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

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2285.
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 07TH AUGUST, 2026.

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT APPROVED

2285. DR. MENAKA GURUSWAMY:

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

(a) the details of industrial investment approved under various Central schemes during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) whether West Bengal has received a proportionate share of such investments; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): Industry is a State subject. The primary responsibility for developing the industrial sector rests with the State Governments which adopt different policy measures to promote industrial development. The Union Government supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments through various schemes, programmes, and policy initiatives for the overall development and promotion of industry across the country including in West Bengal.

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.

As on 31.03.2026, under the PLI Schemes, 892 applications have been approved across 14 sectors, resulting in actual investment of over ₹2.40 lakh crore, production/sales of over ₹22.66 lakh crore, exports of over ₹15.2 lakh crore, employment generation of over 14.15 lakh (direct and indirect) out of which 8.4 Lakhs is Direct employment and cumulative incentive disbursement of ₹35,354 crore. The PLI Schemes have also contributed to strengthening domestic manufacturing and reducing import dependence across sectors by promoting domestic production of critical products and components, deepening local value addition and integrating Indian manufacturers with global value chains. The sector-wise details of investment & employment under PLI Schemes is placed at **Annexure-II**. The details of approved manufacturing units in West Bengal under PLI Schemes are placed at **Annexure-III**.

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. Aurangabad Industrial City (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 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.

Further, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is implementing several region-specific initiatives to ensure balanced industrial growth across regions namely:-

i. **UNNATI (Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme):** The Scheme was launched on 09th March, 2024 for extending support to the Industries for enhancing regional infrastructure, create employment opportunities, and promote resilience and prosperity in the region. Under the UNNATI Scheme, the following incentives are provided to the industrial Units:-

- Capital Investment Incentive (CII)
- Capital Interest Subvention (CIS)
- Manufacturing & Services linked incentive (MSLI)

ii. Four New Components under the existing Central Sector Scheme of **Special Development Packages (SDPs)** for Assam and Tripura was approved by the Cabinet in August 2025 with a total outlay of Rs.4,250 crore. It will improve the socio-economic condition of vulnerable & marginalized groups of people who have not benefited adequately from various existing Government schemes, boost employment opportunities, provide health services, promote education and skilling and income through livelihood activities for youth and women; and increase inflow of tourists from other parts of the country, thereby creating additional employment and livelihood opportunities for the people of the North Eastern Region.

iii. The Government of India has notified the **New Central Sector Scheme (NCSS), 2021** for Industrial Development of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir with financial outlay of ₹28,400 Crore for encouraging new investments. The incentives being provided under New Central Sector Scheme (NCSS) are as under:

- Capital Investment Incentive (CII)
- Capital Interest Subvention (CIS)
- Goods & Services Tax Linked Incentive (GSTLI)
- Working Capital Interest Subvention (WCIS)

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 has undertaken several initiatives to improve the ease of doing business, including the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP), B-READY Assessment, Jan Vishwas, and the Regulatory Compliance Burden (RCB) initiative, which focus on simplifying regulations, reducing compliance burden, and digitizing government processes. Further, DPIIT has operationalized the National Single Window System (NSWS) as a unified digital platform to provide investors with seamless access to Government-to-Business (G2B) approvals and clearances through a single interface.

Major Central Schemes implemented by the other Ministries/Departments to facilitate and promote industrial investment across various sectors include the following:-

i. Electronics & Semiconductors:

- **Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)**: The Scheme was notified in April 2025 with an outlay of ₹22,919 crore with an objective to build a strong and self-sustaining ecosystem for electronics component manufacturing in the country. Its focus is on attracting both domestic and global investment across the value chain, promoting higher domestic value addition, and positioning India as a key player in global electronics trade. The scheme complements the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM), working alongside it to strengthen the domestic semiconductor and electronics ecosystem.

- **Semicon Indian Programme:** The Government launched Semicon India Programme in January 2022 for setting up of semi-conductor fabs, display fabs semiconductor packaging and promotion of Indian designed chips. Under the

Programme, 12 manufacturing projects have been approved spanning across 6 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Punjab, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh with total investment commitments of about ₹1.64 lakh crore.

To provide sustained support for semiconductor manufacturing, the Union Cabinet has approved Semicon 2.0 in July 2026 with an outlay of ₹1.27 lakh crore. This initiative aims to establish a self-reliant, globally competitive semiconductor design and manufacturing ecosystem.

ii. **MSME:**

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- 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.

iii. **New & Renewable Energy:**

- **National Green Hydrogen Mission**: The Govt. of India is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM), with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives. India's Green Hydrogen production capacity is likely to reach 5 Million Metric Tonnes per annum by 2030. Under the Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme of the National Green Hydrogen Mission, incentives are being provided to promote the production of green hydrogen and its derivative.

iv. **Textiles:**

- The Government of India has implemented various schemes/initiatives to provide incentives and financial assistance to uplift the textile industry across the country. The major schemes/initiatives include Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on Man-Made Fibre (MMF) Fabric, MMF Apparel and Technical Textiles to boost large scale manufacturing and enhancing competitiveness; National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) focusing on Research Innovation & Development, Promotion and Market Development; SAMARTH-Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective of providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; National Handloom Development Programme; Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS); and National Handicraft Development Programme.

- **PM MITRA Parks:** The Government has approved the setting up of 7 PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks in Greenfield and Brownfield sites, in partnership with willing State Governments. The Scheme aims to create state-of-the-art, integrated, large-scale industrial infrastructure, including plug-and-play facilities, with world-class common utilities, for the entire textile value chain from spinning to garment manufacturing. The objective is to position India as a global hub for textile manufacturing and exports, attract investment, generate employment, and promote sustainability. The Scheme is being implemented over a period of 5 years i.e. FY 2021-22 to 2027-28 with a total budgetary outlay of ₹4,445 crore.

v. **Food Processing:**

- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY):** The Government has been implementing the Central Sector umbrella scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) across the country with an objective to create modern food processing infrastructure and value addition facilities, enhance processing and preservation of agricultural produce, generate employment opportunities, and provide better remuneration to farmers. As on 30.06.2026, a total of 1,735 projects have been approved under various component schemes of PMKSY, out of which 1,256 projects have been completed, creating 294.21 LMT/Annum of processing and preservation capacity and generating 9.16 lakh employment opportunities across the country.

vi. Automobiles & Auto components:

- **Smart Advanced Manufacturing and Rapid Transformation Hub (SAMARTH) Centres**: The Ministry of Heavy Industries under the Scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector has set up 4 SAMARTH Centres. These centres are aimed at creating skill development programs in the field of Industry 4.0, Digital Manufacturing, Robotics & Autonomous system and Additive Manufacturing. These centres have benefitted over 2700 Industries in terms of onsite demonstration and awareness activities with approximately 33000 professionals trained through more than 300 training programmes.

vii. Medical Devices:

- **Scheme for Strengthening of Medical Device Industry (SMDI):**The Scheme has an outlay of ₹500 crore for FY 2024-25 to FY 2027-28 and comprises sub-schemes namely, Common Facilities for Medical Devices Clusters (CFMDC), Marginal Investment Scheme for Reducing Import Dependence Scheme (MIS-RID), Capacity Building and Skill Development in Medical Device Sector Scheme, Medical Device Clinical Studies Support Scheme and Medical Device Promotion Scheme.

- **Scheme for Promotion of Medical Devices Parks:** The Scheme aims to create common infrastructure and testing facilities for increased competitiveness and cost reduction of medical device units through optimisation of resources and economies of scale, thereby leading to better availability and affordability of medical devices in the domestic market. Under the scheme, three parks have been approved and are at an advanced stage of development in Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh), Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh) and Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu). The total project cost of these parks is over ₹871.11 crore, with Central assistance to the tune of ₹100 crore each, for creation of common infrastructure facilities.

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

****

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2285 FOR ANSWER ON 07.08.2026

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

****

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2285 FOR ANSWER ON 07.08.2026

Sector-wise details of Investment and employment under PLI Schemes

Sl. No.	Sectors	Cumulative Investment till March, 2026 (Rs. In crore)	Cumulative Employment till March, 2026
1	Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing	20,580	1,69,249
2	IT Hardware 2.0	908	4,859
3	Bulk Drugs	5,070	5,226
4	Manufacturing of Medical Devices	1,151	5,268
5	Pharmaceuticals Drugs	45,158	1,14,880
6	Telecom & Networking Products	5,278	33,610
7	Food Products	9,207	3,29,200
8	Drones and Drone Components	595	2,650
9	White Goods	6,409	52,703
10	Automobiles & Auto Components	44,326	67,820
11	Advance Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery	4,570	1,245
12	Textile Products	8,117	33,427
13	Specialty Steel	23,896	14,138
14	High Efficiency Solar PV Modules	64,873	14,794
Total		**2,40,138**	**8,49,069***

*Only direct employment

****

ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2285 FOR ANSWER ON 07.08.2026

Details of approved manufacturing units in West Bengal under PLI Schemes

Sl. No.	Sectors	No. of manufacturing units in West Bengal
1.	Telecom & Networking Products	1
2.	Food Products	9
3.	White Goods	1
4.	Textile Products	2
5.	Specialty Steel	15
Total		**28**

****