

## Year-end Review | Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)

### About DPIIT

- **Established in** - 1995, was *reconstituted in the year 2000* with the merger of the Department of Industrial Development.
- It was earlier called Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DPIIT) and was *renamed as DPIIT in January, 2019*.
- **Role** - It is to promote industrial Development of the Country by facilitating investment in new and upcoming technology, accelerate & foreign direct investment.

### Product-Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes

- **Coverage** - It covers 14 key sectors to enhance India's Manufacturing capabilities and Exports.

#### 14 key Sectors

- Mobile Manufacturing and Specified Electronic Components
- Critical Key Starting materials/Drug Intermediaries & Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients
- Manufacturing of 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: MMF segment and technical textiles
- High efficiency solar PV modules
- Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery
- Drones and Drone Components.

- It will have a cascading effect on the country's MSME ecosystem.
- **PLI Scheme for White Goods (ACs and LED Lights) Scheme** - It incentivizes manufacturing of components of ACs and LED Lights only.

### PM (Pradhan Mantri) Gati Shakti National Master Plan

- **Launched in** - 2021.
- It is a GIS-enabled platform to enable comprehensive and integrated planning for

multimodal logistics.

- **Working** - It integrates data layers of infrastructure such as roads, railway lines, ports, inland waterways, telecom lines, power lines and social sector assets.
- An inter-ministerial institutional mechanism has been established at the Centre and State levels.

## National Logistics Policy

- **Launched in** - 2022, to complement the PM Gati Shakti.
- **Objectives** - To drive economic growth and business competitiveness of the country through cost-effective logistics networks.
- To streamline doing business in the logistics sector, 37 logistics-related digital systems/portals integrated across 10 Ministries/Departments.
- **Role** - It addresses the soft infrastructure and logistics sector development aspect, inter alia, including process reforms, improvement in logistics services, digitization and human resource development.

### 3 broad targets for achieving the vision of NLP

Reduce cost of logistics in India to be comparable to global benchmarks by 2030

Improve the Logistics Performance Index ranking—endeavour is to be among top 25 countries by 2030

Create data-driven decision support mechanism for an efficient logistics ecosystem

## National Industrial Corridor Development Programme

- **Objective** - To create quality infrastructure ahead of demand and keep developed land parcels ready for immediate allotment.
- **Implementation period** - It is a 5-year action plan.
- **Focuses on** - **Developing 12 new industrial cities** through the adoption of Industry 4.0 standards, in addition to 8 already approved projects.

## Intellectual Property Rights

- **Strengthening IP Administration** - Administrative process and procedure streamlined to ensure ease of doing business around submission of Priority Documents.
- **Building Strong Legislative Framework** - Reforms have expedited for the examination of patents for start-ups, SMEs, female applicants, government departments and academic institutions.
- **Expand Knowledge Capacity & Skill Building** - IPR Chairs have been established in 27 Central and State Universities.
- More than 1200 programs organized for awareness & outreach programs in schools,

colleges, universities, M/o MSME and DPIIT covering more than 5 Lakhs students and faculties PAN India.

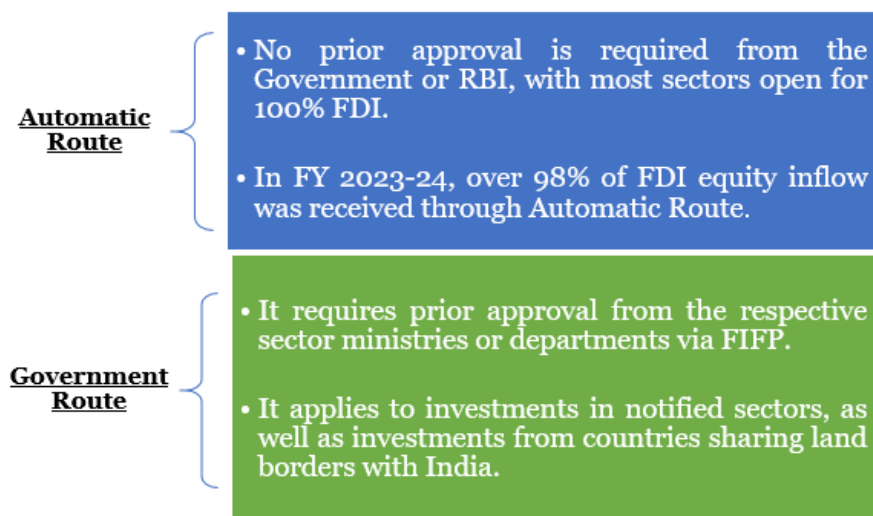
- **Achievements** - *Patents (1, 03,057) granted in 2023-24 increased* by 17 folds as compared to 2014-15.
- *Trademark registrations increased 7 times* in 2023-24 as compared to 2014-15.
- Number of *Geographical Indications registered increased* to 635 in 2023-24.

*India's rank in Global Innovation Index (GII) increased to 39<sup>th</sup> position in 2024.*

To know more about IPR, click [here](#)

## Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Regulatory Framework

- **Formulation by** - DPIIT
- **Enforced through** - Rules notified under the *Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA)*.
- **Permitted FDI** - FDI is permitted through **2 entry routes**:



- **Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal (FIFP)** - It manages proposals received under the government route and forwards them to concerned ministries.
- **Trends** - In most sectors, except certain strategically important ones, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route without government approval.
- Almost 90% of the FDI inflow is received under the automatic route.
- **Prohibited FDI** - In notified sectors or activities, including Lottery Business, Gambling and Betting, Real Estate, Manufacturing of Tobacco, Atomic Energy and other sectors not open for private investment.
- **FDI Reforms in India** - Government has progressively liberalized FDI policies across sectors between 2019 and 2024.

FDI Reforms in India (2019-2024)	
2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% FDI under the automatic route was allowed in coal and contract manufacturing.</li> <li>• 26% FDI in digital media was allowed under the government route.</li> </ul>
2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% FDI was permitted in insurance intermediaries under the automatic route.</li> <li>• Revised limits were set for the Air Transport and Defence sectors.</li> </ul>
2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FDI in the insurance sector was increased to 74%.</li> <li>• Telecom was included under the automatic route.</li> <li>• PSUs in the petroleum and natural gas sector were opened for FDI.</li> </ul>
2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20% FDI in LIC was permitted under the automatic route.</li> </ul>
2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Space sector was liberalized.</li> </ul>

### Bharat Start-up Knowledge Access Registry (BHASKAR)

- **Aim** - It is designed to bring together a diverse array of stakeholders ranging from entrepreneurs and government bodies to investors and academic institutions onto a single, integrated platform.
- **Umbrella Scheme** - *Startup India*.
- **Objective** - To build the world's largest digital registry for stakeholders within the startup ecosystem.
- **Vision** - To foster collaboration and accelerate growth and cross-collaboration within the entrepreneurial community.

To know more about BHASKAR, Click [here](#)

### Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), 2024

- **Aim** - To establish a seamless business regulatory framework across the country, enhancing the ease of doing business.
- **Role** - It introduces next-generation reforms that address the needs of both businesses and citizens.
- It integrates elements from the World Bank's upcoming B-READY program.

### One District One Product (ODOP)

- **Aim** - To foster balanced regional development across India's districts by promoting indigenous products and supporting artisans.
- 1256 products from over 780 districts in all 36 states and union territories have been identified.
- **Mandate** - Identifying, understanding & solving problems associated with each of the chosen products at all points in their respective supply chains.

### Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC)

- **ONDC** - It is an initiative to promote an open e-commerce network that connects shoppers, platforms and retailers.
- **Launched in** - 2021, by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

- **Vision** – To democratise e-commerce in India
- **Aim** – To create an inclusive e-commerce environment through an open protocol developed on open-source specifications, making it independent of any one platform.

To know more about ONDC, click [here](#)

### Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS)

- **Undertaken by** – *DPIIT, Invest India and Asian Development Bank (ADB).*
- **Role** – It is an exercise which recognizes best performing parks, identifying interventions and serving as a decision support system for investors and policy makers.

### National Single Window System (NSWS)

- **NSWS** – It is a National portal that integrates the existing clearance systems of the various Ministries/ Departments Indian and State Governments.
- **Integration** – Currently, approvals of *32 Ministries/ Departments and 29 States/UTs Single Window Systems* have been integrated with this portal.

### Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023

- **Role** – It *decriminalized* a total of 183 provisions in *42 Central Acts administered by 19 Ministries/Departments.*
- It is a landmark step in rationalizing these laws, removing unnecessary barriers, and fostering business growth.

### Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization (UNNATI) Scheme, 2024

- It is **Central Sector Scheme**.
- **Objectives** – To develop industries that will create productive economic activity in the manufacturing and service sectors.
- To generate gainful employment, which will lead to the area's overall socio-economic development.
- **Focus areas** – States of North East Region.

To know more about UNNATI, click [here](#)

### References

1. [PIB| Year End Review 2024](#)
2. [DPIIT| Role and Functions of DPIIT](#)