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

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 684.
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 24th JULY, 2026.

PROGRESS OF PLI SCHEMES

684. DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL:

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

(a) the current progress of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes in boosting domestic manufacturing and reducing import dependency;

(b) the total amount of private investment mobilized and the number of direct jobs created through these PLI initiatives across major sectors;

(c) the financial assistance and seed fund disbursed to newly registered ventures under the Startup India programme;

(d) whether Government has expedited the patent and trademark registration processes to protect indigenous intellectual property; and

(e) the steps taken to enhance the global competitiveness of Indian exports?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): The Government has launched Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for 14 key sectors with an approved outlay of ₹1.91 lakh crore to enhance India's manufacturing capabilities, attract investments, promote exports, generate employment and reduce import dependence. The respective Administrative Ministries/Departments are responsible for implementation of the Schemes, while the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) acts as the nodal Department for overall coordination and monitoring.

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 and employment are placed at **Annexure-I**.

The sectoral impact of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes across various sectors is as under:

- In the Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing sector, mobile phone production has increased by around 2.4 times since the launch of the Scheme. Mobile phone imports have declined by about 77%, and around 99.2% of mobile phones used in India are now manufactured domestically.
- The Pharmaceuticals sector has recorded cumulative sales of over ₹3.64 lakh crore under the Scheme. It has also enabled the domestic manufacture of 1,931 pharmaceutical products, including 191 bulk drugs manufactured in India for the first time, thereby strengthening domestic manufacturing capabilities.
- In the Bulk Drugs sector, manufacturing capacity of about 55,000 MT has been established across 26 critical Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs), significantly enhancing domestic production capacity and reducing import dependence for products such as Paracetamol, Levofloxacin and Norfloxacin.
- The PLI Scheme for Manufacturing of Medical Devices has facilitated domestic manufacturing of advanced medical equipment such as CT Scanners, MRI Systems, Cath Labs and Ultrasonography equipment. 22 applicants have commenced operations and 55 unique medical devices have been commissioned.
- In the Telecom & Networking Products sector, the Scheme has supported the development of indigenous 4G technology and domestic manufacturing capability for 5G telecom equipment, strengthening India's telecom manufacturing ecosystem.
- The PLI Scheme for White Goods has contributed to a significant expansion in domestic manufacturing. Compressor manufacturing capacity has increased from 1 million units in 2021 to 10 million units in 2025-26, while localisation of key components such as PCBAs and Cross Flow Fans has improved substantially, leading to domestic manufacturing of several critical air-conditioner components.

(c): 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 Rs. 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 Rs. 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 Rs. 706.33 crore to 4,245 startups.

CGSS is implemented for enabling credit access through debt funding to startups through eligible financial institutions by guaranteeing upto a specified limit against credit instruments. CGSS is operationalized by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee

Company (NCGTC) Limited and has been operationalized from 1st April 2023. As on 30th June 2026, 478 loans amounting to around Rs 1,469.92 crore have been guaranteed to startup borrowers.

(d): Key Initiatives to Expedite Patent and Trademark Registration processes to protect indigenous intellectual property:

- **Amendment to IP Rules:** Patents Rules and Trade Marks Rules have been amended to simplify procedures, reduce timelines, promote online processing, and facilitate expedited examination. Key reforms include mandatory e-filing, reduced fees for online filing, shorter examination timelines, simplified filing requirements, streamlined pre-grant opposition procedures, consolidation of trademark forms, and simplified registration processes.
- **Complete Digitalization:** End-to-end online processing has been implemented for patents and trademarks, enabling electronic filing, online responses, digital hearings through video conferencing, and paperless processing.
- **Expedited Examination:** Fast-track examination facility has been extended to eligible applicants such as Startups, MSMEs, women applicants, Government institutions, PSUs, and applicants filing international applications through India. Expedited examination is also available for trademark applications.
- **Manpower Augmentation & Capacity Building:** Technical manpower in the Patent Office has increased by **58%** (from 851 in 2021-22 to 1,347 in 2026-27). Additionally, **200 posts** have been sanctioned in the Trade Marks Registry, increasing its sanctioned strength by about **70%**. Continuous technical and legal training, including specialized programmes with judicial academies and NLU Delhi, has been introduced to improve the quality and speed of examination.
- **Strengthened Grievance Redressal:** A robust stakeholder grievance mechanism has been established through Daily Open House (Jan Sunvai) with senior officers and a dedicated Open House IT Helpdesk for prompt resolution of issues.

These reforms have streamlined IP administration, reduced procedural bottlenecks, strengthened institutional capacity, accelerated examination and registration processes, and improved ease of access to Intellectual Property protection in India.

(e): 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 Rs. 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.

Proactive trade diplomacy complements policy measures and expanding digital infrastructure, reinforcing the country's efforts to strengthen global market access and enhance export competitiveness. With 19 FTAs and a renewed push since 2021 wherein India has concluded or advanced eight major agreements with key partners. The India-EU FTA, a landmark pact offering access to almost the entire EU tariff universe, marks a significant step in integrating India more deeply into global value chains. The India-EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) is India's first FTA to include a dedicated commitment aiming to increase FDI from their investors. Trade agreements with New Zealand, Oman and UK will broaden market access, enhance services mobility, secure long-term investments, and create predictable regulatory environments for businesses. Meanwhile, ongoing negotiations with Israel, Canada, GCC nations, Chile, and Peru indicate India's determination to expand high-value trade corridors across regions.

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.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 684 FOR ANSWER ON 24.07.2026.

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**

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