

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2797.  
TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 10<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2026.**

**NEW INDUSTRIAL SMART CITIES**

**2797. DR. D. PURANDESWARI:  
SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:  
SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:  
SMT. BHARTI PARDHI:  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

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

**वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री**

- (a) whether the development of 12 new industrial smart cities proves the government's vision of creating "pockets of excellence" for manufacturing particularly in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether the 74% land allotment in early-phase corridors reflects the high global confidence in India's industrial infrastructure;
- (c) whether the "Plug-and-Play" model has successfully addressed the primary pain point of land acquisition for new-age entrepreneurs;
- (d) whether these corridors are effectively decentralising industrial growth and creating high-quality employment in tier-2 and tier-3 cities particularly in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) whether the 24/7 power and world-class utilities in these cities ensure that Indian manufacturing remains globally cost-competitive;
- (f) Whether the NICDP serves as the most robust foundation for achieving the "Zero Effect, Zero Defect" manufacturing vision; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

**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) to (g):** Yes. The Government of India in August 2024 approved the development of 12 new industrial smart cities under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP), which is intended to create greenfield industrial smart cities/clusters of global standards to foster global manufacturing. These 12 industrial nodes are spread across 10 States, including Dighi in Maharashtra and Kopparthi and Orvakal in Andhra Pradesh.

About 75% of the industrial land (4,436 acres) has been allotted to investors in four completed Industrial Smart Cities - Dholera, Shendra-Bidkin, IIT Greater Noida, and IIT Vikram Udyogpuri. Additionally, plots have been allotted in Tumakuru, Karnataka (260 acres), and Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh (40 acres). This reflects strong investor interest and growing confidence in India's industrial infrastructure.

The Plug-and-Play model has substantially reduced entry barriers for investors by addressing land acquisition challenges. Project proposals are considered for approval by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) only after the concerned State Government confirms that at least 80% of the required land has been acquired, thereby minimising land-related uncertainties. A Land Allotment Policy is also established at the project's inception to ensure transparent and time-bound allotment through the Electronic Land Management System (ELMS), enabling industries to commence operations without delays. Additionally, small- sized plots are earmarked for MSMEs, along with supportive incentives under State Government policies to encourage new-age entrepreneurs.

The Industrial Smart Cities under the Programme are strategically located across diverse regions of the country, including in and around Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities such as Dighi Port Industrial Area (Maharashtra), Orvakal and Koppa (Andhra Pradesh) and IIT-Vikram Udyogpuri (Madhya Pradesh). Their development aims to promote balanced and decentralised industrial growth beyond traditional metropolitan centres and is expected to generate approximately 10 lakh direct jobs, including high-quality manufacturing and services employment, thereby strengthening economic activity in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities and catalysing regional economic development.

The industrial cities under the Programme are being developed with the provision of a 24x7 reliable power supply, integrated water management systems, ICT- enabled utilities and other world-class infrastructure. Common facilities such as Sewage Treatment Plants, Water Treatment Plants and Common Effluent Treatment Plants are being created as shared infrastructure, which reduces the need for individual units to set up captive utilities and thereby lowers initial capital expenditure and fixed costs, supporting global cost competitiveness of Indian manufacturing.

The Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED) scheme, launched by India in 2016, enables Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to produce high-quality goods with no defects (Zero Defect) and minimal environmental impact (Zero Effect). The NICDP incorporates sustainability principles such as green building norms, renewable energy integration and efficient waste management, thereby providing a robust foundation to advance the "Zero Effect, Zero Defect" manufacturing vision of high-quality production with minimal environmental impact. Further, as part of quality assurance and certification initiatives, a 12,000 sq. ft. area at Shendra- Bidkin has been allotted to the National Test House (NTH) to establish a sample collection centre with test facilities.

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