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

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2371.
TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 06TH AUGUST, 2024.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

2371. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR PANIGRAHY:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:
वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री
the manner in which the department collaborate with other ministries and stakeholders to drive economic growth and industrial development in the country?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

Government of India, through Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and other Central Ministries/ Departments, provides an enabling eco-system for the overall industrial development of the country through appropriate policy interventions. In addition to ongoing schemes of various Ministries and Departments, the Government has taken various steps for promotion and facilitation of setting up of industries across State/UTs such as Make in India, Startup India, PM Gati Shakti, National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), National Industrial Corridor Programme, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, promoting Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) and reducing compliance burden, National Single Window System (NSWS), India Industrial Land Bank, Project Monitoring Group (PMG), liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme (IFLDP) Scheme, etc. The details are as under: -

(i) With the objective to improve Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living, the Government has taken initiatives to Simplify, Rationalize, Digitize, and Decriminalize Government to Business and Citizen Interface across all the States/UTs. So far, more than 42000 compliances have been reduced and more than 3800 provisions have been decriminalized. National Single Window System (NSWS) is a unified platform for applying for all G2B clearances from various Central Ministries/Departments and State Department. All 32 in-scope Central

Ministries/Departments are integrated on NSWS. A total of 277 Central approvals can be applied through NSWS. Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023 was introduced to further the trust-based governance and enable de-criminalization of minor offences and compliance-based laws and requirements. The Act decriminalizes 183 provisions under 42 Acts administered by 19 Ministries/Departments. The Act was passed in both Houses of the Parliament (Lok Sabha on 27th July 2023, Rajya Sabha on 02nd August 2023) and received President's Assent on 11th August 2023.

The policy initiative of the government for promoting investments and improving Ease of Doing Business have enhanced India's Global Competitiveness. India is the fastest growing major economy in the world. India ranks 63rd in the World Bank's Doing Business Report (DBR), 2020 published in October, 2019, registering a jump of 79 ranks in span of 5 years.

(ii) Keeping in view India's vision of becoming 'Atmanirbhar', Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for 14 key sectors have been announced with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore (over US$26 billion) to enhance India's Manufacturing capabilities and Exports.

The 14 sectors are: (i) Mobile Manufacturing and Specified Electronic Components, (ii) Critical Key Starting Materials/Drug Intermediaries & Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, (iii) Manufacturing of Medical Devices (iv) Automobiles and Auto Components, (v) Pharmaceuticals Drugs, (vi) Specialty Steel, (vii) Telecom & Networking Products, (viii) Electronic/ Technology Products, (ix) White Goods (ACs and LEDs), (x) Food Products, (xi) Textile Products: MMF segment and technical textiles, (xii) High efficiency solar PV modules, (xiii) Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery, and (xiv) Drones and Drone Components.

These schemes have the potential of significantly boosting production, increasing manufacturing output and contributing to faster economic growth in future. There is evidence of increasing foreign investment also in several PLI sectors e.g. Apple, a global smartphone company, has shifted its suppliers to India viz. Foxconn, Wistron and Pegatron.

The initiatives taken by the Government have led to decline in dependency on imports in several sectors. For example, the import of mobile phones has decreased from Rs. 48,609 cr in 2014-15 to Rs. 7,674 cr in 2023-24. On the other

hand, the export of mobile phones has increased from Rs 1,566 cr in 2014-15 to more than 1,28,982 cr in 2023-24.

(iii) The Startup India initiative was launched with aim to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and entrepreneurship to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. The Startup India Action Plan comprises of 19 action items spanning across areas such as “Simplification and handholding “Funding support and incentives” and “Industry- academia partnership and incubation”. Sustained efforts by the Government have led to an increase in the number of DPIIT recognised startups to 1.40 lakh by 30th June, 2024 and number of jobs created by these Startups is reported to be around 15.53 lakhs.

(iv) Government of India is developing various Industrial Corridor Projects as part of National Industrial Corridor programme aimed at development of futuristic industrial cities in India which can compete with the best manufacturing and investment destinations in the world. The program is aimed at providing multi modal connectivity with complete “plug and play” infrastructure till the plot level along with building resilient and sustainable future ready cities.

(v) The India Industrial Land Bank (IILB) is a comprehensive GIS-based platform that serves as a centralized repository of industrial land information across India. The platform currently maps over 4,200 industrial parks, covering an extensive area of 7.2 lakh hectares, with 1.4 lakh hectares available for allotment. IILB provides detailed information on land availability, internal infrastructure, connectivity to key nodal points such as airports, highways, and ports, as well as the availability of raw materials and plug-and-play facilities.

(vi) The Government of India launched PM GatiShakti National Master Plan on 13th October, 2021 to facilitate Infrastructure and social sector planning using the PM GatiShakti NMP GIS -enabled portal. Utilisation of PMGS promotes multimodal connectivity, enhances last mile connectivity which contributes to Ease of Doing Business and Ease of Living. To complement the PM GatiShakti NMP, the National Logistics Policy (NLP) was launched on 17th September, 2022 by Hon’ble Prime Minister to reduce logistics costs and improve logistics efficiency in the country. These policies are fostering innovation and facilitating greater innovation with global supply chains.

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