/UTs are integrated, offering access to 300+ Central and 3000+ State approvals. It's the Know Your Approvals (KYA) module that covers 699 Central and 7,435 State approvals, helping businesses identify required clearances. NSWS also operationalizes key services like FDI approvals, aquaculture registration, hallmarking, startup registration, and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) approvals.

PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (PMGS NMP): Launched in October 2021, the PMGS-NMP framework introduced a transformative approach to infrastructure planning. Under it, the Network Planning Group (NPG) evaluates critical Central Government projects for integrated planning, multimodality, synchronization, last-mile connectivity, and data-driven decisions. So far, 352 projects worth ₹16.10 lakh crore have been assessed; 201 sanctioned, with 167 currently under implementation.

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 multi-modal 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 world-class 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.

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.

(b): To facilitate export promotion and diversification of India's export basket, the Government has established a two-tier institutional framework comprising State Export Promotion Committees (SEPCs) at the State level and District Export Promotion Committees (DEPCs) at the district level. District Export Action Plans (DEAPs) are prepared and implemented by DEPCs in consultation with Central, State and district-level stakeholders. These plans identify products and services with export potential in each district, map supply chain bottlenecks, and recommend targeted interventions to enhance export competitiveness and market access.

The Government, through various export promotion initiatives, trade promotion activities, Buyer-Seller Meets, Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets, international trade fairs, and engagement with Export Promotion Councils and industry stakeholders, facilitates access to both established and emerging export markets. Indian exporters are being encouraged to expand their presence in markets across North America, Europe, West Asia, Africa, East Asia, Southeast Asia, Oceania, and Latin America.

Key product categories identified for export promotion include agricultural and processed food products, millets, spices, marine products, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, textiles and garments, handicrafts, leather products, engineering goods, electronics, electrical equipment, automobiles and auto components, chemicals, AYUSH and wellness products, gems and jewellery, and other value-added manufactured goods. The identification of products and markets is undertaken based on export potential, comparative advantage, market demand, and stakeholder consultations.

(c): To promote the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat, strengthen domestic manufacturing, and enhance the export potential of the State, focused interventions are being undertaken under the Madhya Pradesh MSME Development Policy, 2025. The key fiscal incentives and support mechanisms structured for the region include:

- Capital Subsidy: To accelerate industrial growth, the Government offers an Industrial Development Subsidy of up to 40% on fixed capital investments made by MSMEs.

- Export Promotion & Logistics Support: 50% inland freight reimbursement (up to 240 lakh/year for 5 years) to support regional exporters.

- Technology & Innovation Incentives: To drive modernization and global competitiveness, financial assistance up to 1 crore for technology transfer, 50% support for export quality certification and 100% reimbursement for patent registration costs.

- Quality Certification & Testing: To help local MSMEs 50% support to tackle international trade challenges.

The ongoing Central schemes implemented include the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), PM Vishwakarma, the Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), and the Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) Scheme. These are complemented by State-specific schemes under the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (SCSP/TSP), which provide soft seed capital loans, loan fee reimbursements, and the 60/40 fiscal assistance scheme. In addition, the Government has established the Udyam Registration Portal to facilitate online registration of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through a simple, paperless and self-declaration-based process. Udyam Registration enables enterprises to avail various benefits under MSME schemes and programmes. Further, under the Entrepreneurship and Management Development Programmes (EMDP), capacity-building and entrepreneurship development initiatives are undertaken through training programmes, workshops and awareness campaigns to promote self-employment, enhance managerial capabilities and support the growth.

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