

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

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2701.
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH AUGUST, 2021.**

INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR IN BIHAR

2701. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to start at least one industrial corridor in Bihar to facilitate industrial development and improvement of state financial health and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Bihar is the most backward State as per 2020-21 SDG report of Niti Ayog;
- (c) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to improve industrialization in Bihar; and
- (d) the success achieved so far in this regard?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोम प्रकाश)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(SHRI SOM PARKASH)**

- (a): As part of the Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC), State Government of Bihar in March, 2021 has identified an area of 1,670 acres of land in Gaya for establishment of Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC) and Project development activities have been initiated.
- (b) to (d): As per Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index Report 2020-21 of NITI Aayog, the composite score of Bihar on the SDGs is the lowest among all States (52 out of 100). The Index has been constructed using 115 indicators across 16 SDGs. The following initiatives promote industrialization in country:
 - (i) One District One Product (ODOP): Department of Commerce through Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) is engaging with State and Central Government agencies to promote the initiative of One District One Product with the objective to convert each District of the country into an Export Hub by identifying products with export potential in the District, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products, supporting local exporters/manufacturers to scale up manufacturing, and find potential buyers outside India with the aim of promoting exports, promoting manufacturing & services industry in the District and generate employment in the District.

- (ii) Increasing Ease of Doing Business and reducing compliance burden: Government is working with Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments to promote Ease of Doing Business which has resulted in India improving its rank from 142 to 63, a leap of 79 ranks, during the last 5 years in the World Bank's Doing Business Report (DBR). With a view to track implementation of business reform at the State and district level, State and District Reform Action Plan is also promoted.
- (iii) Startup India: Startup India Seed Fund Scheme approved with an outlay of Rs 945 crore. To simplify ease of starting up, 48 regulations have been simplified since the launch of the Startup India initiative till 9th April, 2021. In addition, a Fund of Funds for Startups Scheme (FFS) to meet the funding needs of Startups with corpus of Rs 10,000 crore.
- (iv) Production linked Incentive Scheme: keeping in view India's vision of becoming 'Aatmanirbhar' and enhancing India's Manufacturing Capabilities and Exports, an outlay of Rs 1.97 lakh crore has been announced in Union Budget 2021-22 for Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) schemes for 13 key sectors for 5 years starting from fiscal year (FY) 2021-22.
- (v) Foreign Direct Investment: Reforms in the FDI Policy have been undertaken across sectors such as Coal Mining, Contract Manufacturing, Digital Media, Single Brand Retail Trading, Insurance Intermediaries, Civil Aviation, Defence and Insurance Companies in last two years. Measures taken by the Government on FDI policy reforms have resulted in increased FDI inflows in the country which stood at US\$ 45.15 billion in 2014-15 and has continuously increased since then. India registered its highest ever annual FDI inflow of US\$ 81.72 billion (provisional figures) in the Financial Year 2020-21.
- (vi) Public Procurement: To promote domestic investment and usage of made in India products by the Government, the Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order has been revised on 16.09.2020 which now provides that for purchases with estimated value less than Rs 200 crore, no Global tender enquiry will be issued. For the items, where there is sufficient local capacity and local competition, Class – 1 local suppliers (i.e. suppliers offering items with minimum 50% domestic value addition) are only eligible to bid irrespective of purchase value. In all other purchases, Class-1 local suppliers get purchase preference over other suppliers in government procurement process.
- (vii) India Industrial Land Bank (IILB): Government has developed a national level land bank by integrating industrial information system (IIS) with State Industrial GIS systems. Integration with 17 states achieved, enabling the investors to see plot level data and availability of updated land related information in real time.
- (viii) Development of Industrial Corridors: The National Industrial Corridor Programme (NICP) has been conceived to promote world class manufacturing facilities and develop futuristic industrial cities in India.
- (ix) National Intellectual Property Rights Policy: The National IPR Policy, 2016 has been introduced to spur creativity and stimulate innovation and to encourage IPR protection amongst Startups, the Scheme for Facilitating Start-ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) launched in 2016 has been extended upto 31.03.2023.
