

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4121.
TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH MARCH, 2025.**

NEW INDUSTRIAL CORRIDORS

4121. SMT. PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री

- (a) the manner in which the Ministry plan to align industrial policies with India's \$5 trillion economy goal, ensuring the manufacturing sector contributes significantly to GDP growth;
- (b) the extent to which is the Government incentivizing industrial decarbonization, ensuring that large-scale manufacturing units reduce carbon emissions; and
- (c) the details of policies are being implemented to develop new industrial corridors and Special Economic Zones (SEZs), ensuring robust infrastructure for heavy industries?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद)

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

- (a): The industrial policy implemented by the Government encompasses ongoing reforms and initiatives aimed at promoting the growth of the manufacturing sector focusing on infrastructure development, ease of doing business, nurturing innovation and entrepreneurship and promoting investments, aligned with India's \$5 trillion economy goal. These efforts aim to ensure that the manufacturing sector serves as a key driver of economic growth and development. The 'Make in India' initiative has been 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 to significantly boost production, increase manufacturing output and contribute 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, National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP), 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, introduction of Goods and Services Tax, reduction in the corporate tax rate, policy measures to boost domestic manufacturing through public procurement orders, Phased Manufacturing Programme and Quality Control Orders, to name major ones.

The Government reviews ongoing initiatives and policies from time to time in consultation with stakeholders, to ensure effectiveness and alignment with evolving economic conditions, to promote the growth of the manufacturing sector and propel India towards its \$5 trillion economy goal.

(b): India, at the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC (COP 26)) in November 2021, announced its target to achieve net zero emissions by 2070. In pursuance thereof, India submitted its Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) to the UNFCCC in November 2022, which provides a framework involving seven key strategic transitions for achieving net-zero emissions by 2070. One of the seven transitions focuses on industrial decarbonization by promoting economy-wide decoupling of growth from emissions and development of an efficient, innovative low emission industrial system.

The key elements of a Long-Term Low-Carbon Growth Strategy for the Industrial sector include: (i) Improving energy efficiency; (ii) Process and fuel switching, and electrification in manufacturing; (iii) Enhancing material efficiency and recycling; (iv) Promoting green hydrogen technology and infrastructure; (v) Exploring low carbon options in hard-to-abate sectors and (vi) Low-carbon and Sustainable development of MSMEs.

The Government is actively incentivizing industrial decarbonization through a range of targeted policies and initiatives across various sectors, ensuring that large-scale manufacturing units reduce carbon emissions. Current policies and schemes already in place for incentivizing industrial decarbonization inter-alia include National Missions for Enhanced Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Habitat, Standards and Labelling Scheme, and the Energy Efficiency Financing Platform; Fuel switching through promotion of natural gas and the National Policy on Bio-Fuels; Material efficiency through policies on resource efficiency, plastic and e-waste, and steel recycling; Green hydrogen technology and infrastructure promotion; Decarbonisation of hard-to-abate sectors such as steel and cement through R&D, National Solar Mission and National Green Hydrogen Mission.

Further, industrial decarbonization is also being actively incentivized through various initiatives under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme including the Green Industrial Corridor Development Policy, promoting adoption of renewable energy by industrial units in planned corridors, promoting electric vehicle (EV) adoption by mandating charging infrastructure in industrial units and common parking areas, promoting water conservation and wastewater recycling, enhancing energy efficiency through deployment of amorphous core transformers and smart LED lighting. Further, sustainability mandates in infrastructure, including environmental monitoring systems and ICT-driven smart city solutions ensure adherence to sustainability standards and reduce the carbon footprint of large-scale manufacturing.

- (c): The National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP) is a central sector scheme intended to create greenfield industrial smart cities/clusters of global standards. Under the Industrial Corridor Programme, smart cities/nodes are developed with sustainable infrastructure and providing 'plug and play' infrastructure at the plot level. The objectives of the Programme are as follows:
- i. Develop greenfield smart industrial cities.
 - ii. 'Plug-and-play' and 'walk-to-work' — minimizing gestation period before commissioning.
 - iii. Leveraging the multi-modal connectivity infrastructure that has developed in the last decade. e.g., national highways, dedicated freight corridor, ports and airports.
 - iv. Use PM-GatiShakti to arrive at optimal locations for these cities thereby ensuring minimum logistic cost.
 - v. Holistic and multi-sectoral manufacturing hubs

The NICDP aims to promote industrial growth in line with 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat', drive infrastructure development, attract investments, boost employment, foster sustainability and technological innovation, enable urbanization and smart governance, stimulate regional economic development, and enhance skill development. Till date, the Government of India has approved the development of 20 projects under NICDP.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) set up under the SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006 are primarily private investment-driven initiatives that may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person. The proposals for setting up SEZs are approved by the Board of Approval (BoA) on the recommendations of the concerned State Government. However, no funds/subsidies are sanctioned by the Central Government for setting up the SEZ.
